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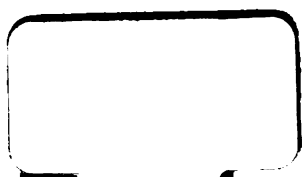
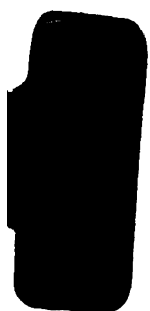
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157 = Apr 16
ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE BILL

**MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE
ARMY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916**

*Sent me by
James Hay
Jan 20, 1915*



**WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915**

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMES HAY, of Virginia, *Chairman*.

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WILLIAM J. FIELDS, of Kentucky.	MAURICE CONNOLLY, of Iowa.
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PERCY E. QUIN, of Mississippi.	WILLIS J. HULINGS, of Pennsylvania.
JAMES WICKERSHAM, of Alaska.	
EDWARD W. CARPENTER, <i>Clerk</i> .	
JAMES R. BAKER, <i>Assistant Clerk</i> .	

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, December 4, 1914.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. James Hay (chairman) presiding:

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

The CHAIRMAN. General, the first item pertaining to your corps in the printed bill is on page 11, "For pay of officers of the line, \$7,921,100." There is an increase there of about \$170,000 over the appropriation of last year. I suppose your estimate is based on the number of officers in the Army?

Comparison of the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 with the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

APPROPRIATION FOR YEAR 1915.

Appropriations.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
Pay of the Army.....	\$48,229,020.02		\$48,229,020.02
Mileage.....	500,000.00		500,000.00
Subsistence.....	9,802,141.39		9,802,141.39
Regular supplies.....	7,863,430.15	\$291,569.85	8,155,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	1,833,127.00		1,833,127.00
Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.....	565,285.00		565,285.00
Barracks and quarters.....	1,504,966.00	619,031.00	2,123,997.00
Military post exchanges.....	122,318.00	32,073.00	154,391.00
Army transportation.....	10,051,845.00	112,800.00	10,164,645.00
Roads, walks, wharves, etc.....	308,479.00	176,621.00	485,000.00
Water and sewers.....	1,100,000.00		1,100,000.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	187,080.00	212,920.00	400,000.00
Clothing and equipage.....	6,274,610.00	225,390.00	6,500,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	275,000.00	165,000.00	440,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	9,700.00		9,700.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	34,300.00	5,700.00	40,000.00
Maintenance Army War College.....	10,700.00		10,700.00
Claims for damages.....	5,069.09		5,069.09
Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps.....	45,987.00		45,987.00
Total.....	88,723,057.65	1,841,004.85	90,564,062.50

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Comparison of the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 with the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915—Continued.

ESTIMATE FOR YEAR 1916.

Appropriations.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
Pay of the Army.....	\$49,529,757.57	.....	\$49,529,757.57
Mileage.....	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
Subsistence.....	10,250,912.50	.....	10,250,912.50
Regular supplies.....	7,863,430.15	\$205,113.79	8,068,543.94
Incidental expenses.....	1,930,064.50	.....	1,930,064.50
Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.....	485,120.00	.....	485,120.00
Barracks and quarters.....	1,697,146.80	408,911.80	2,106,058.60
Military post exchanges.....	35,331.85	10,508.00	45,839.85
Army transportation.....	10,654,406.00	300,768.00	10,955,173.00
Roads, walks, wharves, etc.....	334,447.00	305,463.00	639,910.00
Water and sewers.....	1,147,464.00	560,014.00	1,707,478.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	163,918.00	236,082.00	400,000.00
Clothing and equipage.....	6,700,000.00	200,000.00	6,900,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	265,000.00	115,000.00	380,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	13,000.00	4,000.00	17,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	33,264.19	13,310.48	46,574.67
Maintenance Army War College.....	10,700.00	.....	10,700.00
Claims for damages.....	2,928.86	.....	2,928.86
Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps.....	45,967.00	.....	45,967.00
Total.....	91,672,877.42	2,359,171.07	94,032,048.49

COMPARISON ESTIMATE FOR YEAR 1916 WITH APPROPRIATION FOR YEAR 1915.

Appropriations.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
Pay of the Army.....	\$1,300,737.55	.....	\$1,300,737.55	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence.....	448,771.11	.....	448,771.11	.....	.....	.....
Regular supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental expenses.....	96,937.50	.....	96,937.50	.....	.....	.....
Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barracks and quarters.....	192,180.80	.....	192,180.80	\$70,165.00	.....	70,165.00
Military post exchanges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army transportation.....	602,560.00	\$187,968.00	790,528.00	86,966.15	21,565.00	108,531.15
Roads, walks, wharves, etc.....	25,968.00	128,942.00	154,910.00	.....	.....	.....
Water and sewers.....	47,464.00	560,014.00	607,478.00	.....	.....	.....
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	.....	23,162.00	23,162.00	23,162.00	.....	23,162.00
Clothing and equipage.....	425,390.00	.....	425,390.00	.....	25,390.00	25,390.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	3,300.00	4,000.00	7,300.00	.....	.....	.....
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	.....	7,610.48	7,610.48	1,035.81	.....	1,035.81
Claims for damages.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140.23	.....	2,140.23
Total.....	3,143,308.96	911,696.48	4,055,005.44	193,499.19	393,530.26	587,019.45

Appropriations.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
Pay of the Army.....	\$1,300,737.55	.....
Subsistence.....	448,771.11	.....
Regular supplies.....	.....	.....
Incidental expenses.....	96,937.50	.....
Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.....	.....	70,165.00
Barracks and quarters.....	.....	17,938.40
Military post exchanges.....	.....	108,531.15
Army transportation.....	790,528.00	.....
Roads, walks, wharves, etc.....	154,910.00	.....
Water and sewers.....	607,478.00	.....
Clothing and equipage.....	400,000.00	.....
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	.....	60,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	7,300.00	.....
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	6,574.67	.....
Claims for damages.....	.....	2,140.23
Total.....	3,813,236.83	345,250.84
	3,467,965.99	

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. For the fiscal year 1915 we estimated for 3,521 officers and on June 30, 1914, there were present 3,534 officers. The authorized commissioned strength of the line is 3,510 officers. For 1916 we have estimated for 3,580 officers, which number includes 70 additional second lieutenants that will have to be provided for because of the large number in the class that will graduate from West Point next June. There will be graduated in that class approximately 170, as nearly as we can arrive at it.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and seventy?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think so; yes, sir. I have the details of the estimate here.

The CHAIRMAN. The sum of \$7,750,000 was provided last year under this head. Will there be any deficiency in this item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not think so. You speak of a deficiency for the current year?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir; I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you could get along with \$7,750,000 for the year 1916?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. I think that we would probably have a deficiency. Excluding the 70 additional second lieutenants, and considering all the details of the estimate, \$7,802,100 will be required, and then if these 70 additional second lieutenants are provided for at \$1,700 each, there should be added \$119,000, making the actual total required \$7,921,100. That is the total amount included in this estimate under this item.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not get along with \$7,800,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I doubt if we could get along, but we will try.

The CHAIRMAN. What I mean is this: You understand that the pay of the Army is all in one fund.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I understand you, sir. I will say to the chairman that I have figured pretty closely all through the estimates.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

7

(Organizations.																							
	Hand privates.	First sergeants.	Sergeants, Engineers.	Stable sergeants.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals, Engineers.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Horseshoers.	Farriers and artificers.	Saddlers.	Chief mechanics, Field Artillery.	Mechanics, Field Artillery.	Mechanics, Coast Artillery.	Wagoners.	Sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps.	Musicians and trumpeters.	Privates, first class, Hospital Corps.	Privates, first class, Signal and Ordnance.	Privates, and privates, second class.	Total.	
Cavalry.....	165	180			180	1,080	1,172	375	180	180	180	180	36	126		180		360				9,592	14,184
Field Artillery.....	66	36			36	265	480	114	36									90				4,042	5,513
Coast Artillery.....	154	170			170	1,260	2,040	354						340				340				13,422	18,973
Infantry.....	360	360			360	1,707	2,650	750										720				26,081	34,128
Recruiting parties and depots.....	60	24			24	314	192	51										46				9,542	6,354
Prison guards.....		4			4	18	24	8										8				250	320
Service-school detachment.....		2			2	83	43	22	10	16	3	5	6	7	2	5		6				270	587
Indian Scouts.....						2	5															50	56
Noncommissioned officers with disciplinary companies.....						27	38																65
Total of the line.....	805	784	11	37	774	4,946	5	6,641	1,674	226	583	183	41	132	347	182	5	1,564		6		59,249	80,180
Porto Rico Regiment.....	12	8			8	34	50	17			8							10			768	1,942	
Corps of Engineers.....	12	12			12	144	216	25										24			210	1,445	
Ordnance Department.....						67	83														634	1,472	
Signal Corps.....						168	234	32														212	405
Post noncommissioned staff.....																							
Total.....	829	804	11	37	794	5,359	5	7,224	1,748	226	591	183	41	132	347	182	5	1,604		6	1,618	60,799	85,333

NOTE.—This table does not include the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts (5,733), Hospital Corps (4,023), or Quartermaster Corps (4,800).

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Authorized strength of officers of the Army for estimate, 1916.

Line and staff corps.	Major generals.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Majors, chaplains.	Captains.	Captains, chaplains.	First lieutenants.	First lieutenants, chaplains.	First lieutenants, dental surgeons.	First lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps.	Second lieutenants.	Totals.	Date of acts.	References to Statutes at Large and Revised Statutes.		
																Vol.	Page.	Sec.
General officers.....	6	15												21	Feb. 2, 1901	31	748	1
15 regiments of Cavalry.....			15	15	45	3	225	8	225	4			225	765	{ do. Apr. 21, 1904	31 33	{ 748 750	1
6 regiments of Field Artillery.....			6	6	12	2	66	2	78	2			78	252	Jan. 25, 1907	34	862	7
Coast Artillery Corps.....		1	14	14	42	4	210	6	210	4			210	715	{ do. Feb. 2, 1901	34 31	{ 862 748	5
30 regiments of Infantry.....			30	30	90	5	450	12	450	13			450	1,530	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1058	50-1
Additional officers.....			25	2									27	200	{ do. Jan. 25, 1907	36	1058	1
Detached officers.....			8	9	27		82		74						{ do. June 12, 1906	34		
Total.....	6	16	98	76	216	14	1,098	28	1,037	28			983	3,510		34	864	12
Adjutant General's Department.....		1	5	7	10									23	Feb. 2, 1901	31	751	13
Inspector General's Department.....		1	3	4	9									17	Apr. 23, 1904	33	262	
Judge Advocate General's Department.....		1	2	3	7									13	Mar. 2, 1901	31	899	
Quartermaster Corps.....	1	2	14	20	48		102							187	Feb. 2, 1901	31	751	16
Medical Department.....		1	14	24	105		244		56		50	125		619	{ do. Aug. 24, 1912	37 38	{ 591 1045	3
Corps of Engineers.....		1	15	19	39	1	52		56				43	226	Apr. 23, 1908	35	66	2
Ordnance Department.....		1	6	9	19		25		25					86	Mar. 3, 1903	32	1022	
Signal Corps.....		1	1	2	6		18		38				40	106	Apr. 23, 1904	33	262	5
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....		1	1		1									3	June 25, 1906	34	456	
Porto Rico Regiment.....							11		10	1				32	Feb. 2, 1901	31	751	24
Philippine Scouts.....							52		65				65	182	{ do. May 16, 1908	35 35	{ 751 103	
Total.....	7	26	159	164	460	15	1,537	28	1,287	24	50	125	1,121	5,008				

Strength and appropriations, fiscal year 1915, and strength and approximate amounts needed for fiscal year 1916.

Item No.	Purpose.	1915		1916		1916 over 1915	
		Strength.	Amount appropriated.	Strength.	Amounts estimated for.	Strength.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
P. 1.	Pay of officers of the line.	3,521	\$7,750,000.00				
P. 1a.	Service pay.	3,521	1,616,218.37	3,580	\$7,921,100.00	59	\$171,100.00
P. 2.	Pay of enlisted men of the line.	80,117	18,170,884.00	80,130	1,871,937.35	59	255,719.08
P. 2a.	Service pay.	80,117	2,325,746.64	80,130	18,323,726.40	13	152,842.40
P. 3.	Pay of noncommissioned officers, disciplinary companies.	In line.			2,400,000.00	13	74,253.36
P. 3a.	Service pay.	In line.					
P. 4.	Pay of enlisted men, Engineers.	1,942	467,040.00	1,965	491,076.00	23	24,036.00
P. 4a.	Service pay.	1,942	68,657.77	1,965	70,032.60	23	1,374.83
P. 5.	Pay of enlisted men, Ordnance.	735	221,436.00	745	231,372.00	10	9,936.00
P. 5a.	Service pay.	735	105,000.00	745	105,134.40	10	134.40
P. 6.	Pay of quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps.	407	219,780.00	407	219,780.00		
P. 6a.	Service pay.	407	36,800.00	407	48,800.00		
P. 7.	Pay of enlisted men, Signal Corps.	1,221	37,812.00	1,484	48,806.00	263	10,994.00
P. 7a.	Service pay.	1,221	72,000.00	1,484	84,000.00	263	11,736.00
P. 8-12a.	Pay of enlisted men, Hospital Corps.	3,602	950,000.00	4,023	1,097,736.00	421	117,736.00
P. 13.	Pay of enlisted men, Quartermaster Corps.	3,602	179,000.00	4,023	1,097,736.00	421	23,641.98
P. 14.	Pay of enlisted men, Quartermaster Corps.	4,500	1,000,000.00	4,800	1,302,120.00	300	302,120.00
P. 15.	Pay of enlisted men, Service Schools.	In line.	208,740.00	4,800	190,556.00		\$18,084.00
P. 15a.	Service pay.	In line.					
P. 15-31.	Pay of clerks, messengers, laborers, headquarters of divisions, etc.	292	312,320.00	291	312,550.00		
P. 32.	Foreign service pay.	23	9,000.00	23	9,000.00	1	530.00
P. 32a.	Service pay.	23	80,500.00	23	80,500.00		
P. 33.	Pay of officers, Adjutant General's Department.	17	59,000.00	17	59,000.00		
P. 33a.	Service pay.	17	16,000.00	17	16,000.00		
P. 34.	Pay of officers, Corps of Engineers.	228	549,716.87	226	562,400.00	2	(1)
P. 34a.	Service pay.	228	105,013.12	226	117,347.32	2	12,683.33
P. 35.	Pay of officers, Ordnance Department.	85	49,755.89	85	228,500.00		
P. 35a.	Service pay.	85	534,900.00	85	534,900.00		
P. 36.	Pay of officers, Quartermaster Corps.	187	158,169.34	137	155,773.67		
P. 36a.	Service pay.	187	88,875.00	137	85,500.00	3	3,455.09
P. 37.	Pay of clerks.	79	61,763.06	76	61,375.00	3	12,386.67
P. 37a.	Service pay.	79	1,471,000.00	619	1,508,600.00	16	3,375.00
P. 38.	Pay of acting dental surgeons.	603	237,953.74	619	210,043.68	16	27,940.06
P. 38b.	Pay of contract surgeons.	40	72,000.00	50	90,000.00	10	18,000.00
P. 38c.		18	27,000.00	25	39,300.00	7	12,300.00

1 Two more on river and harbor work.

1 New aviation bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Strength and appropriations, fiscal year 1915, and strength and approximate amounts needed for fiscal year 1916—Continued.

Item No.	Purpose.	1915		1916		1916 over 1915	
		Strength.	Amount appropriated.	Strength.	Amounts estimated for.	Strength.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
P. 39.	Pay of a quartermaster, nurse, etc.	1	\$1,800.00	1	\$1,800.00		
P. 40.	Pay of nurses, female.	150	106,030.00	150	106,420.00		\$390.00
P. 41.	Pay of officers, Judge Advocate General's Department.	13	45,500.00	13	47,500.00		(1)
P. 41a.	Service pay.	13	11,504.44	13	12,200.00		1,995.56
P. 42.	Pay of officers, Dental Corps.	46	114,500.00	106	258,650.00	60	\$144,450.00
P. 42a.	Service pay.	46	32,316.77	106	43,497.56	60	\$10,970.79
P. 43.	Pay of officers, Insular Bureau.	3	13,000.00	3	13,000.00		
P. 43a.	Service pay.	3	1,730.67	3	2,000.00		269.33
P. 44.	Pay of retired officers.	1,026	2,894,175.00	1,031	2,941,350.00	5	12,425.00
P. 44a.	Service pay.	1,026	469,432.50	1,031	469,210.34	5	222.16
P. 45.	Pay of retired veterinarians.	13	21,750.00	14	23,437.50	1	1,687.50
P. 45a.	Service pay.	13	53,800.00	14	55,050.00	1	1,250.00
P. 46.	Pay of retired pay clerks.	94	22,470.00	94	23,270.00	4	800.00
P. 47.	Pay of retired enlisted men.	3,656	2,452,000.00	1,000	2,906,770.00	340	454,770.00
P. 48.	Pay of hospital matrons.	40	4,800.00	40	4,800.00		
P. 49.	Pay of veterinarians.	42	71,400.00	42	71,400.00		
P. 49a.	Service pay.	42	10,370.00	42	12,932.16		2,462.16
P. 50.	Court-martial.						
P. 50a.	(Compensation of reporters.						
P. 50b.	(Compensation of witnesses.						
P. 51.	Courts of inquiry.						
P. 51a.	(Compensation of reporters.						
P. 51b.	(Compensation of witnesses.						
P. 52.	Military commission.						
P. 52a.	(Compensation of reporters.						
P. 52b.	(Compensation of witnesses.						
P. 53.	Additional pay to officers in charge public buildings, etc.	1	500.00	1	500.00		
P. 54.	Commutation of quarters to—						
P. 54a.	Commissioned officers.						
P. 54b.	Acting dental surgeons.						
P. 55.	Veterinarians.						
P. 56.	Pay of officers for clothing not drawn.						
P. 57.	Interest on soldier's deposits.						
P. 58.	Pay of translator and librarian, Military Information Division.	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00		
P. 59.	Pay of expert accountant, Inspector General's Department.	1	2,600.00	1	2,600.00		
P. 60.							
P. 61.							

	51	54	3	2,285.85
Clerks in offices district artillery engineers, etc. extra-duty pay.	51	54	3	2,285.85
Switchboard operators, seasonal for telephones extra-duty pay.	40	53	14	32.15
Switchboard operators, interior posts, extra-duty pay.	53	53	10	1,264.00
Alaska military cable and telegraph system, extra-duty pay.	250	240		
Foreign service pay, officers.				
Foreign service pay, enlisted men.				
Pay of computer, Artillery Board.	1	1		
Pay of exchange.				
Officers National Guard:				
Subsistence.				
Mileage.				
Commutation of quarters.				
Three months' bonus for reenlistment.				
Six months' pay to beneficiaries, officers.				
Six months' pay to beneficiaries, enlisted men.				
Pay for mounts.	1,078	1,264	186	25,000.00
Additional pay to aviators.	30	(*)	30	25,493.65
Monthly payments to Jennie Carroll.	1	1		
Monthly payments to Mabel H. Lazear.	1	1		
Monthly payments to John R. Klesinger.	1	1		
Pay of officers, Porto Rico Regiment.	32	32		
Service pay.	32	32		
Pay of enlisted men, Porto Rico Regiment.	591	591		
Service pay.	591	591		
Philippine Scouts:				
Pay of captains.	52	52		
Service pay.	52	52		
Pay of first lieutenants.	64	65	1	1,897.32
Service pay.	64	65	1	2,000.00
Pay of second lieutenants.	64	65	1	734.98
Service pay.	64	65	1	1,700.00
Additional pay of majors.	12	13	1	4,445.52
Service pay.	(*)	13	13	4,600.00
Pay of enlisted men.	5,732	5,733	1	1,911.83
Service pay.	5,732	5,733	1	5,712.00
Mileage:				
On corps.				
Acting dental surgeons.				
Veterinarians.				
Contract surgeons.				
Pay clerk's assistant.				
Expert accountant.				
A valiant, 35 per cent increase.				
Total.	110,800	112,521	1,767	709,995.52
Net increase.				709,995.52
				1,300,737.55

1 Five acting judge advocates.

2 New aviation bill.

3 In Signal Corps.

* Thirteenth Battalion formed.

* No appropriation.

Thirteenth Battalion formed.

• In Signal Corps.

2 New aviation bill.

1 Five acting judge advocates.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Commissioned officers, veterinarians, pay clerks, contract surgeons, acting dental surgeons.

[Actual strength by months during fiscal year 1914.]

Months.	Line.						Staff departments.												Miscellaneous.				
	General officers.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Coast artillery.	Infantry.	Chaplains.	Adjutant General's Department.	Inspector General's Department.	Engineers.	Ordnance.	Quartermaster Corps.	Medical Department.	Judge-Advocate General's Department.	Signal.	Infantry.	Porto Rico Regiment.	Philippine Scouts.	Total commissioned strength.	Veterinarians.	Pay clerks.	Contract surgeons.	Acting dental surgeons.	Aggregate strength.
1913.																							
July.....	19	787	261	747	1,607	66	23	17	201	85	191	423	13	46	3	31	180	4,700	42	81	9	23	4,855
August.....	20	787	264	747	1,608	66	23	17	200	85	190	422	13	46	3	31	180	4,700	42	81	10	23	4,856
September.....	20	785	264	746	1,605	65	23	17	199	85	189	422	13	46	3	31	180	4,693	42	80	12	23	4,850
October.....	19	804	263	748	1,608	64	23	17	197	84	187	421	13	46	3	31	179	4,705	42	80	13	23	4,863
November.....	21	802	261	746	1,605	64	22	17	198	84	186	419	13	46	3	31	180	4,698	42	79	13	29	4,861
December.....	21	802	261	744	1,597	64	22	17	197	84	186	418	13	46	3	31	180	4,687	42	79	14	35	4,857
1914.																							
January.....	21	797	261	744	1,593	64	23	17	197	83	186	418	13	46	3	31	179	4,676	42	79	15	35	4,847
February.....	21	796	260	745	1,589	65	23	17	197	83	186	418	13	46	3	31	179	4,672	42	79	15	35	4,843
March.....	21	794	260	743	1,585	65	23	17	197	83	184	414	13	46	3	31	179	4,658	42	78	15	34	4,827
April.....	21	791	260	743	1,580	64	23	17	197	83	184	413	13	46	3	31	181	4,650	42	78	15	34	4,819
May.....	20	790	260	741	1,577	64	22	17	197	83	185	411	13	46	3	31	181	4,641	42	77	17	39	4,816
June.....	20	810	266	758	1,616	64	23	17	212	85	185	426	13	46	3	31	182	4,757	42	77	19	40	4,935
Total.....	244	9,545	3,141	8,952	19,166	775	274	204	2,389	1,007	2,239	5,025	156	552	36	372	2,160	56,237	504	948	167	373	58,229
Average strength paid for.....	20.3	785.4	261.7	746	1,597.1	64.5	22.8	17	199	83.9	186.5	413.7	13	46	3	31	180	4,686.4	42	79	13.9	31	4,852.4
Strength estimated for.....	21	825	268	763	1,638	66	23	17	226	85	187	444	13	106	3	32	182	4,868	42	76	25	50	5,091

NOTE.—Total line officers in June, 1914, 3,534; total staff corps (1,223) and miscellaneous officers (179), 1,401. Average strength paid: Line officers, 3,485; total staff corps (1,201) and miscellaneous officers (166), 1,367. Strength estimated: Total line officers, 3,580; total staff corps and miscellaneous officers, 1,511.

Actual enlisted strength, by months, fiscal year 1914.

Month.	Line.										Miscellaneous.					Quartermaster Corps, Hospital Corps, and Philippine Scouts.						
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.	Recruiting parties and depots.	Prison guard.	Indian scouts.	Service school detachments.	Disciplinary companies.	Total strength of line.	Engineers.	Ordnance.	Quartermaster Corps (quartermasters, sergeants).	Signal.	Porto Rico Regiment.	Total actual enlisted strength, miscellaneous.	Hospital.	Quartermaster Corps (enlisted men).	Philippine Scouts.	Total Hospital Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Philippine Scouts.	Aggregate actual strength of the Army.	
1913.																						
July.....	13,737	4,849	16,654	29,538	4,695	305	46	549	...	70,374	1,630	729	400	1,209	570	4,529	3,419	3,173	5,332	11,974	86,877	
August.....	13,586	4,807	16,649	29,501	5,103	300	46	549	...	70,554	1,613	719	403	1,207	580	4,522	3,377	3,262	5,357	11,964	87,072	
September.....	13,644	4,953	16,964	29,387	5,175	295	46	547	...	70,741	1,608	720	402	1,186	588	4,494	3,357	3,312	5,263	11,932	87,167	
October.....	13,564	4,919	16,565	29,533	5,770	321	46	545	...	71,263	1,603	714	403	1,174	590	4,484	3,386	3,447	5,030	11,863	87,610	
November.....	13,544	5,102	16,529	29,709	6,217	322	46	563	...	72,023	1,613	723	404	1,177	590	4,507	3,368	3,506	4,612	11,496	88,016	
December.....	13,688	5,181	16,636	30,167	7,262	338	47	562	...	73,881	1,593	724	403	1,172	588	4,480	3,368	3,600	4,556	11,524	89,885	
1914.																						
January.....	13,809	5,094	16,809	30,359	7,900	334	47	558	...	74,910	1,589	725	402	1,181	584	4,481	3,353	3,676	4,448	11,487	90,878	
February.....	13,794	4,992	17,191	30,497	7,137	326	46	565	...	74,548	1,587	726	400	1,212	584	4,508	3,389	3,722	4,440	11,551	90,607	
March.....	13,910	4,983	17,766	30,701	6,210	324	46	566	...	74,500	1,696	724	398	1,209	586	4,603	3,385	3,714	4,460	11,569	90,663	
April.....	13,789	5,016	17,914	30,336	5,958	312	46	561	...	73,926	1,755	715	404	1,211	582	4,667	3,492	3,778	4,628	11,838	90,431	
May.....	14,013	5,069	17,863	30,270	6,806	304	39	571	...	74,635	1,736	721	404	1,203	583	4,647	3,843	3,790	4,888	12,521	92,103	
June.....	13,791	4,992	17,901	30,398	6,717	309	38	574	...	74,720	1,677	723	402	1,190	588	4,580	4,055	3,809	5,096	12,960	92,280	
Total.....	164,869	59,970	205,171	360,387	74,900	3,791	577	6,710	...	876,375	19,680	8,653	4,825	14,331	7,013	54,502	41,749	42,799	58,160	142,691	1,073,568	
Average.....	13,739	4,997	17,097	30,032	6,245	315	43	569	...	73,031	1,640	721	402	1,194	584	4,541	3,376	3,722	4,567	11,890	89,464	
Strength estimated for	14,184	5,513	18,973	34,128	6,354	320	56	1,537	65	80,130	1,965	745	407	1,484	591	5,192	4,023	4,800	5,733	14,556	99,878	

* The authorized strength of service school detachments is 587, of whom 50 are estimated for in Staff Corps, as follows: Engineers, 23; Quartermaster Corps (quartermasters, sergeants), 4; Signal, 12; Hospital, 11.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. P.1, pay of officers of the line.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
0 months.....	3,487	\$5,678,211.54		
3 months.....	3,481		\$1,892,737.18	
12 months.....	3,485			\$7,570,948.72

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,813,366.66	Estimated for, 3,556; paid, 3,484.
Fiscal year 1915.....	7,750,000.00	Estimated for, 3,521. ¹

¹ Regular appropriation, \$7,710,800; deficiency, \$102,566.66.

¹ The estimate for 1915 was \$7,839,100, or \$89,100 more than the amount appropriated, or the pay for about 52 second lieutenants for 1 year.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3,534.

Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength (3,510 plus 70 additional)	3,580
Number estimated for	3,580
Amount estimated for	\$7,921,100.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914	\$350,151.28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914	\$107,783.34
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915	\$171,100.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914	96
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914	24
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915	59

REMARKS.

The following is the detailed estimate under this item:

Total line officers estimated for fiscal year 1915, of whom 38 were additional officers.....	3,521
During 1916 the additional officers will be 27, a decrease of.....	11

Which, taken from 3,521, leaves..... 3, 510

The class to graduate in June, 1915, contains about 170 members, for whom there will be approximately 100 vacancies in the Army, leaving to be appointed additional second lieutenants.....	70
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3,580

Commissioned officers of the line of the Army.

[illegible]

Commissioned officers of the line of the Army—Continued.

Arm and grade.	General officers.	Additional pay as aids.	With corps or regi- ments.	Additional.	De- tached.	Total.	Rate of yearly pay.	Amount of base pay.
Field Artillery.								
Colonels.....			6	1		7	\$4,000.00	\$28,000.00
Lieutenant colonels.....			6		1	7	3,500.00	24,500.00
Majors.....			12		2	14	3,000.00	42,000.00
Chaplains.....			2			2	3,000.00	6,000.00
Captains.....			66		7	73	2,400.00	175,200.00
Chaplains.....			2			2	2,400.00	4,800.00
First lieutenants.....			78		5	83	2,000.00	166,000.00
Chaplains.....			2			2	2,000.00	4,000.00
Second lieutenants.....			78			78	1,700.00	132,600.00
Total.....			252	1	15	268		583,100.00
Coast Artillery:								
Brigadier general.....	1					1	6,000.00	6,000.00
Colonels.....			14	3	2	19	4,000.00	76,000.00
Lieutenant colonels.....			14		2	16	3,500.00	56,000.00
Majors.....			42		6	48	3,000.00	144,000.00
Chaplains.....			4			4	3,000.00	12,000.00
Captains.....			210		18	228	2,400.00	547,200.00
Chaplains.....			6			6	2,400.00	14,400.00
First lieutenants.....			210		16	226	2,000.00	452,000.00
Chaplains.....			4			4	2,000.00	8,000.00
Second lieutenants.....			210			210	1,700.00	357,000.00
Total.....	1		714	3	44	762		1,672,600.00
Infantry:								
Colonels.....			30	12	4	46	4,000.00	184,000.00
Lieutenant colonels.....			30		4	34	3,500.00	119,000.00
Majors.....			90		13	103	3,000.00	309,000.00
Chaplains.....			5			5	3,000.00	15,000.00
Captains.....			450		38	488	2,400.00	1,171,200.00
Chaplains.....			12			12	2,400.00	28,800.00
First lieutenants.....			450		35	485	2,000.00	970,000.00
Chaplains.....			13			13	2,000.00	26,000.00
Second lieutenants.....			450			450	1,700.00	765,000.00
Total.....			1,530	12	94	1,636		3,588,000.00
Grand total.....	22		3,261	27	200	3,510		7,902,100.00
Additional second lieutenants.....						70	1,700.00	119,000.00
Total.....						3,580		7,921,100.00

"* * * When any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy and the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional second lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen." (Act May 17, 1886, 24 Stat., 50.)

PAY OF OFFICERS FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, \$1,871,937.35." The amount appropriated last year was \$1,616,218.27. I suppose that is a close calculation made under the law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is due to the natural increase in length of service.

The CHAIRMAN. And you could not cut that, I suppose?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. The details of the estimate are as follows:

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. P. 1a, officers of the line.]

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	3,487	\$1,188,543.74		
3 months.....	3,481		\$396,181.25	
12 months.....	3,485			\$1,584,724.99

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,742,916.73	Estimated for, 3,556; paid, 3,484.
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,616,218.27	Estimated for, 3,521.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3,534.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	3,580
Number estimated for.....	3,580
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,871,937.35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$287,212.36
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$129,020.62
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$255,719.08
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	96
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	24
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	59

Pay of officers of the line.

	Number.	Yearly pay.	Base pay (p. 1).	Pay for length of service (p. 1).	Total.
Major generals.....	6	\$8,000.00	\$48,000.00		\$48,000.00
Additional pay for aids (12).....		200.00	2,400.00		2,400.00
Brigadier generals.....	15	6,000.00	90,000.00		90,000.00
Additional pay to aids (26).....		150.00	4,200.00		4,200.00
Total.....	21		144,600.00		144,600.00
Cavalry:					
Colonels (9 additional, 2 detached).....	26	4,000.00	104,000.00	\$26,000.00	130,000.00
Lieutenant colonels (2 additional, 2 detached).....	19	3,500.00	66,500.00	19,000.00	85,500.00
Majors (6 detached).....	51	3,000.00	153,000.00	51,000.00	204,000.00
Chaplains.....	3	3,000.00	9,000.00	2,500.00	11,500.00
Captains (19 detached).....	244	2,400.00	585,600.00	203,916.04	789,516.04
Chaplains.....	8	2,400.00	19,200.00	4,584.67	23,784.67
First lieutenants (18 detached).....	243	2,000.00	486,000.00	135,594.96	617,594.96
Chaplains.....	4	2,000.00	8,000.00	525.56	8,525.56
Second lieutenants.....	225	1,700.00	382,500.00	37,508.97	420,008.97
Total.....	823		1,813,800.00	478,630.20	2,292,430.20
Field Artillery:					
Colonels (1 additional).....	7	4,000.00	28,000.00	7,000.00	35,000.00
Lieutenant colonels (1 detached).....	7	3,500.00	24,500.00	7,000.00	31,500.00
Majors (2 detached).....	14	3,000.00	42,000.00	11,000.00	53,000.00
Chaplains.....	2	3,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00
Captains (7 detached).....	73	2,400.00	175,000.00	48,252.01	223,452.01
Chaplains.....	2	2,400.00	4,800.00	960.00	5,760.00
First lieutenants (5 detached).....	83	2,000.00	166,000.00	18,474.02	184,474.02
Chaplains.....	2	2,000.00	4,000.00	400.00	4,400.00
Second lieutenants.....	78	1,700.00	132,600.00	12,422.19	145,022.19
Total.....	298		583,100.00	117,508.62	700,608.62

Pay of officers of the line—Continued.

	Num- ber.	Yearly pay.	Base pay (p. 1).	Pay for length of service (p. 1).	Total.
Coast Artillery:					
Brigadier general	1	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
Colonels (3 additional, 3 detached).....	19	4,000.00	76,000.00	\$19,000.00	95,000.00
Lieutenant colonels (2 detached).....	16	3,500.00	56,000.00	16,000.00	72,000.00
Majors (6 detached).....	48	3,000.00	144,000.00	44,000.00	188,000.00
Chaplains.....	4	3,000.00	12,000.00	3,867.52	15,867.52
Captains (18 detached).....	228	2,400.00	547,200.00	157,307.88	704,507.88
Chaplains.....	6	2,400.00	14,400.00	4,216.67	18,616.67
First lieutenants (16 detached).....	226	2,000.00	452,000.00	73,034.98	525,034.98
Chaplains.....	4	2,000.00	8,000.00	800.00	8,800.00
Second lieutenants.....	210	1,700.00	357,000.00	26,075.61	383,075.61
Total.....	762		1,672,600.00	344,302.66	2,016,902.66
Infantry:					
Colonels (12 additional, 4 detached)....	46	4,000.00	184,000.00	46,000.00	230,000.00
Lieutenant colonels (4 detached).....	34	3,500.00	119,000.00	34,000.00	153,000.00
Majors (13 detached).....	103	3,000.00	309,000.00	103,000.00	412,000.00
Chaplains.....	5	3,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
Captains (38 detached).....	448	2,400.00	1,171,200.00	416,945.46	1,588,145.46
Chaplains.....	12	2,400.00	28,800.00	9,195.33	37,995.33
First lieutenants (35 detached).....	485	2,000.00	970,000.00	234,564.91	1,204,564.91
Chaplains.....	13	2,000.00	26,000.00	7,022.22	33,022.22
Second lieutenants.....	450	1,700.00	765,000.00	75,767.95	840,767.95
Total.....	1,636		3,588,000.00	931,495.87	4,519,495.87
Total officers and amounts.....	3,510		7,802,100.00	1,871,937.35	9,674,037.35
Additional second lieutenants.....	70	1,700.00	119,000.00	.....	119,000.00
Total.....	3,580		7,921,100.00	1,871,937.35	9,793,037.35

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE LINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, \$18,323,726.40." There is an increase in that item of about \$153,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that increase due to?

Gen. ALESHIRE. There is a small increase in the number of men. We are estimating for 80,130 enlisted men of the line—

Mr. GARD (interposing). How many enlisted have you now in the service?

Gen. ALESHIRE. In the line, on June 30 last, there were reported 74,720 enlisted men. I have not the later reports. I have no later report with me, but there has been a material increase. They have practically filled the Army up to the entire authorized strength, I am told.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes not only the enlisted men of the line at full strength, but the Engineer Corps and Signal Corps.

Mr. GARD. Is the authorized strength of 100,000 men asked for?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. The authorized strength of the line is 80,130 men. That is the number that has been fixed by the President. Now, to that you may add the strength of the Philippine Scouts. Everything now in the way of enlisted men, exclusive of the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps, must be within the limit of 100,000 men, as I recall the law.

The CHAIRMAN. In that 100,000 men, you include the engineer corps and signal corps?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. I can tell the chairman exactly what it is. We include in this estimate funds for the payment of enlisted men as follows: 14,184 for the Cavalry; 5,513 for the Field Artillery; 18,973 for the Coast Artillery; 34,128 for the Infantry; 6,354 for recruiting parties, etc.; 320 for the prison guard; 537 for the service schools; 56 Indian scouts; and 65 for the disciplinary companies. That makes a total of 80,130 men, as against a total of 80,117 men, the number we estimated for for 1915. This shows an increase of 13.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many Philippine Scouts are there now in service?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We are estimating for 5,770 Philippine Scouts.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are paid outside of this appropriation?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; outside of the item "Pay of enlisted men of the line" and under the item "Philippine Scouts, pay of enlisted men."

The CHAIRMAN. So that, as a matter of fact, the estimate is for the full strength?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. According to the return for the present month, but not according to the return of June 30 last?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I made that statement without any information from The Adjutant General, except informal information, but the report of June 30, 1914, showed 74,720.

Statement of the authorized strength and the actual strength of the Regular Army as shown by the latest reports.

[Dec. 1, 1914.]

	Authorized strength.		Actual strength as shown by latest reports.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers.....	21	.....	21	.....
Adjutant General's Department.....	23	.....	23	.....
Inspector General's Department.....	17	.....	17	.....
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	13	.....	13	.....
Quartermaster Corps.....	183	403	184	403
Medical Department.....	602	.....	549	.....
Corps of Engineers.....	237	1,942	212	1,801
Ordnance Department.....	85	745	83	723
Signal Corps.....	106	1,472	64	1,240
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	3	.....	3	.....
Cavalry.....	824	14,148	810	14,141
Field Artillery.....	268	5,513	269	4,897
Coast Artillery Corps.....	762	19,019	756	17,158
Infantry.....	1,671	36,679	1,648	31,434
Military Academy.....	7	632	7	625
Recruiting parties, recruits, and recruits en route.....	.....	6,266	.....	9,012
Service-school detachments.....	.....	587	.....	572
United States military prison guards.....	.....	350	.....	303
With disciplinary organizations.....	.....	94	.....	94
Indian scouts.....	.....	75	.....	27
Regular Army.....	4,815	86,293	4,652	81,805
Hospital Corps.....	.....	4,012	.....	4,061
Quartermaster Corps.....	.....	6,000	.....	3,874
Total.....	4,815	96,306	4,652	89,740

The CHAIRMAN. But that 74,720 did not include the Philippine Scouts?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year we appropriated for this purpose \$18,170,884. Are there not always a few hundred of them who are going out between times?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that gives you some leeway there?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could get along with \$18,200,000, could you not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I should think so, Mr. Chairman.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P2, pay of enlisted men of the line.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost, remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	72,421	\$10,967,772.16		
4 months.....	74,528		\$5,591,978.94	
12 months.....	73,032			\$16,559,751.10

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$17,338,601.74	73,032 paid.
Fiscal year 1915.....	18,170,884.00	80,117 estimated for.

¹ Regular appropriation, \$16,973,474; deficiency, \$305,127.74.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 74,720.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	80,130
Number estimated for.....	80,130
Amount estimated for.....	\$18,323,726.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,763,975.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$985,124.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$152,842.40
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	7,098
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	7,562
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	18

REMARKS.

Items of enlisted strength in which numbers for 1915 and 1916 differ, and differences explained and authority therefor given.

	1915 estimate.	Authority	Increase.	Decrease.	Strength, 1916.
Cavalry.....	14,144	G. O. 61, War Department, 1913.....	60		14,144
		Do.....		20	40
					14,184
Field Artillery.....	5,457	G. O. 47, War Department, 1913.....			5,457
		2 batteries, 28 men each.....	56		56
					5,513

Items of enlisted strength in which numbers for 1915 and 1916 differ, and differences explained and authority therefor given—Continued.

	1915 estimate.	Authority.	Increase.	Decrease.	Strength, 1916.
Coast Artillery.....	18,607	G. O. 67, War Department, 1913.....	324	.....	18,607
		Letter order.....	42	.....	366
					18,973
Infantry.....	33,117	Company G, Fifth Infantry, letter... G. O. 74, War Department, 1913, decrease of noncommissioned officers with militia. Tenth Infantry increased to war strength. Fourteenth Infantry battalion going to Alaska. To correct error.....	6 882 140 25 16	48 10	33,117
			1,069	58	1,011
					34,128
Service-school detachments.	597	G. O. 61, War Department, 1913..... G. O. 71, War Department, 1913..... Carried in Staff Corps.....	..... ..... 50	4 6 60	597
					60
					537
Disciplinary companies.....		G. O. 67, War Department, 1913, provides 25 sergeants and 38 corporals. G. O. 16, War Department, 1914, provides 2 noncommissioned officers for disciplinary band.	63 2	..... .....	65
Recruits.....	7,819	Loss.....	.....	1,465	7,819
					1,465
					6,354
		Total.....	1,616	1,603	
		Net gain of.....		13	

	1916 estimate.	1915
Cavalry.....	14,184	14,144
Field Artillery.....	5,513	5,457
Coast Artillery.....	18,973	18,607
Infantry.....	34,128	33,117
Recruiting parties, etc.....	6,354	7,819
Prison guard.....	320	320
Service schools.....	537	597
Indian scouts.....	56	56
Disciplinary companies.....	65	.....
Total.....	80,130	80,117
Gain, 1916.....		13

1916 over 1915.

INCREASES.

Cavalry.....	40
Field Artillery.....	56
Coast Artillery.....	366
Infantry.....	1,011
Disciplinary companies.....	65
	1,538

DECREASES.

Recruiting parties.....	1,465
Service schools.....	60
	1,525

Gain.....	13
-----------	----

A reduction of 10 and 50 carried in staff corps.

From: Quartermaster General.
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.
Subject: Estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

It is requested that this office be advised as to the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, Hospital Corps, and the Quartermaster Corps, for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
June 9, 1914.

Memorandum for the Quartermaster General:

The Secretary of War directs that in preparing estimates for the fiscal year 1916 they be based on the enlisted strength at present authorized by the President, 85,704, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, Hospital Corps, and the Quartermaster Corps, as indicated in the attached memorandum from the office of The Adjutant General.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 9, 1914.

Memorandum:

The enlisted strength of the Regular Army (exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, Hospital Corps, and the Quartermaster Corps) as at present authorized is 85,704.

	Distribu- tion in estimate.	Distribu- tion on which The Adjutant General's memoran- dum is based.
Cavalry.....	14,184	14,184
Field Artillery.....	5,513	5,513
Coast Artillery.....	18,973	18,973
Infantry.....	34,128	34,128
Recruiting parties, depots, and unassigned recruits.....	6,354	6,387
Service-school detachments.....	537	587
Prison guard.....	320	320
Noncommissioned officers for disciplinary companies.....	65	63
Indian scouts.....	56	76
Engineers.....	1,965	1,942
Ordnance Department.....	745	745
Quartermaster sergeants.....	407	408
Signal Corps.....	1,484	1,212
Porto Rico Regiment.....	591	591
Military Academy.....	(1)	631
Subtotal.....	85,322	85,704
Hospital Corps.....	4,023	4,012
Quartermaster Corps.....	4,800	4,800
Philippine Scouts.....	5,733	5,733
	99,878	100,249
Less Military Academy.....		631
		99,618
Add increase to Signal Corps under act July 18, 1914.....		260
Total number of enlisted men carried in entire estimate.....		99,878

¹ Separate estimate.

Enlisted men of the line fixed at 100,000, including Philippine Scouts.

Act February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 757), which reads:

"Sec. 36. * * * The total number of enlisted men in said native organizations (Philippine Scouts) shall not exceed twelve thousand, and the total enlisted force of the line of the Army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any one time one hundred thousand.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

"The President is authorized to enlist a force of Indians, not exceeding one thousand who shall act as scouts in the Territories and Indian country. They shall be discharged

when the necessity for their service shall cease, or at the discretion of the department commander." (Rev. Stats., sec. 1112.)

"* * * A proportionate number of noncommissioned officers may be appointed. And the scouts, when they furnish their own horses and horse equipment, shall be entitled to receive forty cents per day for their use and risk so long as thus employed." (Act Aug. 12, 1876, 19 Stat., 131.)

MARKSMANSHIP.

"Hereafter enlisted men now qualified or hereafter qualifying as marksmen shall receive two dollars per month; as sharpshooters, three dollars per month; as expert riflemen, five dollars per month; as second-class gunners, two dollars per month; as first-class gunners, three dollars per month; as gun pointers, gun commanders, observers, second class, chief planters, and chief loaders, seven dollars per month; as plotters, observers, first-class, and casemate electricians, nine dollars per month, all in addition to their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no enlisted man shall receive at the same time additional pay for more than one of the classifications named in this section * * *." (Act May 11, 1908, 35 Stat., 110.)

SERVICE SCHOOLS.

"From the enlisted force of the Army now provided by law the President may authorize the organization of school detachments at each of the service schools, and may authorize the appointment therein of such noncommissioned officers, mechanics, artificers, farriers, horseshoers, and cooks as may be necessary for the administration of such schools: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as to authorize an increase in the total number of enlisted men of the Army now authorized by law." (35 Stat., 733.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES AND PRISON GUARD.

"The Secretary of War shall be authorized to detach from the Army at large such number of enlisted men as may be necessary to perform duty at the various recruit depots and the United States military prison, and of the enlisted men so detached, and while performing such duty, there shall be allotted for each depot and the prison one who shall have the rank, pay, and allowance of battalion or squadron sergeant-major, and for each recruit and prison company one who shall have the rank, pay, and allowance of first sergeant, five the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, and six the rank, pay, and allowances of corporal, of the arm of the service to which they respectively belong." (34 Stat., 242.)

MESS SERGEANTS.

"* * * That mess sergeants shall receive six dollars per month in addition to their pay * * *." (Act May 11, 1908, 35 Stat., 109.)

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

"A certificate of merit granted to an enlisted man for distinguished service shall entitle him, from the date of such service, to additional pay at the rate of two dollars per month while he is in the military service, although such service may not be continuous." (R. S., 1285, amended by act Feb. 9, 1891, 26 Stat., 737.)

The following is a detailed statement of the estimate under this item:

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

Memorandum for Gen. Crowder:

* * * * *
In the appropriation "Pay of the Army" there is carried between \$60,000 and \$70,000 for pay of 320 men pertaining to the prison guard. This is base pay, to be increased on account of length of service. I presume it is your desire that this item be continued as heretofore. Will you please inform me on this point?

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

OCTOBER 1, 1914.

Memorandum for Gen. Aleshire:

* * * * *
You state there is carried between \$60,000 and \$70,000 for pay of 320 men pertaining to the prison guard, which is base pay, and is to be increased on account of length of service. This item should be continued as heretofore, and not decreased. Due to the transfer of a portion of the prisoners from Alcatraz to Old Fort Point, I have found it necessary to recommend an increase in the prison guard from 320 to 348 men. Fur-

thermore, while the establishment of the Atlantic branch, United States military prison, will, for the time being, not necessitate an increase in the prison guard, due to the fact that when we can handle the subject there by means of men specially detailed from the command at Fort Jay, it nevertheless may be necessary to establish the fifth prison company some time in the near future.

E. H. CROWDER,
Judge Advocate General.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Organization.	Regimental ser-geants major.	Senior ser-geants major.	Master electricians.	Master signal electricians.	Chief musicians.	Engineers.	Ordnance ser-geants.	Quartermaster ser-geants, Quartermaster Corps.	Ser-geants, first class, Hospital Corps.	Ser-geants, first class, Signal Corps.
Infantry.....	30									
Cavalry.....	15									
Field Artillery.....	6									
Coast Artillery.....		21	26			60		403		100
Quartermaster Corps.....			10							144
Signal Corps.....				48			175			
Ordnance.....										
Bands.....					72					
Hospital Corps.....									300	
Porto Rico Regiment.....	1									
Service schools.....	10	4	4	8		6		4	5	4
Total.....	62	25	40	56	72	66	175	407	305	248

Organization.	First-class electrician ser-geants.	Regimental quartermaster ser-geants.	Regimental commissary ser-geants.	Second-class electrician ser-geants.	Master gunners.	Squadron ser-geants major.	Battalion ser-geants major.	Junior ser-geants major.	Color ser-geants.	Battalion quartermaster ser-geants.
Infantry.....		30	30				90		60	
Cavalry.....		15	15			45			30	
Field Artillery.....		6	6				12		12	12
Coast Artillery.....	74			74	42			42		
Engineers.....							3			8
Porto Rico Regiment.....		1	1				2		2	
Service schools.....	5		3	3	3	6	4	4		1
Prison guard.....							2			
Recruits, etc.....							5			
Philippine Scouts.....							13			
Total.....	79	52	55	77	45	51	131	46	104	16

Organization.	First ser-geants.	Drum majors.	Principal musicians.	Chief trumpeters.	Ser-geants.	Company quartermaster ser-geants.	Stable ser-geants.	Corporals.	Firemen.	Total.
Infantry.....	360				1,797	360		2,650		5,407
Cavalry.....	180				1,080	180		1,172		2,732
Field Artillery.....	36				265	36	36	480		907
Coast Artillery.....	170				1,360	170		2,040	60	4,139
Quartermaster Corps.....					925			590		2,028
Engineers.....	12				144	12		216		360
Signal Corps.....					168			234		564
Ordnance.....					67			83		325
Bands.....		72	72	35	288			576		1,115
Hospital Corps.....					422			50		772
Porto Rico Regiment.....										
Service schools.....	8				34	8		50		107
Indian scouts.....	9				94	3	1	48	5	234
Prison guard.....	2				2			2		6
Recruits, etc.....	4				18	2		24		50
Philippine Scouts.....	23				314	23		192		557
Disciplinary companies.....	52				312	52		520		949
Total.....	856	72	72	35	7,817	846	37	8,965	65	20,377

BANDS.

Cavalry.	Chief musician.	Chief trumpeter.	Principal musicians.	Drum majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Privates.
UNITED STATES.								
12 bands.....	12	12	12	12	48	96	12	132
PHILIPPINES.								
2 bands.....	2	2	2	2	8	16	2	22
HAWAII.								
1 band.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	11
Total men.....	15	15	15	15	60	120	15	165
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$900	\$480	\$480	\$432	\$432	\$432	\$360	\$288
Total pay.....	\$15,500	\$7,200	\$7,200	\$6,480	\$25,920	\$43,200	\$5,400	\$47,520

TROOPS.

Cavalry.	First sergeants.	Quarter-master sergeants.	Ser-geants.	Corpo-rals.	Cooks.	Farriers.
UNITED STATES.						
12 machine-gun platoons.....				48		
12 regiments.....	144	144	864	864	288	144
Additional strength in United States:						
4 troops, Fort Myer.....				4		
4 troops, Fort Yellowstone.....				4		
PHILIPPINES.						
2 regiments (Seventh and Eighth).....	24	24	144	168	48	24
HAWAII.						
1 regiment (Fourth).....	12	12	72	84	24	12
Total men.....	180	180	1,080	1,172	360	180
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$360	\$360	\$252	\$360	\$252
Total pay.....	\$97,200	\$64,800	\$388,800	\$293,344	\$129,600	\$45,360

Cavalry.	Horse-shoers.	Saddlers.	Wagon-ers.	Trump-eters.	Privates.
UNITED STATES.					
12 machine-gun platoons.....					252
12 headquarters detachments.....					168
12 regiments.....	144	144	144	288	7,056
Additional strength in United States:					
4 troops, Fort Myer.....					32
4 troops, Fort Yellowstone.....					32
PHILIPPINES.					
2 regiments (Seventh and Eighth).....	24	24	24	48	1,368
HAWAII.					
1 regiment (Fourth).....	12	12	12	24	684
Total men.....	180	180	180	360	9,592
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$360	\$252	\$252	\$180	\$180
Total pay.....	\$64,800	\$45,360	\$45,360	\$64,800	\$1,728,660

REGIMENTS AND SQUADRONS.

Cavalry.	Regi- mental sergeants major.	Regi- mental quarter- master sergeants.	Regi- mental commis- sary ser- geants.	Squad- ron ser- geants major.	Color sergeants.	Total.
UNITED STATES.						
12 bands.....						336
12 machine-gun platoons.....						300
12 headquarters detachments.....						168
12 regiments and squadrons, noncommis- sioned staff.....	12	12	12	36	24	96
12 regiments.....						10,224
						11,124
Additional strength in the United States:						
4 troops, Fort Myer.....						36
4 troops, Fort Yellowstone.....						36
						72
PHILIPPINES.						
2 bands.....						56
2 regiments and squadrons, noncommis- sioned staff.....	2	2	2	6	4	16
2 regiments (Seventh and Eighth).....						1,920
						1,992
HAWAII.						
1 band.....						28
1 regiment and squadron, noncommis- sioned staff.....	1	1	1	3	2	8
1 regiment (Fourth).....						960
						996
Total men.....	15	15	15	45	30	14,184
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$540	\$540	\$480	\$432	
Total pay.....	8,100	8,100	8,100	21,600	12,960	\$3,183,264

BANDS.

Field Artillery.	Chief musi- cians.	Chief trum- peters.	Principal musi- cians.	Drum majors.	Ser- geants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Privates.
UNITED STATES.								
4 bands.....	4	4	4	4	16	32	4	44
PHILIPPINES.								
1 band.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	11
HAWAII.								
1 band.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	11
Total men.....	6	6	6	6	24	48	6	66
Annual pay, 1 man..	\$900	\$480	\$480	\$432	\$432	\$360	\$360	\$288
Total pay.....	5,400	2,880	2,880	2,592	10,368	17,280	2,160	19,008

BATTERIES.

Field Artillery.	First sergeants.	Quarter-master sergeants.	Stable sergeants.	Ser-geants.	Corporals.	Chief musicians.
UNITED STATES.						
18 batteries (light mountain).....	18	18	18	108	216	18
6 batteries (horse).....	6	6	6	36	72	6
Mounted orderlies (4 regiments, 9 each).....						
With militia.....				36		
Headquarters detachments.....				8	32	
Indian prisoners.....				1		
PHILIPPINES.						
1 regiment (Second).....	6	6	6	36	72	6
Headquarters detachment.....				2	8	
Mounted orderlies.....						
HAWAII.						
1 regiment (First).....	6	6	6	36	72	6
Headquarters detachment.....				2	8	
Mounted orderlies.....						
Total men.....	36	36	36	265	480	36
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$360	\$360	\$360	\$252	\$288
Total pay.....	19,440	12,960	12,960	85,400	120,960	10,368

Field Artillery.	Horse-shoers.	Mechanics.	Cooks.	Musicians.	Privates.
UNITED STATES.					
18 batteries (light mountain).....	18	54	54	36	1,948
6 batteries (horse).....	6	21	18	12	704
Mounted orderlies (4 regiments, 9 each).....					36
With militia.....					
Headquarters detachments.....		8		12	72
Indian prisoners.....					
PHILIPPINES.					
1 regiment (Second).....	6	18	18	12	612
Headquarters detachment.....		2		3	18
Mounted orderlies.....					9
HAWAII.					
1 regiment (First).....	6	18	18	12	612
Headquarters detachment.....		2		3	18
Mounted orderlies.....					9
Total men.....	36	126	104	90	4,042
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$300	\$252	\$360	\$180	\$180
Total pay.....	12,960	31,752	34,880	16,200	727,560

REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS.

Field Artillery.	Sergeants major.	Quarter-master sergeants.	Commissary sergeants.	Battalion sergeants major.	Battalion quarter-master sergeants.	Color sergeants.	Total.
UNITED STATES.							
4 bands.....							112
4 headquarters detachments.....							122
Mounted orderlies.....							36
4 regiments and battalion, non-commissioned staff.....	4	4	4	8	8	8	36
4 regiments.....							3,408
With militia.....							36
With Indian prisoners.....							1
							3,759

REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS—Continued.

Field Artillery.	Sergeants major.	Quarter-master sergeants.	Commis-sary sergeants.	Battalion sergeants major.	Battalion quarter-master sergeants.	Color sergeants.	Total.
PHILIPPINES.							
1 band.....							28
1 headquarters detachment.....							33
Mounted orderlies.....							9
1 regiment and battalion, non-commissioned staff.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	798
1 regiment.....							877
HAWAII.							
1 band.....							28
1 headquarters detachment.....							33
Mounted orderlies.....							9
1 regiment and battalion, non-commissioned staff.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	9
1 regiment.....							798
Total men.....	6	6	6	12	12	12	5,512
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$540	\$540	\$480	\$480	\$432	
Total pay.....	3,240	3,240	3,240	5,760	5,760	5,814	\$1,188,432

NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF.

Coast Artillery.	Sergeants major, senior grade.	Master electricians.	Engineers.	Electrician sergeants, first class.	Electrician sergeants, second class.	Master gunners.	Sergeants major, junior grade.	Firemen.
UNITED STATES.								
Noncommissioned staff.....	17	21	35	50	31	33	34	51
PHILIPPINES.								
Noncommissioned staff.....	1	3	14	11	29	6	3	6
HAWAII.								
Noncommissioned staff.....	1	1	1	5	6	1	2	
CANAL ZONE.								
Noncommissioned staff.....	2	1	10	8	8	2	3	3
Total men.....	21	26	60	74	74	42	42	60
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$900	\$780	\$540	\$432	\$480	\$480	\$360
Total pay.....	\$11,340	\$23,400	\$46,800	\$39,960	\$31,968	\$20,160	\$20,160	\$21,600

BANDS.

Coast Artillery.	Chief musicians.	Chief trumpeters.	Principal musicians.	Drum majors.	Sergeants	Corporals.	Cooks.	Privates.
UNITED STATES.								
13 bands.....	13	13	13	13	52	104	13	143
PHILIPPINES.								
1 band.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	11
Total men.....	14	14	14	14	56	112	14	154
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$900	\$480	\$480	\$432	\$432	\$360	\$360	\$288
Total pay.....	\$12,000	\$6,720	\$6,720	\$6,048	\$24,192	\$40,320	\$5,040	\$44,352

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

COMPANIES.

Coast Artillery.	First ser-geants.	Quarter-master ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Cor-porals.	Cooks.	Me-chanics.	Musi-cians.	Privates.	Total.
UNITED STATES.									
Noncommissioned staff.....									272
137 companies.....	137	137	1,096	1,644	274	274	274	10,270	14,106
13 bands.....									264
									14,742
PHILIPPINES.									
Noncommissioned staff.....									78
1 band.....									28
15 companies.....	15	15	120	180	30	30	30	1,738	2,158
									2,259
HAWAII.									
Noncommissioned staff.....									17
10 companies.....	10	10	80	120	20	20	20	760	1,040
									1,057
CANAL ZONE.									
Noncommissioned staff.....									37
8 companies.....	8	8	64	96	16	16	16	654	878
Total men.....	170	170	1,360	2,040	340	340	340	13,422	18,978
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$360	\$360	\$252	\$360	\$288	\$180	\$180	
Total pay.....	91,800	61,200	489,600	514,080	122,400	97,920	61,200	2,415,960	\$4,215,540

REGIMENTS.

Infantry.	Ser-geants major.	Quarter-master ser-geants.	Comis-sary ser-geants.	Battalion sergeants major.	Color ser-geants.
UNITED STATES.					
Noncommissioned staff (22).....	22	22	22	65	44
PHILIPPINES.					
Noncommissioned staff (4).....	4	4	4	12	8
HAWAII.					
Noncommissioned staff (3).....	3	3	3	9	6
CANAL ZONE.					
Noncommissioned staff (1).....	1	1	1	3	2
ALASKA.					
Noncommissioned staff.....				1	
Total men.....	30	30	30	90	60
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$540	\$540	\$480	\$432
Total pay.....	16,200	16,200	16,200	43,200	25,920

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BANDS.

Infantry.	Chief Musicians.	Principal Musicians.	Drum majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Privates.
UNITED STATES.							
22 bands.....	22	22	22	98	176	22	264
PHILIPPINES.							
4 bands.....	4	4	4	16	32	4	48
HAWAII.							
3 bands.....	3	3	3	12	24	3	36
CANAL ZONE.							
1 band.....	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Total men.....	30	30	30	120	240	30	360
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$900	\$480	\$432	\$432	\$360	\$360	\$288
Total pay.....	27,000	14,400	12,960	51,840	86,400	10,800	103,680

COMPANIES.

Infantry.	First sergeants.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Artificers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
UNITED STATES.									
Noncommissioned staff (22).....									175
22 bands.....			22	44				418	616
22 machine-gun platoons.....									484
22 detachments mounted scouts.....			22	44				264	330
22 headquarters detachments.....			22					352	374
24 regiments.....	260	260	1,040	1,560	520	260	520	12,480	16,900
With militia.....			85						85
Fort Jay.....			4	8				16	28
Fort Sill.....			2	2				2	6
PHILIPPINES.									
Noncommissioned staff (4).....									32
4 bands.....									112
4 regiments (Eighth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fourth).....	48	48	288	480	96	48	96	5,096	7,200
HAWAII.									
Noncommissioned staff (3).....									24
3 bands.....									84
3 regiments (First, Second, Twenty-fifth).....	36	36	216	360	72	36	72	4,572	5,400
CANAL ZONE.									
Noncommissioned staff (1).....									8
1 band.....									28
1 regiment (Tenth).....	12	12	72	120	24	12	24	1,524	1,800
ALASKA.									
Noncommissioned staff. 1 battalion (of Fourteenth).....	4	4	24	32	8	4	8	357	441
Total men.....	360	360	1,797	2,650	720	360	720	26,081	34,128
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$360	\$360	\$252	\$360	\$252	\$180	\$180	
Total pay.....	194,400	129,600	646,920	667,800	259,200	90,720	129,600	4,694,680	\$7,237,620

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

BANDS.

Recruiting parties, depots, etc.	Battalion sergeants major.	Chief musi- cians.	Principal musi- cians.	Drum majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Privates.
Fort Slocum.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Columbus Barracks...	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Jefferson Barracks...	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Fort Logan.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Fort McDowell.....	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Total men.....	5	5	5	5	20	40	5	60
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$480	\$900	\$480	\$432	\$432	\$360	\$360	\$288
Total pay.....	2,400	4,500	2,400	2,160	8,640	14,400	1,800	17,280

COMPANIES.

Recruiting parties, depots, etc.	First ser- geants.	Quar- ter- master ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Cor- porals.	Cooks.	Arti- ficers.	Musi- cians.	Privates.	Total.
Bands.....									145
Fort Slocum.....	5	5	70	40	10	5	10	90	235
Columbus Barracks.....	6	6	84	48	12	6	12	96	270
Jefferson Barracks.....	5	5	70	40	10	5	10	105	250
Fort Logan.....	3	3	42	24	6	3	6	93	180
Fort McDowell.....	4	4	46	40	8	4	8	138	254
Unassigned recruits.....								5,020	5,020
Total men.....	23	23	314	192	46	23	46	5,542	6,354
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$360	\$360	\$252	\$360	\$252	\$180	\$180	
Total pay.....	12,420	8,280	113,040	48,384	16,560	5,796	8,280	997,560	\$1,263,900

Prison guard.	Battalion ser- geants major (34 Stat., 242).	First ser- geants.	Quar- ter- master ser- geants.	Ser- geants.	Cor- porals.	Arti- ficers.	Cooks.	Musi- cians.	Privates.	Total.
Total men.....	2	4	2	18	24	4	8	8	250	320
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$480	\$540	\$360	\$360	\$252	\$252	\$360	\$180	\$180	
Total pay.....	960	2,160	720	6,480	6,048	1,008	2,880	1,440	45,000	\$66,696

Service schools.	Master electri- cians.	Engi- neers.	Electri- cian ser- geants, first class.	Regi- mental ser- geants major.	Regi- mental com- mis- sary. ser- geants.	Ser- geants major, senior grade.	Bat- talion ser- geants major.	Squad- ron ser- geants major.
Coast Artillery School.....	4	6	5			4		
Army Service School (white).....					7			7
Mounted Service School (white).....					2	3		2
Field Artillery School.....					1		1	
Total men.....	4	6	5	10	3	4	1	9
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$900	\$780	\$540	\$540	\$540	\$540	\$480	\$480
Total pay.....	3,600	4,680	2,700	5,400	1,620	2,160	480	4,320

COMPANIES—Continued.

Service schools.	Bat- talion quarter- master sergeant, Field Artillery.	Ser- geants major, junior grade.	Master gunners.	Electri- cian ser- geants, second class.	Firemen.	First sergeants.	Ser- geants of the line.
Army War College.....						1	2
Coast Artillery School.....		4	3	3	5	1	9
Army Service School (white)...						1	22
Army Service School (colored)...						1	8
Mounted Service School (white)...						2	21
Mounted Service School (colored)...						1	8
Bakers' and cooks' school, Washington Barracks.....							3
Bakers' and cooks' school, Presidio of San Francisco....							3
Field Artillery School.....	1					1	7
Total men.....	1	4	3	3	5	8	83
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$480	\$480	\$480	\$432	\$360	\$540	\$360
Total pay.....	480	1,920	1,440	1,296	1,800	4,320	29,880

Service schools.	Quarter- master sergeants (line).	Stable sergeants.	Cooks.	Horse- shoers.	Mechan- ics, Coast Artillery.	Chief me- chanics, Field Artillery.	Corporals (line).
Army War College.....			1	1			3
Coast Artillery School.....	1		2		7		7
Army Service School (white)...			2				2
Army Service School (colored)...	1		3	2			12
Mounted Service School (white)...			5	5			
Mounted Service School (col- ored).....	1		3	1			12
Bakers and Cooks School, Washington Barracks.....			2				
Bakers and Cooks School, Presidio of San Francisco....			2				
Field Artillery School.....		1	2	1		5	7
Total men.....	3	1	22	10	7	5	43
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$360	\$360	\$360	\$360	\$288	\$288	\$252
Total pay.....	1,080	360	7,920	3,600	2,016	1,440	10,836

Service schools.	Artificers.	Mechan- ics, Field Artillery.	Farriers.	Saddlers.	Wagon- ers.	Privates.	Total.
Army War College.....			1	1		30	40
Coast Artillery School.....						13	74
Army Service School (white)...						8	49
Army Service School (colored)...			2	1	2	90	122
Mounted Service School (white)...	2		3	1		11	57
Mounted Service School (col- ored).....	5		3			107	141
Bakers and Cooks School, Washington Barracks.....							5
Bakers and Cooks School, Presidio of San Francisco....							5
Field Artillery School.....		6				11	44
Total men.....	7	6	9	3	2	270	1,537
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$252	\$252	\$252	\$252	\$252	\$180	
Total pay.....	1,764	1,512	2,268	756	504	48,600	\$148,752

¹ Men of service school detachments carried in staff corps; Engineers, 13; Signal, 12; Hospital Corps, 11; Quartermaster Corps, 4; total, 50.

COMPANIES—Continued.

Indian scouts (R. S., 1112).	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Fort Apache.....	1	1		13	15
Fort Huachuca.....			1	5	6
Fort Clark.....	1	1	1	13	16
Fort Sill.....				18	18
Del Rio, Tex.....				1	1
Total men.....	2	2	2	50	56
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$360	\$252	\$180	
Total pay.....	1,080	720	504	9,000	\$11,304

Disciplinary companies.	Sergeants, 27.	Corporals, 38.	Total, 65.
Annual pay, 1 man.....	\$360	\$252	
Total pay.....	9,720	9,576	\$19,296

Authority:

General Order 67, War Department, 1913, 25 sergeants, 38 corporals.
General Order 16, War Department, 1914, 2 sergeants.

RECAPITULATION.

	Enlisted men.	Amount.
15 regiments Cavalry.....	14,184	\$3,183,264.00
6 regiments Field Artillery.....	5,513	1,188,432.00
170 companies Coast Artillery.....	18,973	4,215,540.00
30 regiments Infantry.....	34,128	7,237,620.00
Recruiting parties, recruit depots, and unassigned recruits.....	6,354	1,263,900.00
4 prison-guard companies.....	320	66,696.00
Service-school detachments.....	537	148,752.00
Indian scouts.....	56	11,304.00
Noncommissioned officers with disciplinary companies and band.....	65	19,296.00
Total.....	80,130	17,334,804.00
Use and risk of horse equipment by Indian scouts.....		8,198.40
Marksmanship, etc. ¹		914,148.00
Mess sergeants.....		63,720.00
Certificates of merit.....		2,856.00
Total.....		18,323,726.40

¹ Cavalry, \$110,208; Field Artillery, \$32,856; Coast Artillery, \$447,588; Infantry, \$323,496; total, \$914,148.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For additional pay for length of service, \$2,400,000. That is an increase——

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). Of \$74,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is brought about by more soldiers having served an additional length of time.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, in reference to that item, it is a difficult matter to make an exact estimate, but, with a view to checking the estimate, the amount paid for additional length of service for three years past was taken from the records, and from this data the average monthly increase per enlisted man for additional length of service in the line was determined, and found to be \$2.39 per month per capita. Applying that rate per capita to 80,130 men, we get, instead of the amount estimated for, \$2,298,128.40, which would indicate that we could reduce this amount by \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be reduced to about \$2,200,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you reduce that other item for pay of officers for length of service?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not think we could.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase there of about \$260,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I would not hesitate about saying "yes" to your question if it were in my power to make this money go further, but this is a question of pay.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got to pay this under the law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got to receive the pay. That is fixed by law, and you have no control over it.

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is true.

Mr. GARRETT. General, what do you mean by that statement that if you had it in your power to make it go further, you would not hesitate to reduce the estimate?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I might take the question of any expendable article of supply, and I could reduce it a little bit by recommending to the Secretary a small reduction in the issue. Thus, taking the question of fuel, we might have mild weather, or some other condition that would justify a reduction in the quantities issued and therefore the amount expended, but we can not control this expenditure.

Mr. GARD. These are salaries that can not be varied by you?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is true, and these are figures that we arrived at after a careful computation of the requirements.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 2a, enlisted men of the line.]

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	72,421	\$1,360,114.66		
4 months.....	74,528		\$699,841.77	
12 months.....	73,032			\$2,059,956.43

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,291,574.56	73,032 paid.
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,325,746.64	80,117 estimated for.

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 74,720.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	80,130
Number estimated for.....	80,130
Amount estimated for.....	\$2,400,000
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$340,043.57
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$108,425.44
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$74,253.36
Strength, fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	7,098
Strength, fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	7,542
Strength, fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	13

REMARKS.

The cost for the service pay of the enlisted men of the line for 1914 indicates a monthly per capita of \$2.39, which, for 80,130 men, gives for the total of this item for fiscal year 1916, \$2,298,128.40, showing a possible reduction in this item of estimate of about \$100,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The pay of enlisted men in the Corps of Engineers you estimate \$491,076, which is an increase of about \$24,000 over last year.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Mr. Chairman, that increase is due to the fact that we are estimating for the authorized strength, namely, 1,965 men. On June 30, 1914, there were 1,677 men in the service, and during the fiscal year 1914 we paid approximately 1,663 enlisted men of the Engineer Corps. I say approximately, because when this statement was made up we had received returns for only eight months, and it was necessary to approximate for four months in order to get at this estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you pay out?

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$396,327.31. I understand that they expect to bring the enlisted strength of the Engineer Corps to its maximum, and we are estimating on that basis, or 1,965 men. Of these 1,965 men estimated for, there are 23 in the service-school detachments.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 3, Corps of Engineers.]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	¹ 1,635	\$258,569.47		
4 months.....	¹ 1,746		\$137,957.84	
12 months.....	¹ 1,663			\$396,527.31

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$467,040.00	1,663 paid.
Fiscal year 1915.....	² 467,040.00	1,942 appropriated for, except as to marksmanship and mess sergeants, which would have required \$16,536 more.

¹ Of whom 23 are in service school detachments.

² Amounts do not include \$16,536 for mess sergeants and marksmanship.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1,677.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1,965
Number estimated for.....	1,965
Amount estimated for.....	\$491,076.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$94,548.69
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$24,046.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$24,086.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	302

REMARKS.

The following is a detailed statement of the estimate under this item:

In General Orders, No. 8, of 1912 the President fixed the strength of the Engineers at 3 battalions of 4 companies each, each company to have 159 men.

Hence:

12 companies.....	1,908
1 band.....	28
Battalion noncommissioned staff.....	6
	<hr/> 1,942

With service-school detachments—

Battalion sergeants major.....	3
Battalion quartermaster sergeants.....	3
First sergeant.....	1
Sergeants.....	11
Corporals.....	5
	<hr/> 23

Total for Engineers.....	<hr/> 1,965
--------------------------	-------------

Corps of Engineers.	Battalion.		Band.						
	Battalion sergeant major.	Battalion quartermaster sergeants.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Drum major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Privates.
United States: Battalion noncommissioned staff.....	5	5							
Band.....			1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Philippine Islands: Battalion noncommissioned staff.....	1	1							
Total men.....	6	6	1	1	1	4	8	1	12
Yearly pay, 1 man.....	\$540	\$540	\$900	\$480	\$432	\$432	\$360	\$360	\$288
Total pay.....	\$3,240	\$3,240	\$900	\$480	\$432	\$1,728	\$2,880	\$360	\$3,456

Corps of Engineers.	Companies.								Totals.
	First sergeants.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Musicians.	First-class privates.	Second-class privates.	
United States: Battalion noncommissioned staff.....									10
Band.....									28
Companies.....	11	10	131	187	20	23	644	584	1,610
Philippine Islands: Battalion noncommissioned staff.....									2
Company K.....	1	1	12	16	2		60	63	155
Company L.....	1	1	12	18	2	1	64	61	160
Total men.....	3	12	155	221	24	24	708	708	1,965
Yearly pay, 1 man.....	\$340	\$432	\$432	\$288	\$360	\$180	\$216	\$180	
Total pay.....	\$7,020	\$5,184	\$66,960	\$63,648	\$8,640	\$4,320	\$105,888	\$127,440	\$468,516

14 mess sergeants, at \$6 each per month.....	\$1,008
90 expert riflemen, at \$5 each per month.....	\$5,400
401 sharpshooters, at \$3 each per month.....	14,436
184 marksmen, at \$3 each per month.....	4,416
	<hr/> 24,259
	<hr/> 491,076

The strength of the enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers is regulated by the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 750), which reads:

"SEC. 11. That the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one band and three battalions of Engineers. The Engineers' band shall be organized as now provided by law for bands of Infantry regiments. Each battalion of Engineers shall consist of one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and four companies. Each company of Engineers shall consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, eight sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, two cooks, thirty-eight first-class and thirty-eight second-class privates: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, increase the number of sergeants in any company of Engineers to twelve, the number of corporals to eighteen, the number of first-class privates to sixty-four, and the number of second-class privates to sixty-four, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not, at any time, be exceeded * * *."

SERVICE SCHOOL DETACHMENTS.

From Engineers there was taken 3 battalion sergeants major, 3 battalion quartermaster sergeants, 1 first sergeant, 11 sergeants, 5 corporals; total, 23.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN: For additional pay for length of service you estimate \$70,032.60. I suppose that in a small corps like that you have figured it out accurately?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 3a, Corps of Engineers.]

ADDITIONAL PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	1,635	\$38,469.80		
4 months.....	1,746		\$20,559.53	
12 months.....	1,663			\$59,029.33

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$60,322.00	1,640 paid.
Fiscal year 1915.....	68,657.77	1,942 appropriated for.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1,677.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1,965
Number estimated for.....	1,965
Amount estimated for.....	\$70,032.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$11,003.27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$9,710.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$1,374.53
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	302

REMARKS.

The cost for the service pay of the enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers for 1914 indicates a monthly per capita of \$2.97, which, for 1,965 men, gives for the cost of this item for fiscal year 1916, \$70,032.60.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the Ordnance Department, for pay of enlisted men, you estimate \$231,372, making an increase of about \$10,000 over the current appropriation.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The authorized strength is 745, and that is the number estimated for for 1916. There is an increase of 10 sergeants over 1915, and there is an increase in the amount of \$9,936 over the appropriation for 1915.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the pay of the 10 additional sergeants make up that increase?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I will see.

Mr. GARD. Is that the only increase in the number of men?

Gen. ALESHIRE. The increase on account of the pay of 10 sergeants is \$5,400. They receive \$540 per annum each.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why is there an increase of 10 sergeants?

Gen. ALESHIRE. The Chief of Ordnance requested that increase of the Secretary of War.

Mr. ANTHONY. It was already authorized by law, was it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. But they had never been appointed theretofore?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is true. It is within the law, and the increase was made on the request of the Chief of Ordnance. I have the correspondence here on the subject. The additional amount of increase, \$4,536, was due to the amount appropriated for 1915. That is the basis for this estimate.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 4, Ordnance Department.]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	722	\$141,937.12		
4 months.....	720		\$70,968.56	
12 months.....	721			\$212,905.68

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$221,436.00	730
Fiscal year 1915.....	221,436.00	735

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 723.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	745
Number estimated for.....	745
Amount estimated for.....	\$231,372.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$18,466.82
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	¹ \$9,936.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	¹ \$9,936.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	24
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	15
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	10

¹ Made up of amount short appropriated, \$4,536, and the base pay of 10 ordnance sergeants at \$540 each, \$5,400.

REMARKS.

The following is a detailed statement of the estimates under this item:

175 post ordnance sergeants, at \$45 each per month.....	\$84,500
67 sergeants of ordnance, at \$36 each per month.....	28,944
83 corporals of ordnance, at \$24 each per month.....	23,904
216 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	46,656
204 privates, at \$15 each per month.....	36,720
Mess sergeants (9), at \$6 each per month.....	648
745	231,572

Enlisted men of the Ordnance Department are regulated as to numbers by section 1162, Revised Statutes, which reads:

"The Chief of Ordnance may enlist as many sergeants of ordnance, corporals of ordnance, and first and second class privates of ordnance as the Secretary of War may direct."

General Orders, No. 45, War Department, 1912, and the orders of the Secretary fix the number at 745, of whom 175 are ordnance sergeants, regulated by section 1109, Revised Statutes, which reads:

"There shall be an ordnance sergeant for each military post. * * *."

Mess sergeants.—" * * *." That mess sergeants shall receive \$6 per month in addition to their pay * * *." Act May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 109).

JUNE 2, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Chief of Ordnance.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. It is requested that this office be advised as to the number of enlisted men of the Ordnance Department for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE, *Quartermaster General.*

[First Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 4, 1914.

To: Quartermaster General, United States Army.

1. The following is the enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department for which provision should be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916:

Sergeants.....	67
Corporals.....	83
Privates, first class.....	216
Privates, second class.....	204
	570

In addition to which there are 175 ordnance sergeants.

E. B. BABBITT,
Colonel, Ordnance Department, Acting Chief of Ordnance.

Approved:
By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Chief of Staff, United States Army.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, April 29, 1914.

From: The Ordnance Office.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Request for additional ordnance sergeants.

1. Referring to paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 45, dated War Department, November 13, 1912, fixing the number of enlisted men for the Ordnance Department at 745, including 165 ordnance sergeants, it is recommended that the latter number be increased from 165 to 175, making the total enlisted force 745.

2. Section 1109, Revised Statutes, authorizes an ordnance sergeant for each military post. The Army List and Directory dated April 20, 1914, shows—

130 garrisoned posts in the United States.
 5 garrisoned posts in Alaska.
 7 garrisoned posts in Hawaii.
 3 garrisoned posts in Porto Rico.
 2 garrisoned posts in the Canal Zone.
 28 garrisoned posts in the Philippine Islands.

175

In addition to the above posts, ordnance sergeants are also required as follows: At arsenals, etc., 12; at the Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1; at the School of Musketry, 1; at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, 1; at the Coast Artillery School, 1; at the Military Academy, 1; and at the Army Field Supply Depot No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa., 1; 18 in addition to the number of garrisoned posts, or a total of 193.

3. It will thus be seen that the number of ordnance sergeants now authorized is not only insufficient to supply all posts, but also leaves not a single ordnance sergeant available to relieve those stationed at important posts who may be absent on account of sickness, on leave, etc. Applications are constantly being received for the detail of ordnance sergeants for duty at posts that have not heretofore been supplied, also for ordnance sergeants to attend to the general work of artillery districts, in addition to those at the separate forts, this being important on account of the great expansion and complication of modern armament. These requests can not be complied with without depriving posts of the services of ordnance sergeants equally in need of such services with the posts applying.

4. Owing to this shortage of ordnance sergeants, but 25 have been assigned for duty in the Philippines, which is not quite sufficient for the needs of that department. Officers of the Inspector General's Department have frequently commented upon the necessity for an ordnance sergeant at some of the posts inspected by them, and have recommended that they be supplied, with which recommendation this department has been unable to comply.

5. The increase in the authorized number of ordnance sergeants, from 165 to 175, recommended in paragraph 1 above, will relieve existing needs.

6. The Secretary of War has authority for making this addition to the enlisted force of the Ordnance Department.

WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON.

• ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$105,134.40."

Gen. ALESHIRE. Applying that same per capita cost—I do not mean the same amount, but by determining the per capita cost for the additional pay for length of service in the Ordnance Department, as explained for the enlisted men of the line, we get exactly the amount for which we have estimated.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 4a, Ordnance Department, enlisted men.]

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	722	\$67,144.01		
4 months.....	720		\$33,572.01	
12 months.....	721			\$100,716.02

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$100,090.23	730
Fiscal year 1915.....	105,000.00	735

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 723.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	745
Number estimated for.....	745
Amount estimated for.....	\$105,134.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,418.38
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$5,044.17
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$134.40
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	15
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	10

REMARKS.

The cost of the service pay of the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department indicates a monthly per capita of \$11.76, which, for 745 men, gives for the cost of this item for the fiscal year 1916, \$105,134.40.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For pay of 407 quartermaster sergeants, at \$45 per month each, \$219,780." You have all of them, have you not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. There were 406 of them in the service on June 30 last, and the other man has been appointed since.

Mr. GARD. Is there any necessity for that many quartermaster sergeants?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. The quartermaster sergeants are very valuable men. The law requires that they be of character and education that shall fit them to take charge of public property, and to act as clerks and assistants to proper officers of the Army in charge of public property. The number now in the service is based upon actual requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the same proviso in the bill that was in the bill last year, and the only thing you want to do is to add the word "hereafter."

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making that permanent law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. That is about the appointment of the sergeants. The number we had at the time of consolidation, Mr. Chairman, I think was two less, and this provides for the appointment of those men.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are those quartermaster sergeants acting as clerks and assistant clerks?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; and as storekeepers.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are there any mechanical men among them?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. There may be men among them who have some mechanical trades, but they are not used in that way.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 5, Quartermaster Corps.]

PAY OF QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	406½	\$146,339.56		
4 months.....	407		\$73,140.00	
12 months.....	406½			\$219,479.56
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$219,780	407
Fiscal year 1915.....			219,780	407

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 406.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	407
Number estimated for.....	407
Amount estimated for.....	\$219,780.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$300.44
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than paid fiscal year 1914.....	1

REMARKS.

Quartermaster sergeants are allowed as follows:

1. Commissary sergeants by section 1142, Revised Statutes, which reads:

"The Secretary of War is authorized to select from the sergeants of the line of the Army who shall have faithfully served therein five years, three years of which in the grade of noncommissioned officers, one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies. * * *"

2. Post quartermaster sergeants by the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 109), which reads:

"That the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint, on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, as many post quartermaster sergeants not to exceed eighty (80) as he may deem necessary for the interests of the service."

Increased to 150 by act of July 8, 1898 (30 Stat., 728), and to 200 by act of April 23, 1904 (36 Stat., 255).

The current law for their appointment reads:

"The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint such number of quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, not to exceed the number provided for by law, as he may deem necessary for the interest of the service, said quartermaster sergeants to be selected from the most competent noncommissioned officers of the Army, who shall have served therein at least five years, three years of such service having been rendered as noncommissioned officers, and whose character and education shall fit

them to take charge of public property and to act as clerks and assistants to the proper officers of the Army in charge of public property." (Act Apr. 27, 1914; Public, No. 91.)

[Item No. P. 5a, Quartermaster Corps, quartermaster sergeants.]

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
3 months.....	406½	\$65,304.90		
4 months.....	407		\$21,768.30	
12 months.....	406½			\$87,073.20

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$83,000.00	407
Fiscal year 1915.....	86,800.00	407

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 406.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	407
Number estimated for.....	407
Amount estimated for.....	\$86,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$273.20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,800.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1

REMARKS.

The cost of the service pay of the quartermaster sergeants indicates a monthly per capita of \$18.05, which, for 407 men, gives for the cost of this item for fiscal year 1916, \$88,156.20, or \$1,356.20 less than the estimate, due to insufficient cost data at time of making estimate.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Signal Corps. You estimate for "46 master signal electricians at \$75 each per month, 4 having an increase of 50 per cent, \$52,200." What does that mean?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I doubt whether—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). That ought not to be in this bill.

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is, "One hundred and forty-eight first-class sergeants, at \$45 per month, eight having in increase of 50 per cent, \$82,080."

Mr. GARD. That is simply a matter of computation, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know—

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the estimates—

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). It was in our estimates, because under the new act providing for the aviation service 4 of the 56 master electricians will receive an increase of pay. We put that total in the estimate. In the same way 8 of the 148 first-class sergeants will receive an increase of pay, and 20 of the 168 sergeants and 20 of the 234 corporals. It was a detail of the estimates that we thought ought to go in there.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to give us information as to why the increase was made. I see in the whole item there is an increase of about

\$100,000 over last year. Does that increase of 50 per cent account for that increase in the item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. There is an increased number of enlisted men. There are 263 more men.

The CHAIRMAN. Provided for in the aviation bill?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We estimated for 1,221 in 1915, and we now estimate for 1,484.

[Item No. P. 6-13. Signal Corps.]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost, remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	1 1,204	\$238,678.75		
4 months.....	1 1,213		\$119,339.38	
12 months.....	1 1,206			\$358,018.13

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$376,812	1,221
Fiscal year 1915.....	376,812	1,221

¹ Of whom 12 are in service-school detachments.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1,202.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1,484
Number estimated for.....	1,484
Amount estimated for.....	\$468,936.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$110,917.87
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$92,124.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$92,124.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	278
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	263
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	263

The act of July 18, 1914, creating the aviation section, provides that 40 enlisted men may be rated as aviation mechanic, and 12 may be instructed in flying, and that these 52 men when so rated shall receive an increase of 50 per cent in their pay.

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

P 6. 52 master signal electricians at... \$75.00 each per month.....	\$46,800	
4 master signal electricians at... 112.50 each per month.....	5,400	\$52,200
P 7. 140 first-class sergeants..... 45.00 each per month.....	75,000	
8 first-class sergeants..... 67.50 each per month.....	6,480	52,080
P 8. 148 sergeants..... 36.00 each per month.....	63,936	
20 sergeants..... 54.00 each per month.....	12,960	76,896
P 9. 214 corporals..... 24.00 each per month.....	61,632	
20 corporals..... 36.00 each per month.....	8,640	70,272
P 10. 32 cooks..... 30.00 each per month.....	11,520	
P 11. 634 first-class privates..... 18.00 each per month.....	136,944	
P 12. 212 privates..... 15.00 each per month.....	38,160	
P 13. Sergeants (12) serving as mess sergeants..... 6.00 each per month.....	864	
Total (1,484).....		468,936

The number of enlisted men of the Signal Corps is fixed by the act of February 2, 1901, which reads:

"Sec. 24. That the Signal Corps shall consist of * * * eighty first sergeants, one hundred and twenty sergeants, one hundred and fifty corporals, two hundred and fifty first-class privates, one hundred and fifty second-class privates, and ten cooks."

The number was increased by the act of April 23, 1914 (33 Stat., 261), to 132 first-class sergeants, 144 sergeants, 156 corporals, 552 first-class privates, and 168 privates.

That there shall hereafter be, and there is hereby, created an aviation section, which shall be part of the Signal Corps of the Army. * * * That * * * there shall be in said section * * * two hundred and sixty aviation enlisted men of all grades.

The aviation enlisted men heretofore provided for shall consist of twelve master signal electricians, twelve first-class sergeants, twenty-four sergeants, seventy-eight corporals, eight cooks, eighty-two first-class privates, and forty-four privates. Not to exceed forty of said enlisted men shall at any one time have the rating of aviation mechanician, which rating is hereby established, and said rating shall not be conferred upon any person except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That twelve enlisted men at a time shall, in the discretion of the officer in command of the aviation section, be instructed in the art of flying, and no enlisted man shall be assigned to duty as an aerial flyer against his will except in time of war. Each aviation enlisted man, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanician, shall receive an increase of fifty per centum in his pay: *Provided further*, That, except as hereinafter provided in the cases of officers now on aviation duty, no person shall be detailed as an aviation officer, or rated as a junior military aviator, or as a military aviator, or as an aviation mechanician, until there shall have been issued to him a certificate to the effect that he is qualified for the detail or rating, or for both the detail and the rating, sought or proposed in his case, and no such certificate shall be issued to any person until an aviation examining board, which shall be composed of three officers of experience in the aviation service and two medical officers, shall have examined him, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and published to the Army by the War Department, and shall have reported him to be qualified for the detail or rating, or for both the detail and the rating, sought or proposed in his case: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall cause appropriate certificates of qualification to be issued by The Adjutant General of the Army to all officers and enlisted men who shall have been found and reported by aviation examining boards in accordance with the terms of this act, to be qualified for the details and ratings for which said officers and enlisted men shall have been examined. (Act approved July 18, 1914.)

JUNE 2, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Chief Signal Officer.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. It is requested that this office be advised as to the number of enlisted men of the Signal Corps for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

* * * * *

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
June 4, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

1. It is recommended that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 for the following number of enlisted men of the Signal Corps:

Master signal electricians.....	36
First-class sergeants.....	132
Sergeants.....	144
Corporals.....	156
Cooks.....	24
First-class privates.....	552
Privates.....	168
Total.....	1,212

* * * * *

3. If H. R. 5304, an act to increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the Army, which has passed the House and is now under consideration in the Senate, passes, provision should be made in the estimates for additional Signal Corps men as follows:

Master signal electricians.....	12
First-class sergeants.....	12
Sergeants.....	24
Corporals.....	78
Cooks.....	8
First-class privates.....	82
Privates.....	44
Total.....	260

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,
Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer.

Approved:
By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Chief of Staff, United States Army.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

Enlisted men, Signal Corps.

Grades.	Number under old law.	Provided by new law.	Increase in Service School detachments.	Not heretofore appropriated for.	Total.
Master signal electricians.....	42	12	1	1	56
First class sergeants.....	135	12	1		148
Sergeants.....	144	24			168
Cooks.....	24	8			32
Corporals.....	156	78			234
First class privates.....	552	82			634
Privates.....	168	44			212
Total.....	1,221	260	2	1	1,484

[Item No. P. 6a-12a. Signal Corps, enlisted men.]

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	1,204	\$46,344.96		
4 months.....	1,213		\$23,347.44	
12 months.....	1,206			\$69,692.40

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$61,064.64	1,221
Fiscal year 1915.....	72,500.00	1,221

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1,202.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1,484
Number estimated for.....	1,484
Amount estimated for.....	\$84,236.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$14,543.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$23,171.36
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$11,736.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1916.....	278
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	263
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	263

REMARKS.

The cost of the service pay of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps indicates a monthly per capita of \$4.86, which for 1,484 men (of whom 52 get an increase of 50 per cent in pay) gives for the cost of this item for fiscal year 1916, \$88,063.60, or an apparent shortage of \$3,827.60.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that in the items for the Hospital Corps there is an increase of over \$100,000 over the current appropriation.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; there is an increase of 410 men.

The CHAIRMAN. The Hospital Corps can be increased by the Secretary of War whenever he pleases?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; under act of March 1, 1887. This law provided:

That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital hospital stewards, and privates * * *. That the Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as in his judgment, the service may require. * * * That the Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or caused to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require. * * *

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a part of the strength of the Army?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 14. Hospital Corps.]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	¹ 3,391	\$573,049.70		
4 months.....	¹ 3,788		\$320,183.84	
12 months.....	¹ 3,489			\$893,233.54

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	² \$948,642.00	3,511
Fiscal year 1915.....	950,000.00	³ 3,613

¹ Of whom 11 are in service school detachments.

² Regular appropriation \$925,000; deficiency, \$23,642.

³ The estimate for fiscal year 1915 was for 3,613 men for \$972,268, or \$23,268 more than was appropriated.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 4,055.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	4,023
Number estimated for.....	4,023
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,067,736.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$199,848.28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	119,694.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	117,736.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	534
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	512
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	410

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

205 sergeants, first class, at \$50 each per month.....	\$183,000.00
422 sergeants, at \$30 each per month.....	151,920.00
50 corporals, at \$24 each per month.....	14,400.00
225 acting cooks, at \$30 each per month.....	81,000.00
2,016 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	435,456.00
1,005 privates, at \$16 each per month.....	192,960.00
Pay of 125 mess sergeants, at \$6 each per month.....	9,000.00
4,023	1,067,736.00

The number of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps is fixed by the Secretary of War under act of March 1, 1887 (24 Stat., 435), which reads:

"That the Hospital Corps of the United States Army shall consist of hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates * * *. That the Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many hospital stewards as in his judgment the service may require. * * *. That the Secretary of War is empowered to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require. * * *"

Authorized enlisted strength of Hospital Corps for 1914 was 3,500 men; additional for 1915, 12 sergeants for duty with militia; 9 sergeants; 24 first-class privates, and 12 privates each for one ambulance company and one hospital field for Eastern Department.

The estimate for 1914 for 3,511 men carried 11 men of service school detachment, and for 1915 those men appear in that item.

[Memorandum for The Adjutant General.]

CHIEF OF STAFF, April 25, 1914.

The Secretary of War authorizes the increase of the Hospital Corps, not to exceed 1,500 men. The transfers, however, to the Hospital Corps must be made gradually and slowly, without interfering with the assignments to the combatant branch of the Army. Not to exceed 500 men in the next 20 days will be added. When that number is reached, the representative of The Adjutant General's Office in charge of recruiting will consult with the Chief of Staff as to further assignments.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 27, 1914.

To the Surgeon General, with request for recommendation as to where he desires these 500 men sent when obtained.

Adjutant General's Office.

[Memorandum for The Adjutant General.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
August 7, 1914.

Referring to the increase of the Hospital Corps above the former allowance, the Secretary of War directs that the further increase of the corps by recruits, by enlistments, and by transfers from the line be suspended for the present, until that corps is reduced to 500 in excess of the 3,512 which was formerly allowed. Estimates for the 1916 should be based upon a total strength of 4,012. The Surgeon General should be informed of the action of the Secretary of War in this matter.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Enlisted men, Hospital Corps.

Grade.	Estimate, 1915. ¹	Estimate, 1916. ²
Sergeants, first class.....	305	305
Sergeants.....	380	422
Corporals.....	50	50
Acting cooks.....	200	225
Privates, first class.....	1,788	2,016
Privates.....	890	1,006
	3,613	4,023

¹ Of whom 11 in each estimate are members of service school detachments.

No. 498894.

JUNE 2, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Surgeon General.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. For use in the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, it is requested that this office be advised on the following:

1. * * *

2. The number of enlisted men in the Hospital Corps by grades.

3. The number of sergeants to be detailed as mess sergeants.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

Hospital Corps:

Present authorized strength..... 4, 012

Grades as follows—

Sergeants, first class.....	300
Sergeants.....	422
Corporals.....	50
Privates, first-class.....	2, 010
Privates.....	1, 005
Acting cooks.....	225

Mess sergeants..... 125

W. C. GORGAS.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Chief of Staff, United States Army.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

[Item No. P. 14-A. Hospital Corps.]

ENLISTED MEN, ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	3, 391	\$113, 662. 82		
4 months.....	3, 788		\$63, 506. 48	
12 months.....	3, 489			\$177, 169. 30

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$166, 121. 64	3, 511
Fiscal year 1915.....	179, 600. 00	3, 613

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 4,065.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	4, 023
Number estimated for.....	4, 023
Amount estimated for.....	\$203, 241. 96
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$26, 072. 68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$37, 120. 32
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$23, 641. 96
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	534
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	512
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	410

REMARKS.

The cost for the service pay of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps indicates a monthly per capita of \$4.21, which for 4,023 men gives for the cost of this item for the fiscal year 1916, \$203,241.96, the amount of the estimate.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS (ENLISTED MEN.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the Quartermaster Corps. Do you want \$302,000 more than you had last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We estimate for 300 more men than we estimated for in 1915.

The CHAIRMAN. How many enlisted men will this give you?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Forty-eight hundred. The maximum authorized strength as fixed by law is 6,000. For the fiscal year 1915 we estimated for 4,500, and for 1916 we have estimated for 4,800.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are now provided?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We estimated for 4,800. The increase in the amount of the estimate is due to the fact that we have estimated for a larger number of men—for 300 more men.

Mr. GARD. How many were estimated for in your last estimate?

Gen. ALESHIRE. For the fiscal year 1915 we estimated for 4,500 men.

Mr. GARD. Then, there is an increase of 300?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. I was about to state that the amount we estimated was \$1,110,000, while the amount appropriated was \$1,000,000. Therefore, the appropriation was \$110,000 short of the amount we estimated last year. I mention that fact to explain completely the cause of this increase, which is due partly to an increase in the number of men and also to the fact that we are comparing this estimate with an appropriation which was a little short of the estimate submitted for 1915.

The CHAIRMAN. That proviso was put in last year, was it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It was put in last year, but this year I find that the number fixed does not quite meet the requirements of the service. The number that I have recommended here in this bill will, I am sure, meet the requirements of the service for perhaps five years, although it is impossible to tell exactly how we want the grades to be.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have all of these men?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think we will. We have now in the service something over 4,000 men. The number of men assigned to duty is 4,292. That was the strength on June 30, 1914. On June 30, 1914, we had, Mr. Chairman, 4,292 men assigned to duty, and we have since made allotments that amount to 4,385 men. This estimate, as I have stated, is for 4,800 men. Now, if we should limit the enlisted strength for 1916, say, to 4,700, we could reduce the estimate from \$1,302,120 to \$1,279,800, a reduction of \$25,920, and I think, perhaps, we can do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Reduce it how much?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Reduce it by \$187,056.

NOTE.—The reduction should be \$25,920 and not \$187,056 as stated to the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you estimated last year for 4,500 men.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

I gave you the wrong amount there, Mr. Chairman: I would change that estimate from \$1,302,120 to \$1,279,800. That would take care of 4,700 men, and make a reduction of \$25,920.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to have 4,700 men?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We have already allotted 4,385.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not this proviso become permanent law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think it could now, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You could put in the word "hereafter" after the word "that." But that would be repealing the law, would it not, and it would cut you to 6,000 men? You do not want to do that, I suppose?

Gen. ALESHIRE. There would be no necessity of making that permanent law, if there would be no objection to repeating it each time in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I expect, then, we had better not undertake it.

Gen. ALESHIRE. It amounts to the same amount of money. It does not cost any more; it does not provide for any more men, but it changes the numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. It is 6,000 the way you have it now. My recollection is that you simply transposed some of this.

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is it—that is what we want to do now.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to making it permanent law, because this provides for 6,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The present law, or the appropriation act for the current fiscal year, provides for 15 master electricians.

The CHAIRMAN. And 600 sergeants of the first class.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are providing for 380 sergeants of the first class.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; because sergeants of the first class are men of the higher grade and they are the ones with whom we expected to replace the civilian clerks in the classified service, but the law, as the chairman knows, does not permit the discharging of classified clerks with the view to replacing them by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, but we must wait for vacancies. These vacancies are occurring very slowly and we really have no use for such a large number of sergeants of the first class at this time. For that reason we propose 380 of the first class instead of 600.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you increase the number of sergeants?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; from 975 to 1,240.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you provide 600 corporals—

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). In lieu of 625.

The CHAIRMAN. And 2,920 privates of the first class—

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). Instead of 2,500 privates of the first class.

The CHAIRMAN. And 750 privates—

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). Instead of 1,190. The total is 6,000, and it is the same amount of money. It could be made permanent law.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think so.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 15, Quartermaster Corps.]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	3,490	\$590,837.79		
4 months.....	3,792		\$320,988.18	
12 months.....	3,566			\$911,826.17

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	¹ \$920,000	
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,000,000	Estimated for, 4,500.

¹ Regular appropriation, \$810,000; deficiency, \$110,000.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3,809.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	6,000
Number estimated for.....	4,800
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,302,120
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$390,298.83
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$382,120.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$302,120.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1,234
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1,200
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	300

Remarks.

The following are the details of this estimate:

10 master signal electricians, at \$75 each per month.....	\$9,000
100 sergeants, first class, at \$45 each per month.....	54,000
925 sergeants, at \$36 each per month.....	399,600
590 corporals, at \$24 each per month.....	169,920
75 cooks, at \$30 each per month.....	27,000
2,350 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	507,600
750 privates, at \$15 each per month.....	135,000
4,800	1,302,120

Quartermaster Corps enlisted men are authorized by act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 593), which reads in part:

"* * * The enlistment in the military service of not to exceed 6,000 men, who shall be attached permanently to the Quartermaster Corps * * * is hereby authorized."

The numbers in the various grades are fixed by the act of April 27, 1914 (Public, No. 91), which reads:

"* * * The enlisted force of the Quartermaster Corps shall consist of not to exceed 15 master electricians, 600 sergeants (first class), 975 sergeants, 625 corporals, 2,500 privates (first class), 1,190 privates, and 95 cooks, all of whom shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps of the Army, and shall be assigned to such duties pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps as the Secretary of War may prescribe."

[Memorandum for the Quartermaster General.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

1. There was allotted to the several departments and independent stations on June 30, 1914, 4,292 enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps of the following grades:

Master electricians.....	5
Sergeants, first class.....	71
Sergeants.....	826
Corporals.....	479
Privates, first class.....	2, 286
Privates.....	562
Cooks.....	63
	<hr/> 4, 292

The cost per annum of 4,292 men, at base pay, is \$1,155,240.

The cost per annum of 4,292 men, when quartered at posts, including clothing, rations, heat, and light, is \$1,766,786.12.

2. The savings in the United States due to civilians and enlisted men on extra duty replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps June 30, 1914, is as follows:

Pay of the Army.....	\$8,000.00
Subsistence.....	202,739.00
Regular supplies.....	44,854.40
Incidental expenses.....	204,133.64
Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers.....	32,100.00
Barracks and quarters.....	31,038.38
Army transportation.....	821,404.89
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage.....	4,201.05
Water and sewers.....	81,942.18
Clothing and equipage.....	780.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	799.90
	<hr/> 1,431,993.44

3. A total of 2,045 enlisted men of the line, formerly employed on extra duty, have been returned to purely line duties, the amount of their pay (approximately \$180 per year per man) being no longer chargeable to the Quartermaster Corps, \$368,100.

4. Of the 4,292 men, there have been allotted 4 sergeants (first class), 53 sergeants, 18 corporals, as fuel overseers; and it is anticipated that 5 per cent of the cost of fuel, appropriation "Regular supplies," for the fiscal year 1915 will be saved due to these appointments. The cost of fuel for the fiscal year 1914 was \$2,137,054.26—5 per cent of which is \$106,852.71. Had enlisted men not have been available, it would have necessitated the employment of 75 civilians for this duty at an approximate cost of \$900 per annum each, a total cost of \$67,500, whereas the cost of the 75 enlisted men is \$41,054.47, thereby effecting a saving of \$26,445.53.

5. It is estimated that the Philippine Islands will show a saving amounting to approximately \$200,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Savings from various appropriations.....	\$1,431,993.44
Savings due to return of 2,045 men to line duties.....	368,100.00
Saving account economical use of fuel.....	106,852.71
Savings due to use of enlisted men in lieu of civilians as fuel overseers.....	26,445.53
Saving effected in Philippine Department.....	200,000.00
Saving due to use of enlisted men in lieu of civilians on duty in connection with Mexican situation.....	14,726.17
Total saving.....	<hr/> \$2,148,117.85
Cost of 4,292 enlisted men, Quartermaster Corps, when quartered at posts, including clothing, rations, heat, and light.....	1,766,786.12
Additional pay for length of service.....	170,478.24
Total cost.....	<hr/> 1,937,264.36
Net Savings.....	210,853.49

6. During the fiscal year 1914 there were appointed and assigned to duty due to conditions along the Mexican border, the following enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps (who are included in the 4,292 allotted) at stations indicated; these services would not have been necessary under ordinary conditions, and will be available to fill vacancies and meet emergencies when no longer required for their present duties:

El Paso depot:

2 sergeants, first class, clerks
3 sergeant-chauffeurs.

—
5

Galveston and Vera Cruz:

7 sergeant-chauffeurs.
3 sergeants, first class, clerks.
5 sergeant-chauffeur.
1 sergeant-horseshoer.
1 sergeant-painter.
1 sergeant-wheelwright.

—
18

Texas City (second division):

1 sergeant-blacksmith.
1 sergeant-carpenter.
1 sergeant-chauffeur.
2 sergeants, first class, clerks.
1 sergeant-horseshoer.
1 private-laborer.
9 privates, first class, teamsters.

—
16

On Mexican border on duty as sergeant-chauffeurs.

Hachita..... 1
Douglas..... 1
Brownsville..... 1
Rio Grande City..... 1
Eagle Pass..... 1
Marfa..... 3
Nogales..... 1
Fort Wingate..... 1
Fort Rosecrans..... 2

—
12

Cost:

7 sergeants, first class..... \$5,132.75
34 sergeants..... 19,501.38
9 privates, first class..... 3,218.13
1 private..... 321.57

—
51 28,173.83

Had enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps not been available it would have been necessary to hire an equal number of civilians at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$900 per annum, at a total cost of \$42,900. The use of enlisted men costing \$28,173.83 results in a saving of \$14,726.17.

7. It should be remembered that approximately 90 per cent of the men enlisted so far have replaced civilian employees of the lower grades, due to the fact that the law as enacted excepts the higher grades, they to be filled only as vacancies occur. Therefore, until the full complement of the corps is filled and the higher grades discontinued, the saving of \$1,963,312.50, which the Quartermaster General stated could be made (Hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs (H. R. 7713) on the General Service Corps in the Army) will not be accomplished.

8. It is anticipated that in the future a greater saving will be made, as the majority of the positions yet to be filled by enlisted men, to complete the complement, are in the higher grades.

WM. B. COCHRAN,
Captain, Quartermaster Corps.

[Memorandum for the Quartermaster General.]

OCTOBER 27, 1914.

1. The following statement shows the number of enlisted men (4,800) by grades estimated for for the fiscal year 1916, also the number allotted, unallotted, and surplus on the Mexican border to date:

Grades.	Estimate, 1916.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Surplus, Mexican border.
Master electricians.....	10	7	3	.....
Sergeants, first class.....	100	80	20	7
Sergeants.....	925	858	67	34
Corporals.....	590	490	100	.....
Privates, first class.....	2,350	2,307	43	9
Privates.....	750	674	176	1
Cooks.....	75	69	6	.....
Total.....	4,800	4,385	415	51

2. This would leave available under normal conditions for replacing civilians to June 30, 1916 (20 months):

Master electricians.....	3
Sergeants, first class.....	27
Sergeants.....	101
Corporals.....	100
Privates, first class.....	52
Privates.....	177
Cooks.....	6
Total.....	466

3. Of this number (466) the following will probably have to be provided for:

Call from Philippine Islands.....	140
Saddlers and horseshoers to be furnished as prescribed in tables of organization, 1914.....	75
Appointment of 10 highest eligibles, resulting from two examinations for sergeant, first class, clerks.....	20
Total.....	235

leaving a surplus of 231 to fill vacancies occurring among classified civilian employees and unclassified civilian employees over 45 years of age.

4. In view of above it is the opinion of the undersigned that the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 should not be reduced more than 100, that is, below 4,700. The following statement shows the amount the estimate can be reduced if 4,700, 4,600, or 4,500 are estimated for:

	Estimate fiscal year 1916 on basis of—							
	4,800		4,700		4,600		4,500	
	Num- ber.	Base pay.	Num- ber.	Base pay.	Num- ber.	Base pay.	Num- ber.	Base pay.
Master electricians.....	10	\$9,000	10	\$9,000	10	\$9,000	10	\$9,000
Sergeants, first class.....	100	54,000	100	54,000	100	54,000	95	51,300
Sergeants.....	925	399,600	925	399,600	925	399,600	900	388,800
Corporals.....	590	189,920	550	153,400	520	149,760	500	144,000
Privates, first class.....	2,350	507,600	2,350	507,600	2,350	507,600	2,335	504,360
Privates.....	750	135,000	690	124,200	620	111,600	590	106,800
Cooks.....	75	27,000	75	27,000	75	27,000	70	25,200
Total.....	4,800	1,302,120	4,700	1,279,800	4,600	1,258,560	4,500	1,228,800
Service pay.....		190,656		187,056		183,456		178,740
Cost.....		1,492,776		1,466,856		1,442,016		1,407,600
Amounts estimate can be reduced.....				25,920		50,760		85,176

T. A. BALDWIN, JR.,
Captain, Quartermaster Corps.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Additional pay for length of service, \$190,656." That is a decrease. I suppose that has been figured out? Gen. ALESHIRE. It is based upon a per capita cost determined as explained for the line of the Army.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 15a, Quartermasters Corps.]

ENLISTED MEN—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	3,490	\$92,482.11		
4 months.....	3,792		\$50,242.10	
12 months.....	3,566			\$142,724.21

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....		
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$208,740.00	Estimated for, 4,500.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3,809.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	6,000
Number estimated for.....	4,800
Amount estimated for.....	\$190,656.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$47,931.79
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914 (no appropriation).	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$18,064.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1,234
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1,200
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	300

REMARKS.

The cost for the service pay of the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps indicates a monthly per capita of \$3.31, which for 4,800 men gives for the cost of this item for fiscal year 1916 \$190,656, the amount of the estimate.

PAY TO CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "Pay to clerks, messengers, and laborers at headquarters of the several Territorial Departments," etc. Do you have anything to do with that item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir; except to include it in the estimates and disburse the amount appropriated. That is under the Chief of Staff's office.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 16-31.]

PAY TO CLERKS, MESSENGERS, AND LABORERS AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE SEVERAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS, TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS, TACTICAL DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES, SERVICE SCHOOLS, AND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	291	\$210,934		
4 months.....	291		\$106,466	
12 months.....	291			\$316,400

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Cost of fiscal year 1914—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$317,840	Estimated for, 292.
Fiscal year 1915.....	312,320	Estimated for, 284.
Foreign service.....	9,000	
	321,320	

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 291.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength (fixed by annual appropriation).....	291
Number estimated for.....	\$321,850
Amount estimated for.....	\$5,450
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	4,010
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$530
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	7
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

Estimate of 1916 compared with 1915 appropriation.

Increases:

Chief clerk, office Chief of Staff.....	\$250
2 \$1,800 clerks made chiefs of division, at \$2,000.....	400
1 \$1,800 clerk made principal clerk, at \$2,000.....	200
1 \$840 messenger made chief messenger, at \$1,000.....	160
	\$1,010

Decrease:

1 laborer, at.....	480
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Total increase.....	530
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1 chief clerk, office of the Chief of Staff, at \$2,250 per annum.....	\$2,250
2 chiefs of division, office of Chief of Staff, at \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000
1 principal clerk, office of Chief of Staff, at \$2,000 per annum.....	2,000
12 clerks, at \$1,800 each per annum.....	21,600
15 clerks, at \$1,600 each per annum.....	24,000
38 clerks, at \$1,400 each per annum.....	53,200
70 clerks, at \$1,200 each per annum.....	84,000
65 clerks, at \$1,000 each per annum.....	65,000
6 clerks (Filipinos), at \$500 each per annum.....	3,000
1 captain of the watch, at \$900 per annum.....	900
3 watchmen, at \$720 each per annum.....	2,160
1 gardener, at \$720 per annum.....	720
1 packer, at \$840 per annum.....	840
1 chief messenger, office Chief of Staff, at \$1,000 per annum.....	1,000
1 messenger, at \$840 per annum.....	840
59 messengers, at \$720 each per annum.....	42,480
6 messengers (Filipinos), at \$300 each per annum.....	1,800
1 laborer, at \$660 per annum.....	660
2 laborers, at \$600 each per annum.....	1,200
5 charwomen, at \$240 each per annum.....	1,200
Additional pay while on foreign service.....	9,000

Total.....	321,850
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[Memorandum for the Quartermaster General.]

JULY 2, 1914.

Pay to clerks, messengers, and laborers at headquarters of the several territorial departments, territorial districts, tactical divisions and brigades, service schools, and Office of the Chief of Staff.

1 chief clerk, Office of the Chief of Staff, \$2,250 per annum (increase of \$250 submitted).
 2 chiefs of divisions, Office of the Chief of Staff, at \$2,000 per annum (submitted).
 1 principal clerk, Office of the Chief of Staff, \$2,000 per annum (submitted).
 12 clerks, at \$1,800 each per annum (decrease of 3 submitted).
 15 clerks, at \$1,600 each per annum.
 38 clerks, at \$1,400 each per annum.
 70 clerks, at \$1,200 each per annum.
 65 clerks, at \$1,000 each per annum.
 6 clerks (Filipinos), at \$500 each per annum.
 1 captain of the watch, at \$900 per annum.
 3 watchmen, at \$720 each per annum.
 1 gardener, at \$720 per annum.
 1 packer, at \$840 per annum.
 1 chief messenger, Office of the Chief of Staff, \$1,000 per annum (submitted).
 59 messengers, at \$720 each per annum.
 6 messengers (Filipinos), at \$300 each per annum.
 1 laborer, at \$660 per annum.
 2 laborers, at \$600 each per annum.
 1 laborer, at \$480 per annum (decrease of this laborer submitted).
 5 charwomen, at \$240 each per annum.
 In all, \$312,850.
 Additional pay while on foreign service, \$9,000.

Provided, That the money hereby and hereafter appropriated for such of said clerks, at \$1,200 and \$1,000 each per annum, and such of said messengers, at \$720 each per annum, as may be employed and assigned by the Secretary of War to the headquarters of the Philippine Department, districts, and posts therein, may, in case of vacancy and in the discretion of the commanding general, Philippine Department, be expended in whole or in part for the employment of Filipinos as clerks at not to exceed \$500 each per annum, and messengers at not to exceed \$300 each per annum.

NOTE.—The increase of pay for the chief clerk (\$250), and for the principal clerk, and two chiefs of divisions (\$250 each), is submitted in order that their pay may correspond to the pay of similar employees in the bureaus of the War Department, as provided for in the legislative act. The importance of the work of these employees of the General Staff Corps is considered to be fully equal to the work performed by those holding the same positions in the bureaus and it is therefore simply as an act of justice that this change is asked for. The designation and pay of a messenger at \$840 is changed to chief messenger at \$1,000 to enable the department to promote one of the very best and most faithful of men of 46 years' service, whose employment commenced as a messenger boy when 9 years of age.

The estimate drops a laborer at \$480, total decrease of \$480, and the increase of pay submitted amounts to \$1,010, leaving an increase in the total amount asked for of \$530.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for the Adjutant General's Department is the same as last year. This provides for the same number of officers.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for the Inspector General's Department is the same as last year.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 32, officers of the Staff Corps and Staff Departments.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....		\$60,375.00		
3 months.....			\$20,128.00	
1 year.....				\$80,500.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$80,500.00	Estimated for, 23.
Fiscal year 1915.....	80,500.00	Do.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 23.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength..... 23
Number estimated for..... 23
Amount estimated for..... \$80,500

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 brigadier general, at \$6,000 per annum..... \$6,000
5 colonels, at \$4,000 per annum..... 20,000
7 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 per annum..... 24,500
10 majors, at \$3,000 per annum..... 30,000

80,500

[Item No. P. 32a, Adjutant General's Department.]

OFFICERS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	23	\$14,666.67		
3 months.....	23		\$7,333.33	
1 year.....	23			\$22,000.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$22,000.00	Estimated for, 23.
Fiscal year 1915.....	22,000.00	Do.

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 23.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength..... 23
Number estimated for..... 23
Amount estimated for..... \$22,000

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. P. 33, Inspector General's Department.]

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	17	\$442,250.00		
3 months.....	17		\$14,750.00	
12 months.....	17			\$59,000.00
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$59,000.00	17
Fiscal year 1915.....			59,000.00	17

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 17.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	17
Number estimated for.....	17
Amount estimated for.....	\$59,000

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 brigadier general.....	\$6,000
3 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	12,000
4 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	14,000
9 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	27,000
	59,000

[Item No. P. 33A, Inspector General's Department.]

OFFICERS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	17	\$12,000.00		
3 months.....	17		\$4,000.00	
12 months.....	17			\$16,000.00
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$16,000.00	17
Fiscal year 1915.....			16,000.00	17

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 17.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	17
Number estimated for.....	17
Amount estimated for.....	\$16,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

In the service of the Corps of Engineers there is an increase. That is by reason of the law that increased their corps and which winds up for this department—

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). Next February.

The CHAIRMAN. They are taking in so many officers every year for five years.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. The total estimate for pay of officers for this year is \$628,100, of which \$65,700 is paid from the appropriation for rivers and harbors per act of February 27, 1911. That leaves the net amount of \$562,400 which we have estimated for.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for the Ordnance Department is the same as last year, and the same is true of the Quartermaster Corps. For the Quartermaster Corps there is a decrease in the item for additional pay for length of service.

Mr. GREENE. May I recur for a minute to that suggestion about the Engineers' pay that comes out of the rivers and harbors appropriation? Is there some reason given for that that would justify altogether their disassociation from this bill?

The CHAIRMAN. They do not get any pay out of the rivers and harbors bill, do they?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; the officers on duty on rivers and harbors improvements are paid from the rivers and harbors appropriation. I think, perhaps, I have the extract of the law covering that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do they get extra pay for the river and harbor work?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir; but instead of being paid from this appropriation, they are paid from the rivers and harbors appropriations.

Mr. ANTHONY. And it is charged to the rivers and harbors improvements?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. There are three lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, and eight captains carried that way.

The CHAIRMAN. And you do not estimate for them in this bill?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. What is the policy of that?

The CHAIRMAN. The reason for that was that they wanted to find out what the rivers and harbors improvements cost, and in order to do that they required that the officers on that work should be paid out of the rivers and harbors appropriations. Was not that the idea, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That law was enacted when the Engineer Corps was increased. The increase, as I recall it, was based, at least, partly, on the necessity for officers on the rivers and harbors work.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the whole thing. The increase was made on that basis entirely—that is, that they were needed for rivers and harbors work.

Mr. GREENE. But they are still a part of the Army organization, and they may be called to other duties in the Army. Therefore, why should not all of them be paid from one mother appropriation, or why should not one appropriation cover all of the officers in that service? Then, if it is important to find out how much special duties these officers of the Army may perform in given lines of work, why

would not that involve merely a question of redistribution or book-keeping, and not one of original appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. I know that was provided in a law passed in 1911.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have here an extract from that law. It reads as follows:

Officers of the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers connected with the work of river and harbor improvements may, while so employed, be paid their pay and commutation of quarters from the appropriations for the work or works upon which they are employed.

That provision is contained in the act approved February 27, 1911.

Mr. ANTHONY. That leaves it optional as to whether they shall be paid from this fund or from the river and harbor appropriation. The act says they may be paid from the river and harbor appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not appropriate for them, as I understand it. We deduct from this appropriation the pay of those officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does each rivers and harbors bill make provision for their pay?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know.

Mr. GREENE. The only point involved, it seems to me, is that it would be decidedly advantageous for us to know just what provision is made for the Corps of Engineers, and it seems to me that their pay should be carried in this bill for the maintenance of the Army so that all the appropriations for the maintenance of the Army would be in one place.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only instance where the pay of any officers of the Army is carried outside of this bill.

Mr. GARD. Is there any definite number of officers of the Engineer Corps that may be designated for rivers and harbors work?

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Gen. ALESHIRE. That extract of law I read provided "that officers of the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers," etc. We have deducted, on that account, the amount estimated as required for the pay of 3 lieutenants colonel, 12 majors, and 8 captains. They are on duty now on rivers and harbors work.

Mr. GARD. You make the deduction for the ones who are on duty now?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that amount is deducted from the gross estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that the reason that provision was made was that at the time that bill was passed it was claimed that the rivers and harbors work was suffering because they did not have officers enough, and then somebody suggested that we ought to know just what that work was costing.

Mr. GREENE. And we kept on deducting it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 34, Corps of Engineers.]

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	198	\$334,334.10		
3 months.....	202		\$167,166.78	
12 months.....	199			\$501,500.88

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$460,300.00	188 estimated for.
Fiscal year 1915.....	549,716.67	228 estimated for.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 212.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1 249
Number estimated for.....	1 226
Amount estimated for.....	\$562,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$60,899.12
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$102,100.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$12,683.38
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	27
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	12
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	9

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 brigadier general.....	\$6,000
15 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	60,000
22 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	77,000
52 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	156,000
60 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	144,000
56 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	112,000
43 second lieutenants, at \$1,700 per annum.....	73,100
249	628,100
Paid from river and harbor appropriations:	
3 lieutenant colonels.....	\$10,500
12 majors.....	36,000
8 captains.....	19,200
	65,700
Payable from pay of the Army.....	562,400

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 2, 1914.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers engaged solely on river and harbor work, July 1, 1914:

Capt. J. J. Bain, Maj. Harry Burgess, Capt. H. A. Finch, Capt. H. C. Fiske, Capt. H. S. Hetrick, Capt. J. N. Hodges, Maj. T. H. Jackson, Maj. J. P. Jervey, Maj. E. N. Johnston, Maj. E. M. Markham, Capt. W. A. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. H. C. Newcomer, Maj. J. C. Oakes, Maj. E. D. Peek, Capt. C. R. Pettis, Lieut. Col. C. L. Potter, Maj. A. B. Putnam, Maj. L. H. Rand, Maj. C. O. Sherrill, Lieut. Col. F. R. Shunk, Maj. J. R. Slattery, Maj. C. S. Smith, Capt. F. B. Wilby.

¹ Of the maximum authorized strength 23 are paid from river and harbor appropriations under act of Feb. 27, 1911 (36 Stat. 957), viz: 3 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, and 8 captains. The law reads: "Officers of the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers, connected with the work of river and harbor improvements may, while so employed, be paid their pay and commutation of quarters from the appropriations for the work or works upon which they are employed."

PAY OF OFFICERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The act of Congress, approved February 27, 1911, provides that "the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army is hereby increased by 5 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 19 majors, 17 captains, and 13 first lieutenants. The increase in each grade hereby provided for shall be extended over a period of five years as nearly as practicable, and the original vacancies hereby created in each grade shall be filled by promotion from the next lower grade in accordance with existing law."

The act therefore provides an increase of 60 officers, or an increase of 12 each year for five years. The first increase was February 27, 1911, the full authorized strength to be attained February 27, 1915.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1914 was made for 188 officers (the chaplain being included in the estimate for the line), on the erroneous supposition that the increase provided by the act of February 27, 1911, was to be paid from the appropriation for rivers and harbors. The estimate for the fiscal year 1915 was correctly prepared for 249 officers, less 21 paid from rivers and harbors, or 228 to be paid from pay of the Army. On June 1, 1914, there were 197 officers in the corps, which was increased in June by the assignment of 15 graduates of the Military Academy, bringing the actual strength up to 212, the last increment of 12 to bring the corps up to the full authorized strength of 249 not being due until February 27, 1915.

The full authorized strength for the entire fiscal year 1916 will be 249, of which 23 are to be paid from rivers and harbors. The actual strength for 1916 will presumably be 239, of whom 23 will be paid from rivers and harbors, leaving 216 to be paid from pay of the Army, or 10 less than the estimate, which allows a possible reduction of 10, whose pay is \$17,000.

The following table shows the number of officers in the Corps of Engineers on July 1, 1910, and the number added each year, beginning February 27, 1911:

	Brigadier general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Chaplain.	Total.
July 1, 1910.....	1	10	16	32	43	43	43	1	189
Feb. 27, 1911.....	1	11	18	35	47	45	43	1	201
Feb. 27, 1912.....	1	12	19	39	51	47	43	1	213
Feb. 27, 1913.....	1	13	20	43	54	50	43	1	225
Feb. 27, 1914.....	1	14	21	47	57	53	43	1	237
Feb. 27, 1915.....	1	15	22	51	60	56	43	1	249
Paid from appropriation rivers and harbors:									
For year 1915.....			3	9	8	1			21
For year 1916.....			3	12	8				23

[Item No. P. 34a, Corps of Engineers.]

OFFICERS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remain- der fiscal year.	Total approx- imate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	198	\$64,887.98		
3 months.....	202		\$32,443.99	
12 months.....	199			\$97,331.97

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$118,610.00	188
Fiscal year 1915.....	105,043.12	228

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 212.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength (less 23 on river and harbor work).....	249
Number estimated for.....	228
Amount estimated for.....	\$117,347.32
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$20,015.35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,262.68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$12,304.20
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	27
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	12
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	9

REMARKS.

Service pay of 249 officers, Engineer Corps.....	\$136,711.75
Amount payable from river and harbor appropriations.....	19,364.43
Payable from pay of Army.....	117,347.32

[Item No. P. 35, Ordnance Department.]

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	85	\$171,375.00		
3 months.....	85		\$57,125.00	
12 months.....	85			\$228,500.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$228,500.00	85
Fiscal year 1915.....	228,500.00	85

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 85.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	85
Number estimated for.....	85
Amount estimated for.....	\$228,500

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 brigadier general.....	\$6,000
6 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	24,000
9 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	31,500
19 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	57,000
25 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	60,000
25 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	50,000
	228,500

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

65

[Item No. P. 35a, Ordnance Department.]

OFFICERS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	85	\$35,171.77		
3 months.....	85		\$11,723.92	
12 months.....	85			\$46,895.69

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$55,180.00	85
Fiscal year 1915.....	46,756.89	85

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 85.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	85
Number estimated for.....	85
Amount estimated for.....	\$53,214.98
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$6,319.29
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,965.02
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$3,458.09

REMARKS.

[Item No. P. 36, Quartermaster Corps.]

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	187	\$356,534		
3 months.....	187		\$178,266	
12 months.....				\$534,800

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$534,800.00	187
Fiscal year 1915.....	534,800.00	187

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 185.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	187
Number estimated for.....	187
Amount estimated for.....	\$534,800

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 major general.....	\$8,000
2 brigadier generals, at \$6,000 each per annum.....	12,000
14 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	56,000
20 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	70,000
48 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	144,000
102 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	244,800

534,800

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. P. 36a, Quartermaster Corps.]

OFFICERS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	187	\$105,038.79		
3 months.....	187		\$35,012.98	
12 months.....	187			\$140,051.73
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$151,591.67	187
Fiscal year 1915.....			168,169.34	187

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 185.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	187
Number estimated for.....	187
Amount estimated for.....	\$155,773.67
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$15,721.96
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,182.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$12,395.67

PAY CLERKS.

You estimate for 76 pay clerks at \$1,125 each per annum. That is a reduction.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. The amount estimated for, \$61,375, can be further reduced by \$875, making the total of the estimate \$60,500.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 37, Quartermaster Corps.]

PAY OF PAY CLERKS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	80	\$67,801.45		
3 months.....	77		\$22,600.48	
12 months.....	79			\$90,401.93
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$95,625.00	85
Fiscal year 1915.....			88,875.00	79

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 77; 1 since wholly retired.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	76
Number estimated for.....	76
Amount estimated for.....	\$85,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,901.93
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$10,125.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$3,375.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	3
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	9
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	3

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate: Seventy-six pay clerks, at \$1,125 each per annum, \$85,500.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional pay for length of service you estimate \$61,375, while the appropriation last year for this purpose was \$61,750.

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is because of the retirement of one pay clerk, the wholly retirement of one, and one resigned.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 37a, Quartermaster Corps.]

PAY CLERKS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	80	\$46,312.50		
3 months.....	77		\$15,409.25	
12 months.....	79			\$61,721.75

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$63,263.16	85
Fiscal year 1915.....	61,750.00	79

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 77.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	76
Number estimated for.....	76
Amount estimated for.....	\$61,375.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$346.75
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,918.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	\$375.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	3
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	3
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	3

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

61 pay clerks, at \$875 each per annum.....	\$53,375.00
16 pay clerks, at \$500 each per annum.....	8,000.00

Total..... 61,375.00

One at \$875 having been wholly retired, estimate may be reduced \$375.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Medical Department you estimate for 1 brigadier general, 14 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 105 majors, 244 captains, and 231 first lieutenants. The amount of your estimate is \$1,508,600, while the current appropriation is \$1,471,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. There is an increase of 16 officers.

The CHAIRMAN. They have the same kind of law——

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). There is no increase in the number of officers in the permanent Medical Corps, but it is in the Medical Reserve and Dental Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. This does not include the Dental Corps.

Gen. ALESHIRE. It includes dental surgeons, but not acting dental surgeons.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes how many?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Of dental surgeons?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. ALESHIRE. We are estimating for 50. There are in the corps, or were in the corps, on October 2, 1914, 28. I have a statement here that may explain the increase. For 1915 we estimated for 1 brigadier general, 15 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 105 majors, 225 captains, and 35 first lieutenants. That is in the regular department. In the Medical Reserves we estimated for 121 first lieutenants and for the Dental Corps 38 first lieutenants. For 1916 we estimate for 1 brigadier general, 14 colonels, or 1 colonel less; 24 lieutenant colonels, 105 majors, 244 captains, or an increase of 19 captains; and 56 first lieutenants, which is a decrease of 19. In the Medical Reserve we estimated for 125 first lieutenants, or an increase of 54, and in the Dental Corps for 50 first lieutenants, or an increase of 12. That makes a net increase of 16.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you all of those people now?

Gen. ALESHIRE. They had 28 dental surgeons on October 2, 1914. The personnel of the Medical Department on November 27 was as follows: One brigadier general, 14 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 105 majors, 204 captains, and 76 first lieutenants.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do those figures include the officers of the Medical Reserve?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Those that I read were for the regular department. In the Dental Corps there are 27 dental surgeons, and there are 40 acting dental surgeons. In the Medical Reserve Corps there are 97 active surgeons and 1,249 inactive, and of contract surgeons, 15.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have to pay the inactive ones?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. There are now 101 in the Medical Reserve Corps, in the service on active duty.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are estimating for how many?

Gen. ALESHIRE. For 125.

The CHAIRMAN. Those reserve corps officers who are not in active service do not get any pay?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could cut that down to \$1,500,000, could you not? The idea was to have a dental surgeon to every 1,000 men, was it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; one dental surgeon or acting dental surgeon.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not want more than 85 of the surgeons and acting surgeons put together?

Mr. GREENE. That proportion of dental surgeons is considerably in excess of the ratio for civil life, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think it is just about right—one per thousand.

Mr. GREENE. Of course, the location of troops would make some difference.

Mr. GARD. That is a pretty liberal estimate, though.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have a letter from the Surgeon General on which we based that estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you put it in the hearings.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for 50 acting dental surgeons, at \$1,800 a year each, and for 25 contract surgeons. How many contract surgeons did you have last year in the service?

Gen. ALESHIRE. For 1915 we estimated for 16, and the estimate for 1916, is for 25. There are now in the service, according to this data, 17 contract surgeons, and I have a list of their stations. The Surgeon General, on June 9, 1914, informed us that there were in the service 17 contract surgeons, but that in addition to this number it was desired that estimates be made for 8 additional ones at \$150 per month each. That is the reason for this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, at \$1,800 a year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get along with 20? The idea of having this reserve corps in that department was to take the contract surgeons out.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to recur for a moment to the provision on page 19 for pay clerks. I notice that the extra pay provided for length of service is almost equal to the amount of the salaries. When we passed this legislation for pay clerks which gave them pay for length of service, did it have that immediate effect of practically doubling their salaries?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That pay is based upon the law regulating the pay of pay clerks in the Navy.

Mr. ANTHONY. When we passed that law, it practically doubled the salaries or pay of these clerks in the Army?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not remember the rates of pay.

Mr. ANTHONY. Formerly we did not give them any pay for length of service.

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It was done for the purpose of putting them on the same basis with the pay clerks in the Navy. Under the present law there are no additional pay clerks provided for. The act of March 2, 1913, provides "that hereafter no further appointments of pay clerks shall be made."

Mr. ANTHONY (interposing). The work is to be done by the service corps?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. When these pay clerks go out, there will be no more appointed, and they are dropping out each year, are they not, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. By retirement, mostly?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Sometimes they resign.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 38.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	537	\$623,813.94		
3 months.....	544		\$307,937.98	
12 months.....	539			\$1,231,751.92

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,608,333.33	687
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,471,000.00	603

¹ Regular appropriation, \$1,600,000; deficiency, \$8,333.33.

Actual strength June 30, 1914.....	545
Regular corps.....	426
Medical Reserves.....	91
Dentists.....	28

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	619
Number estimated for.....	619
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,508,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$276,848.08
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	99,733.33
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	37,600.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	80
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	68
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	16

Remarks.

The following are the details of this estimate:

Permanent medical officers:	
1 brigadier general.....	\$8,000
14 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	56,000
24 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	84,000
105 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	315,000
244 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	585,600
56 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	112,000
444.....	1,158,600
Medical Reserve Corps:	
125 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	250,000
Dental Corps:	
50 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	100,000
	1,508,600
Recapitulation:	
Permanent officers.....	444
Medical Reserve Corps.....	125
Dental Corps.....	50
	619

There were 603 commissioned officers in the Medical Department in 1915; for 1916 there will be 619, an increase of 16, as follows:

Decrease, 1 colonel (Gorgas) has become Surgeon General.

Increases, 5 first lieutenants in Medical Reserve Corps; 12 acting dental surgeons will be commissioned as first lieutenants.

OCTOBER 2, 1914.

The 28 dental surgeons appropriated for and in service are located as follows:

Letterman General Hospital.....	2	Vancouver Barracks.....	1
Fort Sam Houston.....	1	West Point.....	2
Columbus Barracks.....	1	Presidio of Monterey.....	1
Fort Douglas.....	1	Fort Bliss.....	1
Fort Monroe.....	1	Fort Worden.....	1
Fort Riley.....	1	Jefferson Barracks.....	1
Fort McPherson.....	1	Fort Logan.....	1
Fort D. A. Russell.....	1	Fort Sheridan.....	1
Fort Slocum.....	1	Fort McDowell.....	1
Fort Hamilton.....	1	Mexico.....	1
Fort Ethan Allen.....	1	Philippine Islands.....	2
Fort Leavenworth.....	2		
Fort Andrews.....	1	Total.....	28

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Grade.	Estimate, 1915.	Estimate. 1916.
Brigadier general.....	1	1
Colonels.....	15	14
Lieutenant colonels.....	24	24
Majors.....	105	105
Captains.....	225	244
First lieutenants.....	75	55

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First lieutenants.....	120	125
------------------------	-----	-----

DENTAL CORPS.

First lieutenants.....	38	50
Total.....	603	619

The following is a copy of memorandum from the Surgeon General's office of November 27, 1914, showing the present strength of the Medical Department:

Medical Corps:		Dental Corps:	
Brigadier generals.....	1	Dental surgeons.....	27
Colonels.....	14	Acting dental surgeons.....	40
Lieutenant colonels.....	24		
Majors.....	105	Total.....	67
Captains.....	204	Medical Reserve Corps:	
Lieutenants.....	76	Active.....	97
		Inactive.....	1,249
Total.....	424		
Vacancies.....	20	Total.....	1,346
		Contract surgeons.....	15

Total strength of Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, and contract surgeons, 1,852.

OCTOBER 2, 1914.

Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army.

Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.....	15
Philippines.....	22
Honolulu.....	1
Porto Rico.....	2
En route to their homes to go to inactive list.....	5
At Vera Cruz.....	1
	<hr/> 46

In the United States, one each at the following posts: Forts Barrancas, Caswell, Constitution, Crockett, Dade, Ethan Allen, Howard, Hunt, Key West Barracks, Logan H. Roots, McPherson, Madison Barracks, Morgan, Mott, Moultrie, Oglethorpe, Ontario, Rodman, St. Philip, Screven, Thomas, Warren, Benjamin Harrison, Brady, Crook, D. A. Russell, Des Moines, Meade, Missoula, Riley, Wayne, Baker, Huachuca, Barry, Columbia, Douglas, George Wright, Miley, Presidio of San Francisco, San Diego, Stevens, Ward, Yellowstone, New York Depot, Benecia Barracks, Barry, United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Nogales, Port of Embarkation, Galveston; and two each at the following posts: Fort Bliss, Fort Omaha, and Jackson Barracks.

In United States, 55.

Grand total, 101.

Hereafter there shall be attached to the Medical Department a dental corps, which shall be composed of dental surgeons and acting dental surgeons, the total number of which shall not exceed the proportion of one to each thousand of actual enlisted strength of the Army; the number of dental surgeons shall not exceed 60, and the number of acting dental surgeons shall be such as may, from time to time, be authorized by law. All original appointments to the dental corps shall be as acting dental surgeons, who shall have the same official status, pay, and allowances as the contract dental surgeons now authorized by law. Acting dental surgeons who have served three years in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of War, shall be eligible for appointment as dental surgeons, and, after passing in a satisfactory manner an examination which may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, may be commissioned with the rank of first lieutenant in the dental corps to fill the vacancies existing therein. Officers of the dental corps shall have rank in such corps according to date of their commissions therein and shall rank next below officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. Their right to command shall be limited to the dental corps. The pay and allowances of dental surgeons shall be those of first lieutenants, including the right to retirement on account of age or disability, as in the case of other officers: *Provided*, That the time served by dental surgeons as acting dental or contract dental surgeons shall be reckoned in computing the increased service pay of such as are commissioned under this Act. The appointees as acting dental surgeons must be citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age, graduates of a standard dental college, of good moral character and good professional education, and they shall be required to pass the usual physical examination required for appointment in the Medical Corps, and a professional examination which shall include tests of skill in practical dentistry and of proficiency in the usual subjects of a standard dental college course: *Provided*, That the contract dental surgeons attached to the Medical Department at the time of the passage of this Act may be eligible for appointment as first lieutenants, dental corps, without limitation as to age. (Act Mar. 3, 1911, 36 Stat., 1054).

JUNE 2, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Surgeon General.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. For use in the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, it is requested that this office be advised on the following:

1. The numbers it is desired provision be made for in the items given:

Captains of the Medical Department.

First lieutenants of the Medical Department.

First lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty.

First lieutenants, dental surgeons.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June, 9, 1914.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Referring to your letter of June 2 (No. 498894, Q. M. G. O.), the following data is furnished for use in the preparation of estimates for the fiscal year 1916:

MEDICAL CORPS.

Captains now in service.....	205
First lieutenants now in service.....	61
First lieutenants awaiting commission (graduates Army Medical School).....	16
First lieutenant due for promotion July 8, 1914.....	1
First lieutenants due for promotion May and June, 1915.....	38
First lieutenants due for promotion June, 1916.....	22
Vacancies in the grade (to be filled as far as practicable by men who graduate from the Army Medical School in May, 1915).....	18

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Medical Reserve Corps now in the service (including 16 men who have been recommended for commission in the regular Corps).....	108
Medical Reserve Corps, first lieutenants, that will be required.....	125

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First lieutenants now in service.....	28
Acting dental surgeons due for promotion to first lieutenant October, 1914.....	2
Acting dental surgeons due for promotion to first lieutenant May, 1915.....	10
Acting dental surgeons due for promotion to first lieutenant November, 1915.....	4
Acting dental surgeons due for promotion to first lieutenant May, 1916.....	6

W. C. GORGAS.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON.

Major General, Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

[Item No. P. 38a.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—OFFICERS, ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 191—.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	537	\$131,441.32		
3 months.....	544		\$43,813.77	
12 months.....	539			\$175,255.09
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$185,232.70	687
Fiscal year 1915.....			237,983.74	603

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 545.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	619
Number estimated for.....	619
Amount estimated for.....	\$210,043.68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$34,788.59
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$24,810.98
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$27,940.06
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	80
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	68
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	16

REMARKS.

There has been an increase of 16 commissioned officers over fiscal year 1915, and 19 first lieutenants became captains.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. P38b.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—PAY OF ACTING DENTAL SURGEONS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	29	\$38,767.52		
3 months.....	37		\$12,923.51	
12 months.....	31			\$51,690.03

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$72,000.00	40
Fiscal year 1915.....		

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 40.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength: Such number as added to dental surgeons will give not to exceed one for each thousand troops.

Number estimated for.....	50
Amount estimated for.....	\$90,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$38,300.97
Estimate fiscal year 1916, no appropriation.	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$18,000.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	19
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	10

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

50 acting dental surgeons, at \$1,800 each per annum..... \$90,000.00

The 40 acting dental surgeons appropriated for and in service are located as follows:

Fort H. G. Wright.....	1	Fort Bliss.....	2
Fort Slocum.....	1	Fort Williams.....	1
Fort Myer.....	1	Fort Sam Houston.....	1
Fort Totten.....	1	Fort Adams.....	1
Fort Robinson.....	1	Madison Barracks.....	1
Fort Huachuca.....	1	Panama.....	1
Fort Du Pont.....	1	Philippine Islands.....	11
Fort Barrancas.....	1	Hawaii.....	7
Fort Sill.....	1	Mexico.....	1
Fort Winfield Scott.....	1		
Texas City.....	3	Total.....	40
Columbus Barracks.....	1		

No. 498894.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Surgeon General.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. For use in the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, it is requested that this office be advised on the following:

1. The numbers it is desired provision be made in the estimates for the items given: Acting dental surgeons.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 9, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Referring to your letter of June 2 (No. 498894, Q. M. G. O.), the following data is furnished for use in preparation of estimates for the fiscal year 1916:

Acting dental surgeons:

Now in service.....	40
Due for promotion October, 1914.....	2
Due for promotion May, 1914.....	10
Due for promotion November, 1915.....	4
Due for promotion May, 1916.....	6
Now in service and will continue to be acting dental surgeons after May, 1916.....	18
Vacancies.....	36

W. C. GORGAS.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

(Item No. P. 38c, Medical Department.)

PAY OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	13	\$10,566.11		
3 months.....	17		\$3,391.11	
12 months.....	14			\$13,566.11

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$27,000	18
Fiscal year 1915.....	27,000	18

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 19.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	such number as the Secretary of War may approve.
Number estimated for.....	25
Amount estimated for.....	\$39,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$25,733.89
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$12,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$12,300.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	11
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	7
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	7

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

3 contract surgeons, at \$900 each per annum.....	\$2,700
4 contract surgeons, at \$1,200 each per annum.....	4,800
2 contract surgeons, at \$1,500 each per annum.....	3,000
16 contract surgeons, at \$1,800 each per annum.....	28,800
	39,300

A total of 17 contract surgeons are employed at the following stations:

	Salary per month.
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....	\$125
Fort Reno, Okla., remount depot.....	100
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	75
Front Royal, Va., remount depot.....	75
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....	150
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	125
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.....	100
Transport <i>Sherman</i>	150
Transport <i>Burnside</i>	150
Transport <i>Logan</i>	150
Transport <i>Thomas</i>	150
Transport <i>Dix</i>	150
Valdez, Alaska.....	100
Seattle, Wash.....	75
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	150
Springfield Arsenal, Mass.....	150
Chicago, Ill., attending surgeon's office.....	125

The Surgeon General on June 9, 1914, says:

"Total in service, 17. In addition to this number it is desired that estimates be made for 8, at \$150 per month."

JUNE 2, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Surgeon General.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. For use in the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, it is requested that this office be advised on the following:

1. The numbers it is desired provision be made for in the items given:

Contract surgeons, with rates of pay.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL,
June 9, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Now in service:

Three, at \$75 per month.

Four, at \$100 per month.

Two, at \$125 per month.

Eight, at \$150 per month.

Total now in service, 17.

In addition to this number it is desired that estimate be made for eight, at \$150 per month.

W. C. GORGAS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSE CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "One superintendent, Nurse Corps, at \$1,800 per annum."

Gen. ALESHIRE. I was just going to state that in looking over the list of stations of contract surgeons, they seem to be assigned to stations at which the constant attendance of a surgeon is not necessary, as, for example, at Fort Keogh, Mont. They pay one there \$75 per month. There is one at the Watertown Arsenal at \$100 per month, and there are some at other stations receiving \$150 per month. For instance, at the Augusta, Ga., Arsenal, the salary is \$150 per month. The salary at Watervliet Arsenal is \$125 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. He would not have to pay that much. Thirty-six thousand dollars was provided last year.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Twenty-seven thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it \$27,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is what my notes show. They are not paying as much for contract surgeons as would be required for regular surgeons or surgeons of the Medical Reserve Corps if they are paying some of the contract surgeons only \$75 per month and some \$100 per month. They paid during the fiscal year 1914—that is, during the entire fiscal year 1914, \$35,617. A part of the time they had 17 surgeons. That is the largest number they had.

The CHAIRMAN. For female nurses you estimate \$105,420, and the amount appropriated last year for this purpose was \$106,030. How many have we had there?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We estimated for 1915 for 150, and we are estimating for that number for 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they pay each of them?

Gen. ALESHIRE. The pay of nurses is fixed by act of March 23, 1910. For the number, 150, for which estimated for 1916, the base pay is \$50 per month, or \$600 per year, making for the 150, \$90,000. Chief nurses, of whom there are 10, 8 of whom receive \$360 extra a year, and 2 \$240 a year extra, or \$3,360 for chief nurses. All nurses receive additional pay for length of service. Three years, I think, is the period for which they receive an increase of pay. There are now 18 who are receiving \$180, 21 who are receiving \$120, and 49 who are receiving \$60 per year each, making a total of \$8,700. All nurses receive additional pay for foreign service. There are 28 nurses who are entitled to \$120 each, making \$3,360, or a grand total of \$105,420.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a proviso here which reads as follows:

Provided, That the superintendent shall receive such allowances of quarters, subsistence, and medical care during illness as may be prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of War.

That proviso has been carried in the bill for some years?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Is not that phraseology somewhat ambiguous? It provides that the superintendent shall receive allowances of quarters, subsistence, and medical care during illness. Now, does that phrase "during illness" hitch up only with the words "medical care" or does it hitch up also with the words "quarters and subsistence"?

The CHAIRMAN. It is the intention to provide medical care during illness.

Mr. GREENE. I think it might be subject to two interpretations. It might read, "Allowances of quarters and subsistence and allowance of medical care during illness."

The CHAIRMAN. Why not strike out the words "during illness," because she would not want medical care at any other time.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the object of this provision?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It is a part of the contract, I think.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why should an exception be made in this case? Is it another way of increasing the salary?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not recall any other provision for furnishing that. This is the chief nurse, or superintendent. I do not recollect any other provision of law for furnishing quarters, subsistence, etc.

Mr. GARD. Is she on duty here?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. She is not on duty in any hospital.

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. She is in the War Department.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why not increase the salary outright rather than provide for these extra privileges or allowances?

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what the Secretary of War has prescribed for that, do you? This proviso reads, "as may be prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of War."

Gen. ALESHIRE. The allowance for quarters is fixed at two rooms, and she receives commutation of rations at \$1 per day when on duty in a city.

The CHAIRMAN. She does clerical work, does she not? What is the difference between her work and the work of any other clerk who gets \$1,800 a year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know. I do not know what her duties consist of as superintendent of the Nurse Corps.

Mr. DENT. How long has that proviso been carried?

The CHAIRMAN. For four or five years.

[Item No. P. 39, Medical Department.]

PAY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSE CORPS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1	\$1,350	.....	.....
3 months.....	1	.....	\$450	.....
12 months.....	1	.....	.....	\$1,800

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,800	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,800	1

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1
Number estimated for.....	1
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,800
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	0
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	0
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	0
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	0
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	0
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	0

[Item No. P. 40, Medical Department.]

PAY OF NURSES (FEMALE).

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
3 months.....	141	\$63, 188. 62		
4 months.....	149		\$31, 594. 31	
12 months.....	143			\$94, 782. 93

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$106, 030	150
Fiscal year 1915.....	106, 030	150

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 149.

Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	150
Number estimated for.....	150
Amount estimated for.....	\$106. 42
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$10, 637. 07
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$610. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$610. 00

The following are the details of this estimate:

REMARKS.

150 nurses, at \$600 each per annum.....	\$90, 000
Chief nurses:	
8, at \$360.....	\$2, 880
2, at \$240.....	480
	3, 360
Service pay:	
18, at \$180.....	3, 240
21, at \$120.....	2, 520
49, at \$60.....	2, 940
	8, 700
Foreign service: 28, at \$120.....	3, 360
	105, 420

* * * The superintendent and members of the female nurse corps shall hereafter be paid at the following rates: Superintendent Nurse Corps, one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; female nurses, fifty dollars per month for the first period of three years' service; fifty-five dollars per month for the second period of three years' service; sixty dollars per month for the third period of three years' service; and sixty-five dollars per month after nine years' service in said nurse corps; and all female nurses shall hereafter be entitled, in addition to the rates of pay as herein provided, to ten dollars per month when serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii), and to cumulative leave of absence with pay at the rate of thirty days for each calendar year of service in said corps; and when serving as chief nurses their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed thirty dollars per month; and the superintendent shall be entitled to the same allowances, when on duty, as the members of the Nurse Corps. Act March 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 249.)

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Surgeon General.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. For use in the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, it is requested that this office be advised on the following:

a. The numbers it is desired provision be made for in the items given:

NURSE CORPS (FEMALE).

Total number.

Number to be employed on foreign service.

Number of chief nurses, with rates of pay.

Number of acting chief nurses, with rates of increase.

Numbers in each three-year period of service.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 9, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Army Nurse Corps.

Total number authorized.....	150
Number now employed on foreign service:	
In the Philippine Islands.....	28
In Mexico.....	9
In Hawaii.....	10
Chief nurses.....	10
Number of nurses in each three-year period of service:	
Those who will have served over 12 years.....	11
Those who will have served over 9 years.....	7
Those who will have served over 6 years.....	21
Those who will have served over 3 years.....	49
Those with less than 3 years' service.....	62

W. C. GORGAS.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The next item is for the Judge Advocate General's Department. We gave him an additional——

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). Acting Judge Advocate.

Mr. ANTHONY. I can see why this superintendent of nurses while on duty at a hospital should be subsisted there, but if she is on duty here in the department, I do not see why she should be subsisted.

The CHAIRMAN. If she does the same clerical work that any other \$1,800 clerk does in the War Department, there is no reason why it should be so, but I do not know what she does. She may go abroad, she may go to the Philippines, and she may go all around.

Gen. ALESHIRE. She exercises some supervision over this Nurse Corps, but to what extent, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask the Chief of Staff about that.

¹ Of this number 8 receive compensation at the rate of \$30 per month and 2 at \$20 per month in addition to pay as nurses.

[Item No. P. 41.—Judge Advocate General's Department.]

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months	13	\$30,333.30		
3 months	13		\$15,166.67	
12 months	13			\$45,500.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914	\$45,500.00	13
Fiscal year 1915	45,500.00	13

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 13.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength	
Number estimated for (13 regular, 5 acting)	18
Amount estimated for	\$47,500
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914	\$2,000
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914	\$2,000
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915	\$2,000
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914, acting judge advocates	5
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914, acting judge advocates	5
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915, acting judge advocates	5

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 brigadier general	\$6,000
2 colonels, at \$4,000 each per year	8,000
3 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per year	10,500
7 majors, at \$3,000 each per year	21,000
	45,500
5 captains, detailed from first lieutenants, difference in pay at \$400 each per year	2,000
	47,500

Acting judge advocates are authorized as follows:

The Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of * * * and for each geographical department or tactical division of troops not provided with a judge advocate from the list of officers holding permanent commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Department, one acting judge advocate with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain. * * * Acting judge advocates provided for herein shall be detailed from officers of the grade of captain or first lieutenant of the line of the Army. (Act Feb. 2, 1901, 31 Stat., 751.)

From: Quartermaster General.
To: Judge Advocate General.
Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

It is requested that this office be advised on the following:

The number of acting judge advocates for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 4, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

The probable number of officers below the grade of captain (on an average) to be detailed to duty as acting judge advocates during the fiscal year 1916 is estimated at five.

E. H. CROWDER,
Judge Advocate General.

OCTOBER 1, 1914.

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

[Item No. 41a.—Judge Advocate General's Department.]

OFFICERS.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	13	\$7,811.92		
8 months.....	13		\$2,663.97	
12 months.....	13			\$10,415.89

Fiscal year.	Appropriation.	Strength.
1914.....	\$10,400.00	13
1915.....	11,504.44	13

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 13.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	18
Number estimated for (13 regular, 5 acting).....	18
Amount estimated for.....	\$12,200.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,784.11
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$695.55
Strength fiscal year 1916 more less strength paid fiscal year 1914, acting judge advocates.....	5
Strength fiscal year 1916 more less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	5
Strength fiscal year 1916 more less than authorized strength fiscal year 1915, acting judge advocates.....	5

SIGNAL CORPS.

For the Signal Corps there is a large increase. That is due to the aviation bill, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; there are 60 additional officers.

[Item No. P. 42, Signal Corps.]

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	46	\$81,790.38		
3 months.....	46		\$27,263.46	
12 months.....	46			\$109,053.84

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$114,200.00	46
Fiscal year 1915.....	114,200.00	46

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 46.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	106
Number estimated for.....	106
Amount estimated for.....	\$258,650.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than cost, fiscal year 1914.....	\$149,596.16
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation, fiscal year 1914.....	\$144,450.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation, fiscal year 1915.....	\$144,450.00
Strength, fiscal year 1916, more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	60
Strength, fiscal year 1916, more than authorized strength, fiscal year 1914.....	60
Strength, fiscal year 1916, more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	60

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

1 brigadier general.....	6,000
1 colonel.....	4,000
2 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	7,000
6 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	18,000
18 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	43,200
38 first lieutenants (7 at \$3,000 each per annum, 13 at \$2,500, 18 at \$2,000)...	89,500
40 second lieutenants (14 at \$2,550 each per annum, 26 at \$2,125).....	90,950
Total.....	258,650

The increase of 60 officers for aviation section is authorized by the following law:

"That there shall hereafter be, and there is hereby, created an aviation section, which shall be a part of the Signal Corps of the Army. * * * That * * * there shall be in said section * * * officers not to exceed sixty in number * * *."

"Sec. 3. That the aviation officers hereinbefore provided for shall be rated in two classes, to wit, as junior military aviators and as military aviators. Within sixty days after this act shall take effect the Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer, rate as junior military aviators any officers with rank below that of captain who are now on aviation duty and who have, or shall have before the date of rating so authorized, shown by practical tests, including aerial flights, that they are especially well qualified for military aviation service, and after said rating shall have been made the rating of junior military aviator shall not be conferred upon any person except as hereinafter provided."

"Each aviation student authorized by this act shall, while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, receive an increase of 25 per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under his line commission. Each duly qualified junior military aviator shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his line commission, provided that his rank under said commission be not higher than that of first lieutenant, and, while on duty, requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, he shall receive in addition an increase of 50 per centum in the pay of his grade and length of service under his line commission. The rating of military aviator shall not be hereafter conferred upon or held by any person except as hereinafter provided, and the number of officers with that rating shall at no time exceed fifteen. Each military aviator who shall hereafter have duly qualified as such under the provisions of this act shall, while so serving, have the rank, pay, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by him under his line commission, provided that his rank under said commission be not higher than that of first lieutenant, and, while on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, he shall receive in addition an increase of 75 per centum of the pay of his grade and length of service under his line commission. Act approved July 18, 1914."

Officers of the Signal Corps.

Grades.	Estimate, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
Brigadier general.....	1	1
Colonel.....	1	1
Lieutenant colonels.....	2	2
Majors.....	6	6
Captains.....	18	18
First lieutenants:		
18 at \$2,000.....	78	78
13 at \$2,500.....		
7 at \$3,000.....		
26 at \$2,125.....		
14 at \$2,550.....		
		106

Increased cost.

13 first lieutenants, at \$2,500.....	\$32,500.00
7 first lieutenants, at \$3,000.....	21,000.00
26 second lieutenants, at \$2,125.....	55,250.00
14 second lieutenants, at \$2,550.....	35,700.00
	144,450.00

[Item No. P. 42a.]

SIGNAL CORPS—OFFICERS, ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remain- der fiscal year.	Total approx- imate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	46	\$21,304.18		
8 months.....	46		\$7,101.39	
12 months.....	46			\$28,405.57
		Appropriation.	Strength.	
Fiscal year 1914.....		\$29,877.67	46	
Fiscal year 1915.....		32,518.77	46	

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 46.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	106
Number estimated for.....	106
Amount estimated for.....	\$43,487.56
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$15,081.99
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$13,609.89
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$10,970.79
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	60
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	60
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	60

REMARKS.

The increase over 1914 and 1915 is caused principally by the addition of 60 officers by the law creating the aviation section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Bureau of Insular Affairs is the same as last year.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P 43.]

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	3	\$9,750.00		
3 months.....	3		\$3,250.00	
12 months.....	3			\$13,000.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$13,000.00	3
Fiscal year 1915.....	13,000.00	3

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	3
Number estimated for.....	3
Amount estimated for.....	\$13,000.00

REMARKS.

The following are the details of the estimate:

1 brigadier general.....	\$6,000.00
1 colonel.....	4,000.00
1 major.....	3,000.00
	13,000.00

[Item No. P 43a.]

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, OFFICERS. ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	3	\$1,266.72		
3 months.....	3		\$422.24	
12 months.....	3			\$1,688.96

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,000.00	3
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,730.67	3

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 3.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	3
Number estimated for.....	3
Amount estimated for.....	\$2,000
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$311.04
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$269.33

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers on the retired list and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, \$2,881,350." The amount appropriated last year was \$2,894,175. That is a decrease.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. For the current year we estimated for 1,026 retired officers, the amount of the estimate being \$2,894,175. For 1916 we are estimating for 1,031 officers, which is an increase in the number of officers, but there is a decrease in the number of officers of the higher grades on the retired list. At the time this estimate was prepared there was a decrease of 3 major generals, 9 brigadier generals, and 6 majors, making a total decrease of \$72,000. There was an increase in the lower grades of 13 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 8 captains, and 1 first lieutenant, making an increase in those grades of \$59,175, showing a net decrease of \$12,825.

The CHAIRMAN. General, will you put in the hearings a statement showing how many officers are on the retired list and their rank?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Somebody may want to know that.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The number of each grade, you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

The records indicate that at the present time retired officers are of the following grades and numbers:

Lieutenant generals.....	3	Majors.....	211
Major generals.....	20	Captains.....	200
Brigadier generals.....	220	First lieutenants.....	96
Colonels.....	152	Second lieutenants.....	24
Lieutenant colonels.....	104		

Mr. GARD. What is this item "For additional pay to officers on the retired list, for length of service, \$469,210.34?"

Gen. ALESHIRE. An officer on the active list receives a certain amount base pay, depending upon his grade, and then he receives additional pay for length of service. When he is retired he receives three-fourths of his base pay and three-fourths of his additional pay for length of service.

Mr. GARD. That is the law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is the way the estimates have been made for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if an officer has retired at the end of 15 years' service, he gets three-fourths of his 15 years' pay for length of time?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, when the General publishes that list of officers on the retired list, could he also designate the number of retired officers that are also on active duty as well?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I will do that. The figures are 6 colonels, 9 lieutenant colonels, 23 majors, 45 captains, 14 first lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant.

[Item No. P. 44.]

RETIRED OFFICERS. PAY OF OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1,033	\$2,113,588.67		
3 months.....	1,033		\$704,529.56	
12 months.....	1,033			\$2,818,118.23

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,877,000	1,011
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,894,175	1,026

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1,032.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for.....	1,031
Amount estimated for.....	\$2,881,350.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$63,231.77
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,350.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$12,825.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 less strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	2

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

Retired officers:

4 lieutenant generals, at \$8,250 each per annum.....	\$33,000.00
20 major generals, at \$6,000 each per annum.....	120,000.00
220 brigadier generals, at \$4,500 each per annum.....	990,000.00
152 colonels, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	456,000.00
104 lieutenant colonels, at \$2,625 each per annum.....	273,000.00
211 majors, at \$2,250 each per annum.....	474,750.00
200 captains, at \$1,800 each per annum.....	360,000.00
96 first lieutenants, at \$1,500 each per annum.....	144,000.00
24 second lieutenants, at \$1,275 each per annum.....	30,600.00
	2,881,350.00

1916 represents a decrease over 1915 of \$12,825, explained as follows:

Decreases:		
3 major generals.....	\$18,000.00	
9 brigadier generals.....	40,500.00	
6 majors.....	13,500.00	
	<u>72,000.00</u>	
Increase:		
13 colonels.....	39,000.00	
3 lieutenant colonels.....	7,875.00	
6 captains.....	10,800.00	
1 first lieutenant.....	1,500.00	
	<u>59,175.00</u>	

A net decrease of \$12,825.

[Item No. P. 44a.]

RETIRED OFFICERS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1,033	\$351,907.76		
8 months.....	1,033		\$117,302.59	
3 months.....	1,033			\$469,210.35

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$460,000.00	1,011
Fiscal year 1915.....	469,432.50	1,026

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1,032.

**Estimate for fiscal year 1916.*

Number estimated for.....	1,031
Amount estimated for.....	\$469,210.34
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$0.01
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	9,210.34
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	222.16
Strength fiscal year 1916 less strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	2

"Four retired veterinarians, \$7,140." That is a new item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; it has been paid from the appropriation for pay of retired officers heretofore.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. p. 44j.]

PAY OF RETIRED VETERINARIANS.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for.....	4
Amount estimated for.....	\$7,140.00

REMARKS.

Hereafter so much of section 20 of the act of February 2, 1901, as provides that veterinarians shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants shall be interpreted to authorize their retirement under the laws governing the retirement of second lieutenants. Act March 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1042).

Retired veterinarians, with dates of retirement: Richard B. Corcoran, April 5, 1911; John Tempany, April 11, 1911; Samuel W. Service, July 31, 1911; Alexander Plummer, July 13, 1914

The CHAIRMAN. "For fourteen pay clerks, retired, \$23,437.50; appropriated last year, \$21,750."

[Item No. P. 45.]

PAY OF RETIRED PAY CLERKS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	13	\$16,456.50		
3 months.....	14		\$5,485.50	
12 months.....	16½			\$21,942.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$21,750.00	13
Fiscal year 1915.....	21,750.00	13

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 14.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Estimate fiscal year 1916, more than cost, fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,495.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,495.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$1,495.50
Strength fiscal year 1916, more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

13, at \$1,687.50 each per year.....	\$21,937.50
1, at \$1,500 per year.....	1,500.00
Total.....	23,437.50

Pay Clerk Hissong retired May 19, 1914, by action of retiring board following injury in line of duty—loss of one eye and affection in other.

Retired pay, pay clerks (based on three-fourths sea-duty pay, Navy paymaster's clerks).

	Sea-duty pay.	Three-fourths sea-duty pay, or retired pay.
First 3 years' service.....	\$1,500.00	\$1,125.00
Second 3 years' service.....	1,625.00	1,218.75
Third 3 years' service.....	1,750.00	1,312.50
Fourth 3 years' service.....	2,000.00	1,500.00
After 12 years' service.....	2,250.00	1,687.50

The CHAIRMAN. "For increased pay to retired officers on active duty, \$55,050." How many officers are on active duty now?

Gen. ALESHIRE. There are 99.

Mr. GARD. Ninety-nine retired officers on active duty?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is exclusive of three officers that are on duty at the National Soldiers' Home here. They receive no pay. The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P46, retired officers; increased pay when assigned to active duty.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	96	\$39,631.34		
3 months.....	98		\$13,210.45	
12 months.....	97			\$52,841.79

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$54,250.00	89
Fiscal year 1915.....	53,300.00	94

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 99.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for.....	98
Amount estimated for.....	\$55,050.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,208.21
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$1,750.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	9
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	4

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

6 colonels. (No increase of pay.)	
9 lieutenant colonels, at \$375 each per annum.....	\$3,375.00
23 majors, at \$750 each per annum.....	17,250.00
45 captains, at \$600 each per annum.....	27,000.00
14 first lieutenants, at \$500 each per annum.....	7,000.00
1 second lieutenant, at \$425 per annum.....	425.00
	55,050.00

	Lieutenant general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Total.
Soldiers' Home.....	1	1		1				3
Recruiting duty.....		1	6	6	18	5		36
With State militia.....		3	2	5	8	1		19
Army Service School.....			1					1
Army War College.....		1						1
In charge Indian prisoners.....				1				1
College duty.....		1		7	17	6	1	32
Military attaché.....				1				1
Doorkeeper to President.....				1	2	2		5
Acting quartermaster.....				1	2	2		5
Assistant sanitary officer.....					1			1
Office of Chief of Staff.....				1				1
Total.....	1	7	9	24	46	14	1	102

Those on duty at the Soldiers' Home in this city receive no addition to their retired pay from pay of the Army.

Laws relating to the pay and allowances of retired officers assigned to active duty.

"The Secretary of War may assign retired officers, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service with the militia upon the request of the governor, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards, and to staff duty not involving service with troops; and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades." (Act Apr. 23, 1904, 33 Stat., 264.)

The above act was modified by the following:

"Retired officers above the grade of major assigned to active duty shall receive their full retired pay, and shall receive no further pay or allowances from the United States." (Act Mar. 2, 1905, 33 Stat., 831.)

But "a colonel or lieutenant colonel assigned to active duty shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under like assignment." (Act June 12, 1906, 34 Stat., 245.)

"Not to exceed one hundred officers of the Army may be detailed as president, superintendent, or professors of colleges for periods not exceeding four years; and retired officers may, on their own application, be detailed to such duty, and 'when so detailed, shall receive the full pay and allowances of their rank, except that the limitations on the pay of officers of the Army above the grade of major as provided in the act of March second, nineteen hundred and five, and June twelfth, nineteen hundred and six, shall remain in force.'" (Act Mar. 3, 1909, 35 Stat., 738.)

The provisions of the act of March 3, 1909, continue in force only the limitations as to pay contained in the acts approved March 2, 1905, and June 12, 1906. The restriction does not apply to allowances, and a colonel or lieutenant colonel when detailed on duty at an educational institution, under the provisions of the act of November 3, 1893, as amended by the act of March 3, 1909, is entitled to the full allowances of his rank. (16 Comp., 192.)

[Item No. P46e, retired officers assigned to active duty; increased pay for length of service.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
7 months.....	96	\$16,167.97		
3 months.....	98		\$5,389.32	
12 months.....	97			\$21,657.29

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$22,350.00	89
Fiscal year 1915.....	22,420.00	94

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 99.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for.....	98
Amount estimated for.....	\$23,270.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,712.71
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$920.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$850.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	9
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	4

The CHAIRMAN. "For pay of retired enlisted men, \$2,905,720; appropriated last year, \$2,482,000." That is an increase of \$423,720.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We estimated, in 1915, for 3,650.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them are on the retired list altogether?

Gen. ALESHIRE. June 30, 1914, there were 3,798. We are estimating for 4,000 for 1916.

On August 31 there were 3,832 enlisted men on the retired list. The records show that during the past five years the average rate of

increase has been about 6 per cent. The act of March 2, 1907, authorizes the retirement of enlisted men, and on November 30, 1914, there were 3,911 on the retired list.

The CHAIRMAN. With an army of 500,000 men, General, how many men would be on the retired list?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I should say there would be in from 25 to 30 years approximately 25,000, based on this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-five thousand? And that would cost how much?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It would cost about \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We have now on the retired list of the Army how many officers, in all?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Ten hundred and thirty-one, we are estimating for.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are 1,031?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Ten hundred and thirty-two on June 30, 1914; but we are estimating for 1,031.

The CHAIRMAN. With an army of 500,000 men you would not be able to say how many there would be on the retired list?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. If we should have an army of 500,000 men, I should think it would take some time, Mr. Chairman, to really materially increase the retired list over what we now have.

Mr. ANTHONY. That depends on how rapidly they put officers through the retirement mill, anyhow, does it not, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It depends a good deal on the age of the officers and whether they are disabled, but I should think the comparative number of men who would enter the service at an age that would approach retirement would be small.

Mr. ANTHONY. The age for retirement in our Army for an officer is 64 years?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do they have as young an age as that for retirement in any of the principal European armies?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know the age of retirement in the European armies.

Mr. ANTHONY. I notice over there we hear of officers of quite some considerable age?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Considerable age; yes, sir.

[Item No. P47, retired enlisted men; pay of enlisted men of the Army on the retired list.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	3,681	\$2,000,927.62		
3 months.....	3,782		\$666,942.54	
12 months.....	3,707			\$2,667,770.16

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,665,240.80	3,707 paid.
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,482,000.00	3,650 estimated for.

¹ Regular appropriation, \$2,400,935.20; deficiency, \$294,305.60.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3,798.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for	4,000
Amount estimated for	\$2,905,720.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914	\$237,949.84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914	\$210,479.20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915	\$423,720.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914	293

REMARKS.

On August 31, 1914, there were living 3,832 retired enlisted men, distributed in grades as follows:

Retired enlisted men to Aug. 31, 1914.

Grade.	Living.	Grade.	Living.
Sergeants major, regimental	104	Corporal, Hospital Corps	5
Sergeants major, senior grade, Artillery Corps	6	Corporals of Engineers	11
Sergeants major, squadron	15	Corporals of Ordnance	47
Sergeants major, battalion	35	Corporals of Signal Corps	1
Ordnance sergeants	191	Corporals of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry	79
Post commissary sergeants	166	Cooks	232
Regimental commissary sergeants	69	Farriers and blacksmiths	7
Post quartermaster sergeants	152	Saddlers	4
Regimental quartermaster sergeants	102	Trumpeters	1
Sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps	120	Mechanics	6
Sergeants, Hospital Corps	43	Musicians and first class musicians	20
First class sergeants, Signal Corps	31	Artificers	21
Chief musicians	10	Privates, first class, Hospital Corps	37
Principal musicians	33	Privates, first class, Ordnance, Engineers, and Signal Corps	42
Chief trumpeters	19	Privates, second class, Ordnance, Engineers, and Signal Corps	42
Color sergeants	127	Privates, Hospital Corps	2
Battalion quartermaster sergeants, Engineers	4	Privates, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry	123
First sergeants, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry	1,120	Master signal electricians	20
Drum majors	27	Battalion quartermaster sergeants, Field Artillery	1
Sergeants of Ordnance	139	Acting cooks, Hospital Corps	17
Sergeants of Engineers	78	Firemen	1
Sergeants of Signal Corps	16	Engineers	2
Sergeants of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry	424	Electrician sergeants, first class, Coast Artillery Corps	1
Troop, battery, and company quartermaster sergeants	15		
Stable sergeants	1		3,832
Saddler sergeants	7		

The increase by years since 1909 has been as follows:

July 1—	Increase.	
	Men.	Per cent.
1910	183	6.0
1911	207	6.3
1912	182	5.3
1913	179	4.9
1914	210	5.5

The CHAIRMAN. "For pay of 40 hospital matrons at \$120 each, \$4,800; appropriated last year for 40, \$4,800."

[Item No. P. 48.]

PAY OF HOSPITAL MATRONS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	25	\$1,566.66		
4 months.....	25		\$783.34	
12 months.....	25			\$2,350.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,800.00	40
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,800.00	40

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 25.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for.....	40
Amount estimated for.....	\$4,800
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,450
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	15

REMARKS.

The hospital matrons now in service are stationed as follows:

Apache.....	1	Ontario.....	1
Army and Navy General Hospital...	1	Robinson.....	1
Brady.....	1	St. Michael.....	1
Caswell.....	1	St. Philip.....	1
Clark.....	1	San Juan.....	2
Columbia.....	1	Steven.....	1
Davis.....	1	Stevens.....	1
Gibbon.....	1	Walter Reed General Hospital.....	1
Greble.....	1	Watervliet Arsenal.....	1
Huachuca.....	1	West Point.....	1
Key West Barracks.....	1	Meade.....	1
Madison Barracks.....	1		
Mott.....	1	Total.....	25

1. For use in the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 it is requested that this office be advised on the following:

a. The numbers it is desired provision be made in the items given: (f) Hospital matrons.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL,
June 9, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

Referring to your letter of June 2 (No. 498894, Q. M. G. O.), the following data is furnished for use in preparation of estimates for the fiscal year 1916:

Hospital matrons required, 40.

W. C. GORGAS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For pay of 42 veterinarians, at \$1,700 each, \$71,400; appropriated last year, \$71,400."

[Item No. P. 49.]

PAY OF VETERINARIANS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	42	\$53,550.00		
3 months.....	42		\$17,850.00	
12 months.....	42			\$71,400.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$71,400.00	42
Fiscal year 1915.....	71,400.00	42

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 42.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	42
Number estimated for.....	42
Amount estimated for.....	\$71,400

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

42 veterinarians, at \$1,700 each per annum..... \$71,400

The laws authorizing 30 veterinarians of Cavalry and 12 of Field Artillery are as follows:

"Each regiment of Cavalry shall consist of * * * two veterinarians." (Act Feb. 2, 1901, 31 Stat., 754.)

"The Field Artillery shall consist of six regiments, each regiment as follows: * * * two veterinarians." (Act Mar. 25, 1907, 34 Stat., 862.)

[Item No. P. 49a.]

VETERINARIANS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost for fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	42	\$9,110.39		
3 months.....	42		\$3,036.80	
12 months.....	42			\$12,147.19

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$10,000.00	42
Fiscal year 1915.....	10,370.00	42

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 42.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	42
Number estimated for.....	42
Amount estimated for.....	\$12,832.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$684.97
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,832.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$2,462.16

The CHAIRMAN. "For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same, \$50,000; appropriated last year, \$40,000."

I see you have increased that \$10,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that was done on the suggestion of the Judge Advocate General.

Mr. GARD. You say there is a \$10,000 increase in this appropriation for expenses of courts-martial and so forth?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give any particular reason for it, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I can read you his statement, Mr. Chairman. It is dated June 4, 1914, and says:

It is estimated that the sum of \$50,000 will be necessary to cover the expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same, and expenses of taking depositions and securing other evidence for use before the same. This is an increase of \$10,000 over the amount carried by the act approved April 27, 1914; but the amount carried by said act is approximately \$12,000 below the amount expended for courts-martial, etc., during the fiscal year 1913, and \$10,000 below the original estimate for the fiscal year 1915. It is believed, therefore, that provision should be made for \$50,000 under this item.

We expended in 1914, according to our records, \$53,087.71.

Mr. Chairman, I invite attention to the fact that in the bill they have omitted part of the language following the words "attending same," and there should be inserted "and expenses of taking depositions, and securing other evidence for use before the same." At least, that was in the former bill.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

[Item No. P. 50-52.]

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....		\$35,391.86		
4 months.....			\$17,695.93	
12 months.....				\$53,087.71

Appropriation:

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$55,000
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	\$50,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3,087.71
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

REMARKS.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Judge Advocate General.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

It is requested that this office be advised on the following:

The amount for expenses of courts-martial for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

¹ Regular appropriation, \$35,000; deficiency, \$20,000.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 4, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

1. Information is desired from this office in connection with the preparation of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 as to the probable amount required for the expenses of courts-martial, etc.

3. It is estimated that the sum of \$50,000 will be necessary to cover the expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same, and expenses of taking depositions and securing other evidence for use before the same.

This is an increase of \$10,000 over the amount carried by the act approved April 27, 1914; but the amount carried by said act is approximately \$12,000 below the amount expended for courts-martial, etc., during the fiscal year 1913, and \$10,000 below the original estimate for the fiscal year 1915. It is believed therefore that provision should be made for \$50,000 under this item.

E. H. CROWDER,
Judge Advocate General.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

Approved.
By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. "For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, \$500."

Last year, on the floor, there seemed to be some trouble about making them understand why it was they got this additional pay. As I understand, the officer in charge of public buildings has the rank of colonel?

Gen. ALESHIRE. He has the rank and pay of a colonel; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But as a matter of fact, he is a lieutenant colonel?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And he gets additional pay?

Gen. ALESHIRE. He gets additional pay.

The CHAIRMAN. That is provided for by law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Formerly the officer—at least the officer preceding the present officer was a major and he received \$1,000 extra.

Mr. GARD. You say this is provided by law now?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimates are as follows:

[Item No. P. 53.]

ADDITIONAL PAY TO OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1	\$411.01		
3 months.....	1		\$187.00	
12 months.....	1			\$548.01

Cost of fiscal year 1914—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,000	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	500	1

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1
Number estimated for.....	1
Amount estimated for.....	\$500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$48.01
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$500.00

The CHAIRMAN. "For commutation of quarters, and of heat and light to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, nurses, and enlisted men, \$450,000." That is the same as last year.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you want to put in a proviso here?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I have a draft of it here. It was omitted from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here the advance sheet which, I think, has that proviso, and I will read it:

For commutation of quarters, and of heat and light to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, nurses (female), and enlisted men, on duty without troops at stations where there are no public quarters.

Provided, That hereafter, at places where there are no public quarters available, commutation for the authorized allowance therefor shall be paid to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, and pay clerks at the rate of \$12 per month per room; and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, to nurses (female) and enlisted men, at the rate of \$15 per month, or in lieu thereof he may, in his discretion, rent quarters for the use of said nurses and enlisted men when so on duty.

Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, hire quarters for commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, and pay clerks, on duty with troops where there are no public quarters available, when in his opinion the commutation above provided for is inadequate, and when quarters are so furnished no commutation thereof shall be paid.

Provided further, That hereafter heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters of commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, nurses (female), and enlisted men, when on duty where there are no public quarters available, will be commuted at rates fixed by the Secretary of War and paid with and as a part of commutation of quarters, which rates shall, as nearly as possible, be computed upon a reimbursement basis.

Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War may determine where and when there are no public quarters available within the meaning of this act.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have here a copy of a proviso that I prepared. May I hand you this, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. I read you what was in the advanced sheets of the Book of Estimates.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; that is just the same.

Mr. Chairman, in response to your request to explain that item, more than a year ago there were some questions as to the rental of buildings for quarters and the payment of heat and light allowances, brought up by the auditor and comptroller. The Secretary of War directed that the matter be fully investigated, and it was put in the hands of an officer of the Inspector General's Department. Investigation was completed, I think, about last June, or shortly afterwards.

As a result of that investigation the Inspector General invited attention to the fact that enlisted men for whom quarters were rented could not receive proper accommodations, without an expenditure from their personal funds, and he also invited attention to the fact that the enlisted men of the Marine Corps on similar duty received commutation of fuel at the rate of \$9 a month for clerks and \$8 a month for messengers, and commutation of quarters at the rate of \$21 a month for clerks and \$14 a month for messengers. The practice has been to rent one room, and the price has varied from \$8 to \$12, and sometimes a little higher, but the tendency has been to make the selection of the room in a locality where rents are the lowest rather than in a desirable neighborhood. I do not mean to use the term "desirable neighborhood" in the sense of desiring to be in a fashionable part of a city, but where there are respectable people, people of the class of our noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.

The Secretary of War went over these reports, and so did I, as Quartermaster General, and it was noted that the inspector dwelt upon the hardships and inequalities imposed upon enlisted men by the existing system and stated that in his opinion satisfactory relief can only be obtained by legislation fixing a flat money commutation of quarters and heat and light for officers and enlisted men whenever the Government does not provide them with public quarters.

The Secretary of War in his review of this case directed that we take the matter up with a view to obtaining necessary legislation and confer with the Comptroller with a view to getting his views and so that he might see the result of that investigation. Informal conference was held with the comptroller, and several drafts of a bill to accomplish the desired end were prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General and Judge Advocate General, and finally the draft that is included in the estimate was submitted—that draft. I understand that the comptroller concurred in the suggestion to commute heat and light as well as quarters, and generally, in the proviso as drafted. There were one or two points that he thought might be changed. My recollection is that he thought that perhaps some of the matters that the bill as drafted leaves to the Secretary of War ought to be fixed by the terms of the bill, as, for example, a definite amount for commutation of heat, and not leave it to the Secretary of War to fix by regulations.

I will explain later on why it seems to me impracticable to do that. If I remember correctly, the comptroller also thought that there ought to be some definite statement as to when there are or are not public quarters available for an officer or enlisted men, while it would seem that that it is a question that ought to be left with the Secretary to determine, as an administrative matter. If there are extra rooms in a building suitable for use as quarters the Secretary of War will cause them to be assigned as quarters and he will see that they are used, but if there are no extra rooms suitable for quarters then under this proviso the officers or enlisted men will receive commutation of quarters. I bring these points to your attention that you may know the comptroller's views as understood by the Quartermaster General's Office after an informal conference with the comptroller by a representative of the Quartermaster General's Office. The impracticability of determining a flat rate for the commutation of heat that would be just and equitable at all military posts and stations in the United

States, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands would indicate that the better way, the more practicable way to commute heat, would be at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

Now, if you will notice in the draft of the bill we fixed the commutation of quarters for an enlisted man at \$15 a month. That was done because the Inspector General pointed out in his report that the renting of a single room for \$8 or \$12 or \$13, or whatever it could be gotten for, did not provide him with suitable quarters; and especially was that the case where an enlisted man was married. The noncommissioned officers and enlisted men generally are high-grade men. Most of the noncommissioned officers, I think, are married and have families. The rate of commutation of quarters for enlisted men was therefore fixed at \$15 per room, having in mind that the commutation of heat and light—to which I will refer later—will enable them to get suitable quarters, heated and lighted. The rate fixed for commutation of quarters for officers is the same as now paid under existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, General, right there, it has been stated repeatedly on the floor that a colonel, for example, who is entitled, I believe, to five rooms, is he, or six?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Captains, four; majors, five; lieutenant colonels six; colonels, seven.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been stated repeatedly that he would come here and get rooms at a club and then draw commutation of quarters for seven rooms. Is there any truth in that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think perhaps that is the case, Mr. Chairman. The quarters are commuted and part of the pay—part of the allowance. I have no doubt that that is the case.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, is that the universal practice?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Oh, no, sir; where you find officers that do that you will generally find that they are bachelors. No one could live at a club unless he be a bachelor, of course. An officer that has a family uses up all his commutation of quarters providing himself with a house. Of course, he can go to some of these apartments. A man and his wife only and a colonel can get a small apartment for perhaps less than his commutation; but on the average, I think that officers spend more than the commutation of their quarters for the quarters they rent. Those who rent dwelling houses certainly do.

Mr. GARRETT. Is that commutation based on rooms with reference to number and regardless of price, or is any price fixed on them?

The CHAIRMAN. \$12, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$12 a room.

Mr. GARRETT. \$12 a room?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARRETT. That is about the way these apartments rent here. Of course, six rooms would rent for about \$75 a month.

Mr. GREENE. It is regarded as part of the base pay, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It is paid with the base pay. The present law provides that where an officer is not on duty with troops, or where he is stationed at a place at which there are no public quarters that he can occupy, he receives commutation of quarters according to the allowance as fixed for his grade, and that is the end of it, and he is then required to provide himself with quarters. But where an officer is on duty with troops, stationed where there are public quarters, he

is assigned to public quarters. If he be stationed with troops at a post or station where there are no public quarters available, we rent quarters for him. The purpose of this proposed amendment is to provide that commutation shall be paid to officers in all cases where they are not quartered in public quarters, whether they be on duty with troops or without troops.

Mr. ANTHONY. Will that cost more or less money than at present?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It will cost less. Our figures show we can commute quarters to the officers for whom we are now renting quarters at a reduction of about \$7,200. No definite estimate has been made as to the total savings that will result from this proposed change considering the whole scheme, but the savings will be material. We propose to commute the heat at the same rates as are now fixed in the regulations—and I can explain that directly—which rates I understand are acceptable to the comptroller.

Now comes the question of the commutation of the light. The light, as fixed in regulations, is based more or less upon the use of the carbon lamps, and we have now the tungsten lamps and other lamps of a very much improved pattern, which require less electric current, and therefore we expect to make, and are now working on data based upon which we are going to make, a reduction in the allowance of light. We expect to take as our basis for commutation of light the new (reduced) allowance. A reduction in the present light allowance will be made whether we commute it or not, therefore I do not claim that as a saving because of this provision of law. But if this proposed change should be authorized by law and we are permitted to commute quarters, heat, and light as suggested, it will result in a large saving being made, the amount of which can not be definitely determined. For example, if commutation were authorized as recommended we could pay every officer his pay and commutation for his quarters, his light, and his heat on one voucher; we could pay every enlisted man on his payroll. Under the present system—take the case of an individual officer to whom under the proposed plan we propose to pay all these allowances on his pay voucher—we have to make a contract to cover the rent of his house, and every month vouchers have to be made to pay this rent. Complicated vouchers are also necessary for the reimbursement of his fuel and light. All of this involves a tremendous amount of paper work. Undoubtedly if this proviso becomes a law it will reduce expenditures for clerical service, stationery, advertisements, and all overhead work connected with these transactions.

Mr. ANTHONY. The officer will make his own contract for rent, fuel, and light?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; he will be required to provide himself with quarters, heat, and light in his own way.

Now, just a word as to how we now furnish the heat. The heat allowances are based upon tests made at Fort Myer, at Fort Sheridan (Ill.), and Washington Barracks; and it was made under the supervision of the Quartermaster General's office. This order [indicating], Mr. Chairman, is based upon the result of that test. This test was made by expert engineers and firemen, who used a high-grade of coal and first-class heating plants. As stated above, the test was made under the direct supervision of a representative of the Quartermaster

General's Office, with whom was associated a representative of the Bureau of Mines. Based upon the results of that test were worked out certain data which were published in this order. Here [indicating] is a chart from which to determine the allowance for certain posts, and here are temperature charts. The Quartermaster General's Office is indebted to the Weather Bureau for these maps showing zones of equal temperature throughout the United States. There are 13 zones shown on these maps. They are most necessary in determining heat allowances for different sections of the United States, because if you do not base the allowance upon zones of equal temperature you are going to have an officer in the North receiving too little fuel and too little heat allowance, and the one in the South receiving too much; and if you will notice how these zones of equal temperature swing around you will see the impossibility of arriving at any satisfactory results if latitudes only are considered. This [indicating] is all one zone—one temperature zone. Here [indicating] is another one down here. Here [indicating] is another one. So, based upon that data and these posts, we arrived at certain fuel allowances the money value of which have been determined for each zone and tabulated.

Mr. GARRETT. Do I understand you now that in regard to quarters, heat, and light, and all that thing, you have figured out a plan whereby you propose that each officer located at a given point shall be allowed, in other words, so many dollars and cents per month and base pay, he to get his quarters so that he can get them and pay more, or he can pay less and have the difference whatever it is; that is, that you just figure out what an officer of the Army, or an enlisted man should have, in dollars and cents per month?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARRETT. You have figured out what he should have for these allowances, and you just simply allow him that much money, and you are not bothered with that any further?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Do I understand that to be only when they are detached from troops?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Where officers and enlisted men are detached from troops or stationed at a place where there are no public quarters they will receive commutation of quarters, heat, and light as herein proposed. When officers and enlisted men are quartered in public buildings, fuel and light are furnished in kind, and if the allowances as fixed are exceeded the officer or enlisted man pays for the excesses. If the allowances are not consumed, the saving reverts to the Government.

Now, I have here, Mr. Chairman, the money value for each of these 13 zones for any number of rooms from 1 to 10. I can put that in the hearings if you desire.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; put that in the hearings.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Table No. 1.

Number of rooms.	Months of—												
	December, January, and February.				March and November.				April, May, and October.			June, July, August, September.	
	Zone 1, 0° to 20°.	Zone 2, 20° to 30°.	Zone 3, 30° to 40°.	Zone 4, 40° to 60°.	Zone 5, 10° to 25°.	Zone 6, 25° to 35°.	Zone 7, 35° to 45°.	Zone 8, 45° to 65°.	Zone 9, 35° to 40°.	Zone 10, 40° to 50°.	Zone 11, 50° to 70°.	Zone 12, 45° to 55°.	Zone 13, 55° to 75°.
10.....	\$26.50	\$24.50	\$22.50	\$20.50	\$25.50	\$23.50	\$21.50	\$18.00	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$6.00	\$19.00	\$6.00
9.....	24.30	22.95	20.70	18.90	24.30	21.60	19.80	17.10	19.35	18.45	6.00	17.55	6.00
8.....	22.40	21.20	19.20	17.60	22.00	20.40	18.40	15.60	18.00	17.20	6.00	16.40	6.00
7.....	20.65	19.25	17.85	16.45	19.95	18.55	16.80	14.35	16.45	15.75	5.53	15.05	5.55
6.....	18.60	17.40	15.90	14.70	18.00	16.80	15.30	12.90	14.70	14.40	5.52	13.50	5.50
5.....	16.50	15.50	14.25	13.00	16.00	15.00	13.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	5.00	12.00	5.00
4.....	14.40	13.40	12.40	11.60	14.00	13.00	11.60	10.00	11.20	10.80	5.00	10.40	5.00
3.....	12.00	11.10	10.20	9.60	11.55	10.65	9.60	8.25	9.30	9.00	5.00	8.55	5.00
2.....	8.90	8.30	7.10	7.30	8.70	8.10	7.30	6.40	7.10	6.90	5.00	6.70	5.00
1.....	5.50	5.20	5.00	4.80	5.30	5.10	4.70	4.25	4.50	4.45	4.00	4.50	4.00

Gen. ALESHIRE. A statement has been prepared showing the average of the amounts fixed for each of the 13 temperature zones, as specified in the table just submitted for the purpose of approximating what the total amount of commutation of heat would be and not with the view of suggesting a flat rate of commutation of heat. As stated before, to base commutation of heat on a flat rate would not be equitable at all stations throughout the United States and foreign possessions.

One word, now, about the light. We have fixed allowances of light, as I stated awhile ago, based more or less on carbon lamps, which are excessive, when compared with improved lamps, and we are going to reduce these allowances. The cost of light for each group of rooms from one to nine, based on the allowances as specified in the regulations (but which is in excess of what we propose to make them), has been determined, and I have here this statement, which will show commutation of quarters, commutation of heat, and commutation of light per month.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you take some average cost for electric light?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We do.

Mr. ANTHONY. What figure do you take?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We are taking a basis where an officer has to reimburse the Government of 6 cents per kilowatt.

Mr. ANTHONY. At many places your contracts are for less than that, are they not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. And these figures have taken all those different rates into consideration.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then would an officer at a post where, for instance, the current costs the Government 6 cents per kilowatt be allowed 6 cents per kilowatt?

Gen. ALESHIRE. At a post we do not propose to commute it in this bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where you have a contract you intend to furnish it?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Whenever he is in any public building this plan contemplates furnishing him in kind with the heat and light.

Mr. ANTHONY. I see.

Gen. ALESHIRE. For one room, under this plan, for an enlisted man commutation of quarters is fixed at \$15; heat, \$3.52 a month; light, 91 cents, making a total of \$19.43 for commutation of quarters, heat, and light for one room. The reduction of the present light allowance is being considered by a board of officers, and what I say here will only be approximate. I think the reduction may be one-third of the present light allowance, and therefore, instead of 91 cents for light, it will be approximately 61 cents, and make a total of \$19.13. It is quite probable that the board during its investigation will find that the allowance of light as now fixed for enlisted men and nurses who are entitled to but one room can not be reduced.

For two rooms, \$24 for the quarters, \$6.78 for the heat, approximately \$1.27 for the light, making a total of \$32.05. And so on for each group of rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. You will put that in the hearings, will you?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Table No. 2, showing commutation of quarters, commutation of heat (these amounts are averages of the values shown in Table No. 1, based on zones in which detached officers served in the fiscal year 1914), approximate commutation of light (being a reduction of one-third in existing allowances in order to obtain approximate figures for insertion in this table. The final amounts have not yet been determined by the board of officers which is working on this question):

Number of rooms.	Commuta- tion of quarters.	Commuta- tion of heat.	Commuta- tion of light.	Total.
9.....	\$108.00	\$16.45	\$5.28	\$129.73
8.....	96.00	15.42	4.72	116.14
7.....	84.00	14.16	4.11	102.26
6.....	72.00	12.84	3.16	88.40
5.....	60.00	11.42	2.95	74.37
4.....	48.00	10.08	2.34	60.42
3.....	36.00	8.52	1.77	46.29
2.....	24.00	6.78	1.27	32.05
1.....	15.00	3.52	.61	19.13

I have not submitted anything to the Secretary of War in the way of regulations, but I thought the committee would like some figures, even though they be approximate, as to the probable rates of commutation of heat and light that will be submitted to the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, that has been brought to his attention and he is satisfied with the proviso you propose to put in the bill?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; the proviso is submitted by authority of the Secretary of War. The comptroller is satisfied with the heat allowance, but considers the present light allowance as excessive. As I stated before, the light allowances are now being considered by a board of officers. The board will undoubtedly recommend a decrease, and it is hoped that the allowances fixed by the board will be satisfactory to all concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, General, I notice you have estimated the sum of \$450,000, the same as last year.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to that. If this legislation should become a law the amount under this item, the appropriation commutation of quarters and heat and light, is to be increased by \$190,000, and the amount asked for under the

appropriation regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps, is to be decreased \$158,700, to cover heat and light, and the amount under appropriation barracks quarters is to be decreased by \$38,500, leaving a net reduction of \$7,200. This will make a net saving of \$7,200. There is no question about that. But, as I stated in reply to Mr. Anthony's question, there are so many other reductions in expenses for services, and all sorts of expenses that will result from this, that the actual saving will be much larger. There is no way of estimating that saving.

NOTE.—The following is furnished in further explanation of commutation of quarters, heat, and light:

QUARTERS.

1. At present quarters or their equivalent are furnished to the Army in three ways, viz:

(a) In kind; that is, officers and enlisted men occupy houses owned by the United States at military posts and stations.

(b) By rental. This method is used (1) for officers who are on duty with troops to supplement Government-owned quarters at places where such quarters are not sufficient or do not exist; (2) for enlisted men in all cases, whether or not on duty with troops, at places where quarters are not sufficient or do not exist.

(c) By commutation; that is, by allowing officers on duty without troops \$12 per month per room of their authorized allowances of quarters. Under existing laws commutation of quarters can not be paid to officers on duty with troops nor to enlisted men under any conditions.

2. As seen above, under existing laws two methods exist for accomplishing what is essentially the same thing; that is, we both rent quarters and commute quarters in cases where the United States can not provide quarters in kind, and merely make the distinction in case of officers of considering whether they are on duty with troops or without troops, and in the case of enlisted men rent quarters for them under all conditions where the United States can not furnish them quarters. This is done at the expense of much routine and clerical work in the preparation, forwarding, and acting on of leases, in many cases causing injustice to the persons concerned through unavoidable delays, remoteness, attempts to obtain quarters within authorized allowances, and in all cases attempting to observe the multitude of regulations and decisions that exist on this subject.

3. It is manifestly impossible in the general case to rent for officers and enlisted men quarters consisting of the number of rooms that constitute their allowances, e. g., five rooms in the case of a major and one room for an enlisted man. In consequence the United States is obliged in such cases to rent entire houses, almost invariably at a greater cost to the United States for each individual than would be paid him under the proposed legislation.

HEAT.

4. Heat is furnished in kind to all officers, enlisted men, and others entitled to separate quarters when they are stationed at posts or places where public quarters are available. The method is as follows: From weather reports covering a period of years average temperatures for every month of the year at all posts have been calculated; the country has, from this data, been divided into 13 temperature zones, all places having the same average temperatures for the same months being in the same zones. Exhaustive tests have been made at Washington, D. C., Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., as well as tests in some of the large apartment houses of this city. From these tests, it was found that certain amounts of coal were necessary for each square foot of grate surface in furnaces, to furnish the heat necessary, when the best equipment and the best methods of firing were used, the amounts varying with the season, character and exposure of houses, and temperature zones. The amounts of coal so found were taken as necessary, and the Quartermaster Corps furnishes each set of quarters with that amount. If more than the quantity shown by temperature and coal consumption charts is used, the person to whom it is supplied pays for it out of his own funds, at whatever rate per ton coal is worth at the particular place. The average price last year was about \$7 per ton. It is pointed out that only by the most economical use will the allowance be sufficient.

5. Heat is not commuted, but where officers have commutation of quarters, and live in houses heated by a separate plant, they purchase what fuel is needed, and are to be

reimbursed for the actual amount paid, as evidenced by receipted bills attached to a certified voucher, provided that the amount so paid does not exceed the amount specified in table under Army Regulations, 1036, promulgated by Changes in Army Regulations No. 7, 1914. If they pay more than the amount specified, they bear the excess themselves. As a matter of fact, officers in Washington have received no reimbursement for heat used since July 1, 1914, for reasons which will be stated hereafter.

6. Where officers have commutation of quarters and live in buildings heated by a central or general plant, as hotels, clubs, and apartment houses, they are to be reimbursed to an amount not exceeding the amount shown by Table No. 1, these hearings.

7. Where houses are rented for enlisted men and others entitled to separate quarters the leases are made to include heat, where possible; if not possible, they are to be reimbursed in the same manner as stated for officers in paragraph 5 preceding.

LIGHT.

8. Briefly, officers and enlisted men and others entitled to and occupying public quarters may be supplied at the expense of the United States for each room specified for his rank the following light: Between September 1 and April 30, 1,500 cubic feet of gas, 17,000 watt hours of electricity, and 150 cubic feet of acetylene. Between May 1 and August 31, 900 cubic feet of gas, 10,200 watt hours of electricity, and 90 cubic feet of acetylene. In Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Hawaii, and the Philippines allowances are increased 10 per cent from April to October, and decreased 6 per cent from October to March inclusive. In Alaska an increase of 50 per cent from September to April, and a decrease of 20 per cent from May to August is provided. There are 14 different conditions so far discovered under which provisions are made for furnishing light in kind, and for reimbursement where light is furnished by the officer or man himself. These are all set forth under Army Regulations, 1057 promulgated by Changes in Army Regulations No. 11, 1914. The methods vary with station, whether houses are rented or commutation is paid, whether there are separate meters, kind of illuminant, changes in status of persons concerned, etc.

9. Under the present regulations, as set forth in preceding paragraphs the approximate monthly allowances are practically as follows:

Rooms.	Commu- tation of quarters.	Heat.	Light.	Total quar- ters, heat, and light.
9.....	\$108.00	\$18.45	\$7.92	\$132.37
8.....	96.00	15.42	7.08	118.50
7.....	84.00	14.15	6.17	104.32
6.....	72.00	12.84	5.34	90.18
5.....	60.00	11.42	4.42	75.84
4.....	48.00	10.08	3.50	61.58
3.....	36.00	8.52	2.66	47.22
2.....	24.00	6.78	1.75	32.58
1.....	12.00	3.52	.91	16.43

The amounts stated for heat are general averages of the different amounts for zones and seasons in the table under Army Regulations 1036.

The allowances of heat have received the approval of the accounting officers of the Treasury, but there is some divergence of opinion as to the amount of light necessary. A board of officers is carefully investigating the question of light, and it has been the subject of close study by this office.

PROPOSED METHODS.

10. Where public quarters are not available, it is proposed to pay commutation in all cases of officers, whether on duty with troops or not; to pay commutation for heat and light and let the person concerned furnish his own heat, light, and quarters, and also to eliminate the present unwieldy and complicated methods of reimbursement.

It is not intended to follow the same methods with enlisted men and others for whom quarters are now rented.

Instead of reimbursing for light, as under existing regulations, it is intended to pay as commutation the amounts that are recommended by the board of officers now working on this subject. These amounts will approximate those shown in Table 2 above, which are reduced one-third from those shown in paragraph 9.

Under the proposed system it is intended to pay the amounts specified in the table of temperature zones, as shown in Table No. 1, these hearings, for heat.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED METHODS OVER THOSE AT PRESENT IN FORCE.

11. By commuting instead of renting quarters many complications are saved and much clerical labor is eliminated in the offices of quartermasters, this office, and in the offices of accounting officers of the Treasury. Advertisements, contracts, and vouchers could all be eliminated, so far as renting quarters is concerned.

12. No doubt can exist under the proposed plan as to what any officer or enlisted man not furnished with public quarters is entitled to; he gets certain definite, fixed sums per month in lieu of his quarters, heat, and light, and if he uses more it is paid for by him.

13. Only one paper is necessary, and that is the pay voucher.

14. This office has found, since the present regulations were promulgated, that a multitude of questions has arisen and that great complexity of accounts is bound to result. The value of every kind of coal, all kinds of gas, all kinds of wood, fuel oil, etc., has to be worked out in each instance, different prices have to be considered, questions as to changes in stations, changes in duty status, extraordinary conditions, interpretation of laws and regulations, kinds of apparatus, purposes for which supplies were used, etc., are continually occurring. As stated before, many officers occupying quarters heated by separate plants have received no reimbursement for fuel since July 1, because so many questions of various kinds have arisen that disbursing officers have not yet been able to coordinate all of them. The experience of this office with the new regulations has been that any system which attempts to give the heat and light actually necessary to every individual and under every specific conditions is entirely impracticable and is so clumsily complicated that the end to be gained, namely, economy, is entirely eliminated by the increased time and labor necessary.

15. A form of voucher now being used for reimbursement of heat and light is attached. This illustrates in part the point just made above, and particular attention is invited to the list of "Conditions" on the back of the voucher; also to Q. M. G. O. circular No. 26, 1914, a copy of which is also attached, to show in part the amount of work necessary in figuring on a single voucher.

COMPARISON OF COST.

16. The proposed allowances will be approximately as follows:

Rooms.	Commuta- tion of quarters.	Commuta- tion of heat.	Commuta- tion of light.	Total.
9.....	\$108.00	\$16.45	\$5.28	\$129.73
8.....	96.00	15.42	4.72	116.14
7.....	84.00	14.15	4.11	102.26
6.....	72.00	12.84	3.16	88.40
5.....	60.00	11.42	2.95	74.37
4.....	48.00	10.08	2.34	60.42
3.....	36.00	8.52	1.77	46.29
2.....	24.00	6.78	1.27	32.05
1.....	15.00	3.52	.61	19.13

Under the present conditions, considering the 754 officers who were on a commutation basis on June 30, 1914, and the past cost for rentals, and the heat and light for rented quarters, the cost would be per year as follows:

	Quarters.	Heat.	Light.
Commutation.....	\$480,096.60	\$95,603.16	\$35,326.92
Rentals.....	52,000.00	11,000.00	3,700.00
Total.....	532,096.60	106,603.16	39,026.92

Grand total, \$677,726.08.

To commute according to the proposed plan:

Commutation of quarters.....	\$524,160.00
Commutation of heat.....	105,981.00
Commutation of light.....	23,350.00

Total..... 653,491.00

Under present conditions.....	677,726.08
According to proposed plan.....	653,491.00

24,235.08

The greater part of the savings shown will be made on the reduction of light allowances, and therefore, as such reduction will be made in any case, can not be credited to the proposed regulations. However, a saving of approximately \$7,200 on rentals will be made if the proviso becomes law.

In addition to the above saving there will be a reduction in the cost of clerk hire as well as in the cost of stationery, advertising, etc.

CIRCULAR }
No. 26. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 3, 1914.

The following instructions are published for the guidance of disbursing officers in making reimbursements for heat and light on Form 357, War Department:

1. Fuel and light must be actually consumed and paid for before reimbursement can be claimed.

2. As a rule officers will use three or four kinds of fuel of different equivalents and different prices. The following example will illustrate the method of arriving at the amount of reimbursement to be allowed under such conditions:

A lieutenant colonel stationed in Washington, D. C. (zones 2, 7, 10, and 13), purchases fuel on dates and in amounts as follows, and receipted bills therefor are attached to his Form 357, which he submits to include and cover the months of July, August, September, and October:

July 9, 2,000 pounds nut coal, at \$7.45 per ton.....	\$6.65
July 9, $\frac{3}{4}$ cord kindling wood, at \$16 per cord.....	6.00
Sept. 15, 2,000 pounds nut coal, at \$7.45 per ton.....	6.65
Sept. 15, 2,000 pounds egg coal, at \$7.25 per ton.....	6.43
July, August, September, October, 12,000 cubic feet fuel gas, at 80 cents.....	9.60
Total.....	35.33

3. From the table in paragraph 1036, Army Regulations, the basic allowance in this case for months of July, August, September, and October is \$30.90 for coal at \$7 per long ton and equivalence of 1,700 pounds; gas equivalence, 6,000 cubic feet; and kindling wood, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cords.

4. Dividing \$30.90 by \$7 gives 4.41 tons coal, equal to 9,878.4 as the maximum amount of anthracite coal in this period for which this office may obtain reimbursement.

The amount he bought was 6,000 pounds. Hence items for nut and egg coal (which is anthracite) may be allowed.

5. This leaves 3,878.4 pounds coal to be applied in equivalent values of the other fuels. Twelve thousand cubic feet fuel gas (used in July, August, September, and October) are equal to 3,400 pounds of coal. This is less than the coal balance remaining by 478.4 pounds. Hence the item for gas may be allowed. The three-eighths cord of kindling wood on the bill is equal to 364.2 pounds of coal. This is covered by the coal balance remaining (478.4 pounds), and this item may be allowed, making a total allowance of \$35.33.

6. In the example discussed above 114.2 pounds of coal of the basic allowance remains. Such balances as this can not be credited on a subsequent voucher.

7. The equivalent of all anthracite coal (nut, egg, etc.), which is the coal usually used for domestic purposes, is 1,700 pounds. If any other coal should be used, the proper factor corresponding to its particular equivalence from official equivalence tables should be introduced into the preceding computation and notation made on the voucher of source of the coal and the equivalent used in the computation.

J. B. ALESHIRE, *Quartermaster General.*

[Obverse.]

Voucher No. —. General account —. Detail account —.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF AUTHORIZED HEAT AND LIGHT ALLOWANCE.

Appropriation: Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps, 191—.— Symbol —.

THE UNITED STATES,

To, Dr.

Address

Object symbol.		Number of rooms charged.	Monthly allow- ance claimed.	Amount.		U. S. nota- tions.
				Dolls.	Cts.	
	For reimbursement of expenses on account of heat and light in zone No.—, in accordance with allowances authorized by paragraphs 1026 and 1057, Army Regulations, 1913, amended 1914, as follows:					
	Heat: From —, 191—, to —, 191—, incl. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Light: From —, 191—, to —, 191—, incl. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(To be completely filled in before signature by payee and no alteration or erasure is permitted.)

Examined by....

I certify that the above statement is correct, and that payment therefor has not been received;

That the heat and light were for my personal or family use;

That I was on duty under authority of S. O., —, 191—, at —, and there occupied as quarters —, consisting of — rooms, exclusive of baths, closets, halls, pantries, storage rooms, and public parlors, lobbies, dining rooms, sitting rooms, halls, and kitchens, and that such quarters were actually and exclusively occupied by myself, or self and family, or some one dependent upon me during the entire period for which reimbursement is claimed;

¹ That said quarters were heated under condition lettered — on reverse hereof;¹ That — has furnished the heat necessary for my quarters by means of a general plant;¹ That — has furnished me in kind for heating purposes —, as per bill attached;² That — has furnished me in kind for heating purposes —, as per bill attached;¹ That said quarters were lighted under condition lettered — on reverse hereof;¹ That — has furnished my quarters with the necessary light, which could not be measured;¹ That — has furnished me in kind for lighting purposes —, as per bill attached;¹ That — per cent of lamps installed in my quarters are carbon; and that I have not previously been supplied by the Government with heat or light in kind, nor certified the service for the time charged.

(Do not sign in duplicate.)

_____,
Title _____.

I certify that the above-named payee has not been supplied with fuel and light in kind by the Government during the period herein stated, and I believe the account to be true and correct.

_____,
Quartermaster.

Paid by check No. —, dated —, 191—, of — on —, in favor of payee named above, for \$—

OR

Received —, of —, in cash, the sum of — dollars and — cents, in full payment of the above account.

\$—.

¹ Fill in the appropriate certificate.² Use this line for gas or electric current used for heating in connection with cooking purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Where an officer and his family occupy rooms, it will be considered that such rooms are occupied exclusively by himself.

2. Rooms used in common with others and not under exclusive control of the officer, such as public parlors, lobbies, dining rooms, sitting rooms, halls and kitchens, can not be considered rooms exclusively occupied, nor can halls, closets, pantries, storage, and bathrooms be considered rooms.

3. When an officer changes station, the quartermaster will, upon request, furnish him a true copy of his statement to date. This should be submitted with the first requisition or certificate at the new station for the information of the quartermaster, and will be filed by him with the proper retained voucher to his account current.

4. The following certificate is to be filled out by officer when reporting for duty at new station:

I certify that I was relieved from duty at _____ on _____, 191—, and that I reported for duty at this station on _____, 191—.

Title _____.

[Reverse.]

CONDITIONS.

The conditions under which heat and light are ordinarily supplied in quarters not public are as follows:

(A) Gas for heating, for cooking and hot water, for lighting, all measured by a single meter. Under this condition the reimbursement allowed will not exceed total of zone allowances and light allowances.

(B) Gas for heating, for cooking and hot water, measured on a single meter; electricity for lighting measured on a separate meter. Under this condition the money values shown in zone allowances will be converted to equivalent in gas and reimbursements for heat allowed accordingly. (See par. L.)

(C) Gas for cooking, measured on a separate meter, heat for hot water furnished by a general plant in the building, no other heat necessary, electricity for lighting measured on a separate meter. Under this condition all heat will be considered as furnished by a general plant and reimbursement allowed accordingly.

(D) Gas for cooking, measured by a separate meter; heat for general warming purposes furnished by a general plant in the building; heat for hot water furnished by a general plant in the building; electricity for lighting measured on a separate meter. All these conditions can exist only under some zone other than zone 13. All heat will be considered as furnished by a general plant and reimbursement allowed accordingly.

(E) In some instances gas measured on the same meter as gas for cooking and lighting may be used in conjunction with another heating system, to a greater or less extent, for warming rooms by means of gas logs or radiators. Under this condition reimbursement will depend on the facts in each case, with particular reference to the ratio of the fuel and gas used to the heat and light allowances, respectively.

(F) Solid fuel for cooking, gas for hot water and lighting, measured by a single meter; solid fuel for heating by a separate plant. Under this condition reimbursement will depend on the facts in each case, with particular reference to the ratio of the fuel and gas used to the heat and light allowances, respectively.

(G) Solid fuel for cooking and hot water; gas or electricity for lighting, measured by a separate meter; solid fuel for heating by a separate plant. Under this condition reimbursement will be allowed not to exceed allowances prescribed in regulations for heat and light, respectively.

(H) Gas for cooking and hot water, measured by a single meter; gas and electricity for lighting, each measured by a separate meter. Solid fuel for heating by a separate plant. Under this condition the gas used for cooking and hot water will be converted (see *b supra*) and combined with the solid fuel and the total considered as fuel used for heat for which reimbursement will be made in accordance with the regulations. The gas for lighting will be converted to electricity equivalent, combined with the electricity used, and reimbursement made for the total in accordance with the light regulations.

(I) All heat and light furnished by general plants (as in a hotel, club, or boarding house). Under this condition reimbursement will be allowed per heat zone and light allowances under general plant conditions.

(J) Gas for heating, measured on a separate meter; solid fuel for cooking and hot water, electricity for light, measured on a separate meter. Under this condition

reimbursement for solid fuel used for cooking and hot water will be allowed per zone 13, and reimbursement for gas used for heating allowed according to difference between allowances under zone 13 and zone which applies for month in question.

(K) Zone No. 13 shows allowances to cover heat for hot water and cooking only.

(L) The zone allowances shown in paragraph 1036, Army Regulations, 1913 (amended June 11, 1914, C. A. R. No. 7), show money values of fuel considered necessary to heat each allowance of rooms indicated at a cost for coal of \$7 per long ton and equivalence of 1,700 pounds equals one cord of wood. Under local conditions, where coal has a different value and a different equivalence, the amounts shown in table should be corrected by the following formula:

$$\text{Total allowances} = \frac{\text{Fuel equivalence of coal used}}{1,700} \times \frac{\text{cost per long ton}}{\$7.00} \times \text{table value for month in question.}$$

Similarly, when gas (equivalence 6,000 cubic feet) is used for fuel,

$$\text{Total allowance per month} = 1.13 \times \text{cost of gas per M feet} \times \text{table value for month in question.}$$

The CHAIRMAN. We will take a recess now to 2 o'clock p. m.

(Whereupon, at 12.15 o'clock p. m., a recess was taken to 2 o'clock p. m.)

AFTER RECESS.

The committee met pursuant to recess at 2 o'clock p. m.

The CHAIRMAN. General, have you said all you desire to say with reference to the last item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct that statement when I review the notes, and there are certain data I referred to that I presume it will be right and proper for me to put in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; we would like to have everything in the hearing that will shed any light on the various items.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Just the same as I have done in former hearings?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 54-57.]

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	\$362,941.00	.....	.....
3 months.....	\$120,980.36	.....
12 months.....	\$483,921.44

Appropriation, fiscal year 1914.....	\$500,000.00
Appropriation, fiscal year 1915.....	450,000.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$33,921.44
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	50,000.00

REMARKS.

Of the \$483,921.44 expended for commutation of quarters during the fiscal year 1914 there was paid to—

Commissioned officers.....	\$468,526.92
17 acting dental surgeons.....	5,069.81
1 veterinarian.....	32.00
35 pay clerks.....	10,292.71

Total 483,921.44

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

3 major generals.....	\$3,888.00
17 brigadier generals.....	19,584.00
52 colonels.....	57,616.00
72 lieutenant colonels.....	62,208.00
165 majors.....	118,800.00
212 captains.....	122,112.00
152 first lieutenants.....	65,664.00
22 second lieutenants.....	6,336.00
695	456,208.00

The act of March 2, 1907, provides—

"That section nine of an act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (Twentieth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and fifty-one), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: 'That at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not elsewhere, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the officers of each grade, respectively, such number of rooms as is stated in the following table, namely: Second lieutenants, two rooms; first lieutenants, three rooms; captains, four rooms; majors, five rooms; lieutenant colonels, six rooms; colonels, seven rooms; brigadier generals, eight rooms; major generals, nine rooms; lieutenant generals, ten rooms: *Provided further*, That at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the same at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per month per room.'" (34 Stat., 1169.)

Lieutenant general, 10 rooms; major generals, 9 rooms; brigadier generals, 8 rooms; colonels, 7 rooms; lieutenant colonels, 6 rooms; majors, 5 rooms; captains, 4 rooms; first lieutenants, 3 rooms; second lieutenants, veterinarians, pay clerks, and acting dental surgeons, 2 rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. "For interest on soldiers' deposits, \$100,000, and so much as may be necessary to pay back such deposits." Last year we only appropriated \$90,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. We ask this year for \$100,000. The amount paid under this item for 1914 is \$141,755. There is no way, Mr. Chairman, for me to determine definitely the amount we ought to have. I have a statement here covering the deposits that have been received and those that have been repaid, together with the interest from 1873 up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad if you would put that statement in the hearing, General.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARD. Does the Government get any interest on the soldiers' deposits?

The CHAIRMAN. They pay 4 per cent.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The Government gets nothing out of it, if that is what you mean.

Mr. GARD. The deposits are paid in to the Government; and does the Government put them out any place where they will draw interest?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think not.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does the money go into the Treasury?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. I suppose, then, it is loaned out to the national banks at 2 per cent?

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the purpose of this is to encourage the soldiers to save their money; is not that the idea, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is the idea. They are encouraged to make these deposits. Some years ago, I do not know how many years ago,

they used to pay this interest and also the deposits when the man was discharged from the appropriation "Pay of the Army"; but I understand that sometimes it would happen that the appropriation "Pay of the Army" would be exhausted and they could not meet the demands, and for that reason it was made a separate fund, and it is now held in the Treasury.

[Item No. P. 59.]

FOR INTEREST ON SOLDIERS' DEPOSITS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....		\$106,316.65		
3 months.....			\$35,438.88	
12 months.....				\$141,755.53

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$120,000	
Fiscal year 1915.....	90,000	

¹ Regular appropriation, \$90,000. Deficiency, \$30,000.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	\$100,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	41,755.53
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	21,755.53
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

REMARKS.

The subjoined table sets forth deposits and repayments for the fiscal year since the system was established.

Number and amounts of deposits received from and repaid to soldiers on discharge from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1913.

	Deposits received.		Deposits repaid.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Principal.	Interest.
1873.....		\$209,850.38			
1874.....		346,609.56			
1875.....		325,255.80			
1876.....		435,912.68			
1877.....	5,524	328,585.05	14,752	\$1,041,001.57	\$49,713.89
1878.....	5,524	346,243.94	3,182	145,667.91	88,420.24
1879.....	6,087	470,770.38	4,926	257,854.48	17,706.03
1880.....	8,635	477,174.44	8,084	392,568.93	30,680.97
1881.....	8,942	524,112.72	8,148	501,949.77	38,722.62
1882.....	6,890	448,561.83	7,570	428,482.44	31,658.73
1883.....	7,902	407,544.68	6,693	363,578.34	26,123.00
1884.....	7,114	389,267.55	8,184	404,291.57	31,124.93
1885.....	7,033	427,617.96	6,930	401,902.22	38,240.44
1886.....	7,261	469,031.55	7,835	490,506.79	45,583.23
1887.....	6,889	436,574.98	6,988	389,083.12	34,758.24
1888.....	7,409	380,944.10	6,346	321,952.97	29,327.01
1889.....	7,892	383,798.34	7,664	396,468.63	33,637.38
1890.....	7,634	395,128.82	7,206	411,039.74	41,506.61
1891.....	6,790	403,473.15	9,106	553,047.45	51,797.70

Number and amounts of deposits received from and repaid to soldiers on discharge from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1913—Continued.

	Deposits received.		Deposits repaid.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Principal.	Interest.
1892.....	5,570	\$334,464.70	8,019	\$410,873.15	\$38,894.26
1893.....	5,870	282,248.04	5,317	268,835.46	26,059.07
1894.....	5,914	361,830.76	5,786	290,088.98	27,014.32
1895.....	6,284	318,270.73	5,880	308,372.45	28,766.42
1896.....	8,778	420,338.87	6,486	359,200.43	38,614.66
1897.....	17,878	535,392.64	6,978	345,559.55	34,850.53
1898.....	21,856	613,513.51	17,377	561,518.64	45,815.61
1899.....	37,842	1,496,762.31	28,508	988,774.63	61,273.95
1900.....	91,461	3,215,544.66	27,571	1,028,146.34	43,234.80
1901.....	111,004	3,438,529.11	78,948	2,955,169.39	114,750.37
1902.....	80,833	2,660,250.66	129,271	3,708,820.19	190,967.77
1903.....	61,948	1,888,014.37	59,968	2,134,191.91	123,298.48
1904.....	59,970	1,585,687.60	62,198	1,838,105.64	107,032.95
1905.....	51,382	1,531,019.80	74,352	2,010,526.80	122,206.52
1906.....	54,266	1,495,228.04	35,899	1,168,236.62	70,112.93
1907.....	61,908	1,572,204.04	46,696	1,203,746.47	68,879.02
1908.....	50,896	1,676,708.68	69,120	1,902,552.80	124,029.82
1909.....	60,385	1,861,198.53	48,531	1,450,391.08	85,267.64
1910.....	66,423	1,879,469.29	47,517	1,603,898.33	83,991.90
1911.....	61,841	2,095,642.09	84,250	2,417,811.27	142,999.61
1912.....	58,556	1,814,021.82	59,898	1,789,073.72	100,654.61
1913.....	66,548	1,067,238.22	37,356	1,349,928.59	75,698.98
1914.....	73,915	2,059,774.08	82,565	2,459,229.12	151,793.84
Total.....		41,805,810.46		38,954,447.39	2,496,308.66

Amount remaining to credit of depositors, \$2,851,363.07.

The CHAIRMAN. "For pay of translator and librarian of the military information section, General Staff Corps, \$1,800."

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P 60.]

PAY OF TRANSLATOR AND LIBRARIAN OF THE MILITARY INFORMATION SECTION,
GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1	\$1,350		
3 months.....	1		\$450	
12 months.....	1			\$1,800

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,800	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,800	1

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1
Number estimated for.....	1
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,800

The CHAIRMAN. "For pay of expert accountant for the Inspector General's Department, \$2,500." That is the same as last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

[Item No. P. 61.]

PAY OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANT FOR THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1	\$1,875		
3 months.....	1		\$625	
12 months.....	1			\$2,500

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,500	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,500	1

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 1.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1
Number estimated for.....	1
Amount estimated for.....	\$2,500

The CHAIRMAN. "For extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty for periods of not less than 10 days in the offices of coast defense artillery engineers and coast defense ordnance officers and as switch-board operators at seacoast fortifications, \$14,004.90."

I notice you have a slight increase there, General.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; that is due to the increased number of men, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is there any increase?

Gen. ALESHIRE. The Chief of Coast Artillery asked for an increase of 16 men, making a total of 54 clerks at 35 cents a day for 314 days, and 63 operators, at 35 cents a day. The total number of men estimated for in 1915 was 101 and the number estimated for 1916 is 117.

The CHAIRMAN. These men are all at seacoast fortifications?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Items Nos. P62, P62a.]

EXTRA-DUTY PAY TO ENLISTED MEN IN OFFICES OF COAST DEFENSE ARTILLERY ENGINEERS AND COAST DEFENSE ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	101	\$7,893.03		
4 months.....	101		\$3,901.52	
12 months.....	101			\$11,974.55

Cost of fiscal year 1914—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$11,208.05	97
Fiscal year 1915.....	11,719.05	101

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 101.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	117
Number estimated for.....	117
Amount estimated for.....	\$14,004.90
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,030.35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,796.85
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$2,285.85
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	16
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	16
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	16

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

54 clerks, at 35 cents each per day for 314 days.....	\$5,934.60
63 operators, at 35 cents each per day for 366 days.....	8,070.30

14,004.90

The clerks and operators are assigned to duty as follows:

Forts.	Clerks.	Oper- ators.	Forts.	Clerks.	Oper- ators.
Adams, R. I.....	2	2	Monroe, Va.....	3	3
Andrews, Mass.....	1	1	Morgan, Ala.....	1	1
Baker, Cal.....	1	1	Mott, N. J.....	1	1
Banks, Mass.....	3	1	Moultrie, S. C.....	2	1
Barrancas, Fla.....	2	1	Pickens, Fla.....	1	1
Barry, Cal.....	1	1	Preble, Me.....	1	1
Casey, Wash.....	1	1	Randolph, Canal Zone.....	1	1
Caswell, N. C.....	2	1	Revere, Mass.....	1	1
Columbia, Wash.....	1	1	Rodman, Mass.....	1	1
Constitution, N. H.....	1	1	Rosecrans, Cal.....	1	1
Crockett, Tex.....	1	1	Ruger, Hawaii.....	2	1
Dade, Fla.....	1	1	Scriven, Ga.....	2	1
De Russy, Hawaii.....	1	1	Sherman, Canal Zone.....	1	1
Du Pont, Del.....	2	1	Stevens, Oreg.....	2	1
Flagler, Wash.....	1	1	Strong, Mass.....	1	1
Grant, Canal Zone.....	3	1	Terry, N. Y.....	1	1
Greble, R. I.....	1	1	Totten, N. Y.....	2	2
H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	3	3	Ward, Wash.....	1	1
Hamilton, N. Y.....	3	2	Washington, Md.....	1	1
Hancock, N. J.....	2	2	Wadsworth, N. Y.....	1	1
Howard, Md.....	2	1	Warren, Mass.....	2	2
Hunt, Va.....	1	1	Williams, Me.....	3	2
Jackson Barracks, La.....	1	1	Winfield Scott, Cal.....	3	2
Kamehameha, Hawaii.....	1	1	Worden, Wash.....	3	2
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	1	1			
Miley, Cal.....	1	1		54	63
McKinley, Me.....	1	1			

The authority for the 3 clerks and 13 switchboard operators' increase over the fiscal year 1916 as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, June 11, 1914.

From: Chief of Coast Artillery Division, Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

To: Chief of Staff.

Subject: Extra pay for switchboard operators and clerks.

1. It is recommended that, in preparing the estimates for pay for switchboard operators of Coast Artillery posts and clerks in the office of the coast defense artillery engineers and coast defense ordnance officers at seacoast fortifications for 1916, the following be included:

One operator for each of the following named forts: Fort Randolph, Canal Zone; Fort Sherman, Canal Zone; Fort Revere, Mass.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Monroe, Va.;

Fort Williams, Me.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Worden, Wash.; and Fort Hancock, N. J.

2. These cover the necessities developed in manning the fortifications in the Canal Zone and the regarrisoning of Forts Revere and Preble and providing for the pay of additional operators for Forts Monroe, Williams, Warren, Adams, H. G. Wright, Hamilton, Worden, and Hancock, where enlisted men have been performing the duties of operators for some time without extra-duty pay usually granted for such service and some of which have heretofore been approved by the War Department.

E. M. WEAVER.

Approval recommended.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Approved, June 16, 1914.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, June 15, 1914.

From: Chief of Coast Artillery Division, Assistant to the Chief of Staff.
To: Chief of Staff.

Subject: Extra pay for switchboard operators and clerks.

1. In connection with the letter of June 11, 1914, on the same subject, it is recommended that, in preparing the estimates for pay for switchboard operators of Coast Artillery posts and clerks in the office of the coast defense artillery engineers and coast defense ordnance officers at seacoast fortifications for 1916, the following be included:

One operator for Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

Two clerks for the coast defenses of Balboa (Fort Grant, Canal Zone).

One clerk for the coast defenses of Cristobal (Fort Randolph, Canal Zone).

2. These cover the necessities developed in manning the fortifications in the Canal Zone and were omitted in the letter of June 11 due to clerical error.

E. M. WEAVER.

Approval recommended.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Approved, June 16, 1914.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE,
Acting Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. "For extra pay of enlisted men employed on extra duty as switchboard operators at each interior post of the Army, \$11,913.30." That is an increase of \$32.55.

Gen. ALESHIRE. We are estimating for 93 men for 1915 and there were 93 men on June 30, 1914, and according to my notes, Mr. Chairman, the number is just the same. There is an increase of \$32.55 due to the extra day in the year, 366 days.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P63, extra pay duty to switchboard operators at interior posts.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	93	\$7,919.10		
4 months.....	93		\$3,959.60	
12 months.....	93			\$11,878.70

Cost of fiscal year 1914—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$11,242.00	88
Fiscal year 1915.....	11,880.75	93

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 93.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	93
Number estimated for.....	93
Amount estimated for.....	\$11,913.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$34.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$671.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$32.55

REMARKS.

Increase of estimate for 1916 over cost for 1914 is due to 1916 having 366 days.
The following are the details of this estimate:

93 switchboard operators, at 35 cents each per day for 366 days..... \$11,913.30

Switchboard operators at interior posts.

[Are paid for only such days as they perform duty.]

Fort Slocum.....	2	Sill.....	1
Fort Apache.....	1	Walter Reed General Hospital.....	1
Fort Bayard.....	1	Washington Barracks.....	1
Fort Bliss.....	3	Wayne.....	1
Boise Barracks.....	1	Whipple Barracks.....	1
Brady.....	1	W. H. Harrison.....	1
Clark.....	1	Wood.....	1
Crook.....	1	Letterman General Hospital, Presidio,	
Depot of recruits and casuals (Fort		San Francisco.....	2
McDowell).....	2	Benjamin Harrison.....	2
Ethan Allen.....	1	Des Moines.....	2
George Wright.....	1	Douglas.....	2
Huachuca.....	1	Logan.....	1
Lawton.....	1	McDowell (recruiting depot).....	2
Lincoln.....	1	Myer.....	2
Logan H. Roots.....	1	Oglethorpe.....	2
McIntosh.....	1	Omaha.....	2
McPherson.....	1	Presidio of Monterey.....	2
Mackenzie.....	1	San Juan.....	2
Madison Barracks.....	1	Sheridan.....	2
Mason.....	1	Yellowstone.....	2
Meade.....	1	Columbus Barracks (recruiting depot).....	4
Missoula.....	1	D. A. Russell.....	3
Niagara.....	1	Jay.....	3
Ontario.....	1	Jefferson Barracks (recruiting depot).....	3
Plattsburg Barracks.....	2	Riley.....	3
Porter.....	1	Sam Houston.....	3
Presidio of San Francisco.....	3	Snelling.....	2
Robinson.....	1	Vancouver Barracks.....	3
Schofield Barracks.....	1		
Shafter.....	1		93

"When soldiers are detailed for employment as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military posts, public roads, or other constant labor of not less than ten days' duration, they shall receive, in addition to their regular pay, the following compensation: Privates working as artificers, and noncommissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding one overseer for twenty men, thirty-five cents per day, and privates employed as laborers, twenty cents per day. This allowance of extra pay shall not apply to the troops of the Ordnance Department." (Sec. 1287, R. S.)

" * * * Extra-duty pay hereafter shall be at the rate of fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, school-teachers, and clerks at Army, division, and department headquarters, and thirty-five cents per day for other clerks, teamsters, laborers, and others." (23 Stat., 110.)

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

1. It is requested that this office be advised as to the number of enlisted men to be employed on extra duty as switchboard operators at interior posts of the Army for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 5, 1914.

To the Chief Signal Officer.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
June 6, 1914.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL, United States Army:

1. It is recommended that the estimates for funds for extra-duty pay to enlisted men acting as switchboard operators at interior posts of the Army for the fiscal year 1916 be based on the number of men appropriated for in the fiscal year 1915; that is, 93.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,
Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 10, 1914.

To the Quartermaster General.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. "For extra pay to enlisted men of the line of the Army and to enlisted men of the Signal Corps employed in the Territory of Alaska on the Washington-Alaskan Cable and Telegraph System, for period of not less than 10 days, at the rate of 35 cents per day, \$30,744."

That is a decrease.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. That is because we are estimating for a smaller number of men. In 1915 we estimated for 250 and now we are estimating for 240.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P 64.]

EXTRA DUTY PAY TO ENLISTED MEN EMPLOYED ON ALASKAN CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, FOR PERIODS OF NOT LESS THAN 10 DAYS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	192	\$16,363.71		
4 months.....	192		\$8,176.86	
12 months.....	192			\$24,540.57

Cost of fiscal year 1914—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$32,000	240
Fiscal year 1915.....	32,000	250

Actual strength June 30, 1914:

Of the line.....	21
Signal Corps.....	160
	<hr/> 191

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	240
Number estimated for (40 of the line, 200 Signal Corps).....	240
Amount estimated for.....	\$30,744.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$5,213.43
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,256.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$1,256.00

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate: Two hundred and forty men, at 35 cents each per day for 366 days, \$30,744.

This item is based on the annual appropriation therefor. There are 10 less men for 1916 than for 1915. Nineteen hundred and sixteen has 366 days.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Chief Signal Officer.

Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

It is requested that this office be advised as to the number of enlisted men of the line of the Army and of the Signal Corps to be employed in the Territory of Alaska on the Alaska Cable and Telegraph System for which it is desired extra duty pay be provided.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, June 4, 1914.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

It is estimated that 40 enlisted men of the line of the Army and 200 enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be employed in the Territory of Alaska on the Washington-Alaska Military Cable Telegraph System for which it is desired extra-duty pay be provided.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,
Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 7, 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for additional 10 per cent increase on pay of officers on foreign service, \$240,000. How much did you spend for that purpose in 1914?

Before we get away from that question, I see you printed in the hearings last year an itemized statement of what was spent.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have the same one here, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that in the fiscal year 1913 you paid out for-----

Gen. ALESHIRE (interposing). What was the item?

The CHAIRMAN. Increase of pay of officers on foreign service. As I say, I notice that you paid out in the fiscal year 1913 something over \$235,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. What is the item?

The CHAIRMAN. That is for additional 10 per cent increase or pay of officers on foreign service.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; our estimate for 1916 is on the basis of 810 officers being on foreign service, and the amount estimated is \$240,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is foreign service counted?

Gen. ALESHIRE. In the Philippines and, I think, Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not count Hawaii or Panama?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. I have the details of that estimate as figured out. The exact amount for officers is \$232,888, and we took it at \$240,000 for the officers. The same item for the enlisted men figured \$770,592, and we took that at \$750,000.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[ITEM NO. P 65.]

ADDITIONAL 10 PER CENT INCREASE TO OFFICERS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	875	\$155,739.53		
3 months.....	906		\$51,913.18	
12 months.....	857			\$207,652.71
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$255,481	\$884
Fiscal year 1915.....			240,000	875

¹ Regular appropriation, \$245,000; deficiency, \$10,481.

² Plus officers at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	\$10
Number estimated for.....	\$10
Amount estimated for.....	\$240,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$32,347.29
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$15,481.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	
Strength fiscal year 1916 less strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	74
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	74
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	65

REMARKS.

In 1914-15 there was a full regiment of Infantry in Alaska. There is now only a battalion. The officers of the staff corps are reduced accordingly.

The following are the details of this estimate:

Foreign-service pay of officers.

	Base pay.	Service pay.	Total.
Philippines:			
1 major general.....	\$8,000		\$8,000
2 brigadier generals.....	12,000		12,000
17 colonels.....	68,000	\$17,000	85,000
18 lieutenant colonels.....	63,000	18,000	81,000
63 majors.....	189,000	63,000	252,000
253 captains.....	607,200	182,160	789,360
226 first lieutenants.....	452,000	135,600	587,600
187 second lieutenants.....	317,900	31,790	349,690
Pay for mounts—\$2 at \$150 equals \$12,300; 100 at \$200 equals \$21,000.....			32,300.00
			2,196,950
Alaska:			
1 major.....	3,000	1,000	4,000
9 captains.....	21,600	6,480	28,080
9 first lieutenants.....	18,000	5,400	23,400
5 second lieutenants.....	8,500	850	9,350
			64,830
Military attachés:			
2 colonels.....	8,000	2,000	10,000
1 lieutenant colonel.....	3,500	1,000	4,500
6 majors.....	18,000	6,000	24,000
4 captains.....	9,600	2,880	12,480
1 first lieutenant.....	2,000	600	2,600
			53,580
Student officers (Japan):			
1 captain.....	2,400	720	3,120
4 first lieutenants.....	8,000	2,400	10,400
810			2,328,890
Ten per cent.....			232,888

Organizations of the line are treated as having the full complement of officers. The numbers of officers of the Staff Corps are the numbers now on duty in Alaska and the Philippines, with such changes as are now contemplated.

The numbers of officers given pay for mounts are obtained by actual count.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional 20 per centum increase to enlisted men on foreign service, \$750,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P66.]

ADDITIONAL 20 PER CENTUM INCREASE TO ENLISTED MEN ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....		\$491,192.89		
4 months.....			\$245,596.45	
12 months.....				\$736,789.34
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$786,207	\$14,834
Fiscal year 1915.....			750,000	14,834

¹ Regular appropriation, \$750,000; deficiency, \$36,207.

² And those at Vera Cruz.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	14,851
Number estimated for.....	14,851
Amount estimated for.....	\$750,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$13,210.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$36,207.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	117
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	117
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	117

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

Foreign service pay, enlisted men.

Rates of pay	\$900	\$780	\$600	\$540	\$480	\$432	\$360	\$288	\$252	\$216	\$192	\$180	Amount of base pay.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.													
Quartermaster Corps.....				87		114	9	38		280		30	\$178,452.00
Ordnance Department.....				28			7	5		23		15	26,748.00
Hospital Corps.....			56				91	10		206	273		166,152.00
Signal Corps.....	5			18		16	4	23		62		35	48,888.00
Infantry.....	4			60	16	28	468	576				6,192	1,504,704.00
Cavalry.....	2			30	10	14	234	70	264				446,016.00
Field Artillery.....	1			9	4	9	83	17	100			654	189,294.00
Coast Artillery.....	4	14		27	11	34	180	41	180			1,768	499,276.00
Engineers.....	4			4			30		34	124		125	70,812.00
Total.....	16	14	56	263	41	215	1,106	780	578	705	273	10,187	3,120,312.00
Pay.....													3,120,312.00
Certificate of merit.....													532.00
Marksmanship.....													116,796.00
Meas sergeants.....													8,844.00
Service pay.....													401,520.00
													3,648,004.00
ALASKA.													
Quartermaster Corps.....				13		17		15		27		16	27,396.00
Hospital Corps.....			8				5			4	15		10,344.00
Signal Corps.....	8			18		30	2	19		72		6	52,704.00
Infantry.....				4	1		36		36			265	90,372.00
Total.....	8		8	35	1	47	43	34	36	103	15	387	180,816.00
Pay.....													180,816.00
Certificate of merit.....													24.00
Marksmanship.....													2,080.00
Meas sergeant.....													360.00
Service pay.....													11,676.56
													204,956.56

RECAPITULATION.

Philippines.....	\$3,648,004.00
Alaska.....	204,956.56
	3,852,960.56
20 per cent equals.....	770,592.11
Estimate is for.....	750,000.00

The act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 512), provides:

"Hereafter the pay proper of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased 10 per cent for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto."

The act of May 11, 1908, provides:

"Increase of pay for service beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto, shall be as now provided by law (35 Stat., 110).

The act of August 24, 1912, provides:

"Hereafter the laws allowing increase of pay to officers and enlisted men for foreign service shall not apply to service in Canal Zone, Panama, or Hawaii, or Porto Rico." (37 Stat., 576.)

Under the foregoing laws the only places where enlisted men are now stationed where foreign service pay accrues are Mexico, Alaska, and the Philippine Islands.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of one computer for Artillery Corps, \$2,500. That is the same amount as was appropriated last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P 67.]

PAY OF ONE COMPUTER FOR ARTILLERY BOARD.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	1	\$1,875.00		
3 months.....	1		\$625.00	
12 months.....	1			\$2,500.00

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,500	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,500	1

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1
Number estimated for.....	1
Amount estimated for.....	\$2,500.00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for payment of exchange by acting quartermasters serving in foreign countries, and when specially authorized by the Secretary of War by officers disbursing funds pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps when serving in Alaska, \$600. What does that mean, General—that \$600 item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Six hundred dollars for the payment of exchange. It is based, Mr. Chairman, on the payments that have heretofore been made. I have a detailed statement of the expenditures from July 1 to September 30 during the fiscal year 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. Just put that in the record.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; the \$600 may be in excess—it is in excess of the expenditures for 1914.

Mr. GARD. May we also have in the record the number of officers and enlisted men on foreign service?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; we would like to have the number of enlisted men and officers on foreign service.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I can give you that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put it in the hearings?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean by that, Mr. Gard, only those in the Philippines, or do you mean—

Mr. GARD (interposing). Wherever they are, in order to cover these two items.

The CHAIRMAN. That would mean the Philippines and Alaska.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-one enlisted men and eight hundred and ten officers. Those are the numbers we have estimated for.

Mr. GARD. Confined to the Philippines and Alaska?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

[Item No. P. 68.]

PAYMENT OF EXCHANGE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
12 months.....				\$259.27

This amount does not include any payment which may have been made in Peking for the fourth quarter, fiscal year 1914.

Appropriation:	
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$600.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	600.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	340.73

REMARKS.

The authority for the payment of exchange rests on the annual appropriation.

Exchange:

July 1 to Sept. 30, 1913—

Peking, China, Maj. A. J. Bowley.....	\$55.41
Berlin, Germany, Maj. G. T. Langhorne.....	6.93
Constantinople, Turkey, Maj. J. R. M. Taylor.....	20.05
Total.....	82.39

Oct. 1, to Dec. 31, 1913—

Peking, Maj. A. J. Bowley.....	14.20
Berlin, Maj. G. T. Langhorne.....	3.96
Constantinople, Maj. J. R. M. Taylor.....	15.27
Total.....	33.43

Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1914—

Constantinople, Maj. J. R. M. Taylor.....	2.95
Paris, France, Maj. Spencer Cosby.....	32.95
Tokyo, Japan, Col. J. A. Irons, Infantry.....	14.52
Tokyo, Japan, Lieut. O. C. Troxel, Tenth Cavalry.....	18.85
Total.....	69.28

Apr. 1 to June 30, 1914—

Berlin, Germany, Maj. G. T. Langhorne.....	11.12
Constantinople, Turkey, Maj. J. R. M. Taylor.....	15.54
Tokyo, Japan, Col. J. A. Irons.....	47.51
Total.....	74.17

NOTE.—Account of Peking, China, outstanding October 8, 1914. All other places where exchange is now paid are included in above list.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for subsistence, mileage, and commutation of quarters to officers of the National Guard attending service at garrison schools, \$20,000, which is the same amount as appropriated last year.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

[Item No. P. 69, 69a, 69b.]

FOR SUBSISTENCE, COMMUTATION QUARTERS, AND MILEAGE. TO OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ATTENDING SERVICE AND GARRISON SCHOOLS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	4	\$2,455.80		
8 months.....	4		\$818.60	
12 months.....	4			\$3,274.40

The above amount, \$3,274.40, was expended as follows:

For subsistence.....	\$1,308.00
Mileage.....	785.60
Commutation of quarters.....	1,180.80

3,274.40

Appropriation:

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$20,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	20,000.00
Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 4.	

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	\$20,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	16,725.60

REMARKS.

The legislation authorizing militia officers to attend military and colleges reads:

"That whenever any officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia shall upon the recommendation of the Governor of any State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia militia, and when authorized by the President, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, such officer or enlisted man shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army, the same travel allowance and quarters or commutation of quarters to which an officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority; such officer shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day and each enlisted man such subsistence as is furnished to an enlisted man of the Regular Army while in actual attendance upon a course of instruction." (Act May 27, 1908, 35 Stat., 402.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS,
Washington, June 2, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.
Subject: Estimates for fiscal year 1916.

1. It is requested that this office be advised as to the amount for subsistence, mileage, and commutation of quarters to officers of the National Guard attending service schools for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 5, 1914.

To the DIVISION MILITIA AFFAIRS.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION MILITIA AFFAIRS,
June 8, 1914.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Returned, by direction of the Secretary of War, with the information that the amount desired for the expenses of the Organized Militia to attend Army service schools during the fiscal year 1916 is \$20,000, estimated as follows:

Commutation of quarters and subsistence.....	\$15,370
Mileage.....	4,630
	<hr/> 20,000

A. L. MILLS,
Brigadier General, General Staff, Chief of Division,
For the Chief of Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for three months' additional pay for enlisted men reenlisting within the period of three months from date of discharge from first enlistment, \$100,000, which is the same amount as appropriated last year.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. We spent in 1914 more than that, \$144,-594.69. That was the last report, but we can not tell, Mr. Chairman, much about that. It depends—

The CHAIRMAN. Upon how many men reenlist?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; and, of course, on the number of discharges.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 70.]

FOR THREE MONTHS' ADDITIONAL PAY TO ENLISTED MEN REENLISTING WITHIN
THREE MONTHS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....		\$78,242.70		
4 months.....			\$39,121.35	
12 months.....				\$117,364.05

Appropriation:	
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	100,000.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	100,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	17,364.05
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	100,000.00

REMARKS.

Data based on cost for 1914 and estimated cost for 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for six months' additional pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while in active service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct, \$70,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The expenditures for 1914 were \$74,929, and we estimate now \$70,000.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P 71-71a.]

FOR 6 MONTHS' ADDITIONAL PAY TO BENEFICIARIES OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....		\$56,196.77		
3 months.....			\$18,732.26	
12 months.....				\$74,929.03

The above amount, \$74,929.03, has been expended as follows:

To beneficiaries of deceased officers.....	\$49,082.93
To beneficiaries of deceased enlisted men.....	25,846.10
Total.....	74,929.03
Appropriation:	
Fiscal year 1914.....	60,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	60,000.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	\$70,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	4,929.03
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

REMARKS.

This estimate is based on the following statute:

"* * * Hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Army, the Paymaster General of the Army shall cause to be paid to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, or to any other person previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less seventy-five dollars in the case of an officer and thirty-five dollars in the case of an enlisted man. From the amount thus received the Quartermaster's Department shall be reimbursed for expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person. The Secretary of War shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man to designate the proper person to whom this amount shall be paid in case of his death, and said amount shall be paid to that person from funds appropriated for the pay of the Army." (35 Stat., 108.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for one year's additional pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die as the result of aviation accidents, \$5,000. That is just put in to cover a provision of law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is all, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. This provides for one year's additional pay?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Whereas six months' additional pay is provided for beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while in active service?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The aviation law gives them that much, gives that much advantage to the beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die as the result of aviation accidents.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is in the general law?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had nothing to pay as yet?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why should an officer who dies as the result of aviation service receive more, or his family receive more after his death, than the family of an officer who is killed in line of duty?

The CHAIRMAN. It was thought, when we had the aviation bill up, that accidents would be more frequent, and that the service would be more risky.

Mr. GREENE. A man in one branch of the service is as much dead as a man in another branch, and he is as likely to die, no matter in which service he goes.

The CHAIRMAN. You see, this pay is only given because of accidents resulting from aviation service, whereas the other people get this pay because of wounds or disease.

Mr. GREENE. I understand; but the question of dying is the only point involved here; it is a finality with the man in either case. If he dies in either branch of the service, he is dead, and has done his country just as much good.

The CHAIRMAN. It was thought it would encourage these officers to volunteer for this service if they were given more pay and if you made better provision for their families in the event of their deaths.

Mr. ANTHONY. I thought this was some additional language here, but as I understand it is already in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; it is in the aviation law.

Mr. GREENE. It is a sort of insurance to assist aviation?

The CHAIRMAN. That is what it is, because these men can not get any insurance.

Mr. GREENE. Yes, I see; and I think it is wise.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

[Item No. P. 71½.]

FOR ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL PAY TO BENEFICIARIES OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO DIE AS RESULT OF AVIATION ACCIDENT.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for..... \$5,000

No prior appropriation.

REMARKS.

"There shall be paid to the widow of any officer or enlisted man who shall die as the result of an aviation accident, not the result of his own misconduct, or to any person designated by him in writing, an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate to which such officer or enlisted man was entitled at the time of the accident resulting in his death, but any payment made in accordance with the terms of this proviso on account of the death of any officer or enlisted man shall be in lieu of and a bar to any payment under the acts of Congress approved May eleventh, nineteen hundred and eight, and March third, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth Statutes, pages one hundred and eight and seven hundred and fifty-five), on account of death of said officer or enlisted man."

Approved, July 18, 1914.

Presumably not more than the number of officers (60) belonging to the aviation section of the Signal Corps can be affected by the provisions of this extract from the act of July 18, 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for additional pay to officers below the grade of major required to be mounted and who furnish their own mounts, \$200,000. Last year we gave you \$175,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was not enough?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We expended in 1914, \$199,049.31. This estimate for 1916 is based upon the number of officers who have their own horses, and there are 601 of them drawing pay for one mount, and 663 drawing pay for two mounts. The estimate is based on \$1,200, which is less than the actual number, and the total amount estimated is \$200,000.

Mr. GARD. How much are they paid per man?

Gen. ALESHIRE. An officer having one mount gets \$150 a year, and if he has two mounts he gets \$200.

Mr. GARD. Two hundred dollars a year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; if he has two mounts.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is based on an act that provides for it, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; I have it here. I have an abstract of it. Do you wish me to read it?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, just put it in the hearing, unless some of these gentlemen want you to read it.

Gen. ALESHIRE. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the appropriation is based on a law? You know we had a great deal of talk about it here last year.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. It is the act of May 11, 1908.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P 72.]

FOR ADDITIONAL PAY TO OFFICERS REQUIRED TO BE MOUNTED AND WHO FURNISH THEIR OWN MOUNTS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....		\$149,286.98		
3 months.....			\$49,762.33	
12 months.....				\$199,049.31

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$188,000.00	1,078
Fiscal year 1915.....	175,000.00	1,078

The number of officers owning and being paid for mounts (601 one mount, 663 two mounts) on June 29, 1914, would call for the payment of \$222,750 for one year.

Actual strength June 29, 1914: 601 drawing pay for 1 mount; 663 drawing pay for 2 mounts, distributed as follows: In United States, 1 mount, 519; 2 mounts, 563. In Philippines, 1 mount, 82; 2 mounts, 100. Total, 1 mount, 601; 2 mounts, 663.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Number estimated for.....	1,200
Amount estimated for.....	\$200,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$950.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$14,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$25,000.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	122
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	122
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	122

REMARKS.

The law authorizing pay to officers furnishing their own mounts reads:

"Hereafter the United States shall furnish mounts and horse equipments for all officers of the Army below the grade of major required to be mounted; but in case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense he shall receive an addition to his pay of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum if he provides one mount and two hundred dollars per annum if he provides two mounts." Act May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 108).

The CHAIRMAN. These claims of Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Lazear, and Mr. Kissinger are exactly the same, and they come in every year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimates are as follows:

[Item No. P 73, Miscellaneous.]

MONTHLY PAYMENT TO JENNIE CARROLL.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
12 months.....				\$1,500.00
			Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....			\$1,500.00	1
Fiscal year 1915.....			1,500.00	1

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 1.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	1
Number estimated for.....	1
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,500

REMARKS.

This payment is authorized by the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 1325), which provides as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the rolls of the War Department * * * the name of Jennie Carroll, widow of James Carroll, major and surgeon, United States Army, and pay her for and during the time of her natural life, in lieu of all pensions, the sum of \$125 per month, in special recognition of the eminent services of said James Carroll, in discovering the means of preventing, as well of the cause and method of transmission and propagation of, yellow fever, and demonstrating on his own person the truth of the theory of the transmission and propagation of yellow fever infection by mosquitoes."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. P 74, Miscellaneous.]

MONTHLY PAYMENT TO MABEL H. LAZEAR.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid, 12 months.
Total approximate cost for fiscal year, \$1,500.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,500.00	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,500.00	1

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength..... 1
Number estimated for..... 1
Amount estimated for..... \$1,500

REMARKS.

This payment is authorized by the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 1325), which provides as follows:

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the rolls of the War Department * * *. The name of Mabel H. Lazear, widow of Doctor Jesse W. Lazear, late acting assistant contract surgeon, United States Army, and pay her for and during the time of her natural life, in lieu of all pensions, the sum of \$125 dollars per month, in special recognition of the eminent services of said Jesse W. Lazear in discovering the means of preventing, as well as the cause and method of transmission and propagation of, yellow fever, and demonstrating on his own person the truth of the theory of the transmission and propagation of yellow-fever infection by mosquitoes, and the sacrifice of his life in proving the same."*

[Item No. P 75.]

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF \$100 TO JOHN B. KISSINGER.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid, 12 months.
Total approximate cost for fiscal year, \$1,200.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,200	1
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,200	1

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....
Number estimated for.....
Amount estimated for..... \$1,20

REMARKS.

This payment is authorized by the act of February 15, 1911 (36 Stat., 1919), which provides as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the rolls of the War Department, the name of John R. Kissinger, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and also late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and to pay to him for and during his natural life, in lieu of all pensions, the sum of \$100 per month, in special recognition of the eminent service rendered, suffering endured, and permanent disabilities contracted by him in the interest of humanity and science as a volunteer subject for experiment in the yellow-fever hospital in Cuba."

The CHAIRMAN. For Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, composed of two battalions of four companies each: Pay of officers, \$67,100; for additional pay for length of service, \$15,432.02; pay of enlisted men, \$140,088, and additional pay for length of service, \$30,220.12. I suppose the list of enlisted men has increased.

Mr. GARD. No; there is a decrease in here.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 76.]

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	32	\$50,325		
3 months.....	32		\$16,775	
12 months.....	32			\$67,100

Embraced in the \$67,100 is \$500 for the pay of 1 lieutenant colonel detailed from the grade of major in the line of the Army and \$600 each for the pay of 2 majors detailed from the grade of captain in the line of the Army, their pay as of the grade held by them in the line appearing in that item. They are not included in the 32 officers.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	¹ \$65,100	31
Fiscal year 1915.....	67,100	32

¹ The chaplain of the Porto Rico Regiment, a first lieutenant at \$2,000 per annum, was not included in the estimate for the Porto Rico Regiment for 1914, but in that of the line. Placing him in that regiment gives the number of officers and the amount.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 32.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	32
Number estimated for.....	32
Amount estimated for.....	\$67,100

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this item:

11 captains, at \$2,400 each per year.....	\$26,400
11 first lieutenants (1 being chaplain), at \$2,000 each per year.....	22,000
10 second lieutenants, at \$1,700 each per year.....	17,000
Additional pay to officers serving in higher grade: 1 lieutenant colonel in addition to pay as major, \$500, and 2 majors in addition to pay as captains, at \$600 each per annum.....	1,700
	<hr/> 67,100

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. P. 76a.]

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, OFFICERS.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	32	\$8,017.27		
8 months.....	32		\$2,672.42	
12 months.....	32			\$10,689.69

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$9,860.65	31
Fiscal year 1915.....	10,237.01	32

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 32.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	33
Number estimated for.....	32
Amount estimated for.....	\$15,432.02
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,742.33
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$5,571.97
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$5,195.01
Strength fiscal year 1916 less strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	0
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1914 ¹	0
Strength fiscal year 1916 less than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	0

[Item No. P. 77.]

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	584	\$92,023.65		
4 months.....	584		\$46,011.83	
12 months.....	584			\$138,035.48

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$134,052	591
Fiscal year 1915.....	¹ 141,060	591

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 588.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	591
Number estimated for.....	591
Amount estimated for.....	² \$140,068.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,032.52
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$5,014.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$972.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	7

¹ Adding the chaplain to the 31 in the estimate for 1914 brings the number of officers for that year up to the number in the estimate for 1916.² Appropriation for marksmanship in 1915, \$9,156; estimate for marksmanship in 1916, \$8,184.

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this item:

1 regimental sergeant major, at \$45 per month.....	\$540
1 regimental quartermaster sergeant, at \$45 per month.....	540
1 regimental commissary sergeant, at \$45 per month.....	540
2 battalion sergeants major, at \$40 each per month.....	960
2 color sergeants, at \$36 each per month.....	864
1 chief musician, at \$75 per month.....	900
1 principal musician, at \$40 per month.....	480
1 drum major, at \$46 per month.....	432
4 sergeants, band, at \$36 each per month.....	1,728
8 corporals, band, at \$30 each per month.....	2,880
12 privates, band, at \$24 each per month.....	3,456
8 first sergeants, at \$45 each per month.....	4,320
8 quartermaster sergeants, at \$30 each per month.....	2,880
34 sergeants, at \$30 each per month.....	12,240
50 corporals, at \$21 each per month.....	12,600
17 cooks, at \$30 each per month.....	6,120
8 artificers, at \$21 each per month.....	2,016
16 musicians, at \$15 each per month.....	2,880
416 privates, at \$15 each per month.....	74,880

591	
Additional pay for 5 expert riflemen, at \$5 each per month.....	300
Additional pay for 157 sharpshooters, at \$3 each per month.....	5,652
Additional pay for 93 marksmen, at \$2 each per month.....	2,232
Additional pay for 9 sergeants serving as mess sergeants, at \$6 each per month.....	648

140,068

(Item No. P. 77a.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, ENLISTED MEN—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	584	\$17,644.30		
4 months.....	584		\$6,882.16	
12 months.....	584			\$26,466.46

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$30,220.12	591
Fiscal year 1915.....	30,220.12	591

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 588.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	591
Number estimated for.....	591
Amount estimated for.....	\$30,212.12
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,745.07
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,758.07
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$3,753.67
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	7

REMARKS.

The cost of the service pay of the enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment indicates a monthly per capita of \$3.88, which for 591 men gives for the cost of this item for fiscal year 1916, \$27,516.96, permitting a reduction of \$2,695.16 in the amount of the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Philippine Scouts; for pay of officers: For 52 captains, \$124,800, and for pay of 65 first lieutenants, \$130,000. Why do you ask for an increase? Last year you had 64, and this year you ask for 65.

Gen. ALESHIRE. What is the item, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. The item increasing the number of first lieutenants, Philippine Scouts.

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is due to the fact that they have organized another battalion in the Philippine Scouts.

The CHAIRMAN. And have need of another first lieutenant?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And 65 second lieutenants instead of 64, as provided for last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of 13 majors, in addition to pay as captain, \$600 each, \$7,800. There you have an increase of 1.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; to command the battalion.

[Item No. P. 78, Philippine Scouts.]

PAY OF CAPTAINS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	51	\$92,355		
3 months.....	52		\$30,785	
12 months.....	51½			\$128,140

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$124,800	52
Fiscal year 1915.....	124,800	52

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 52.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	52
Number estimated for.....	52
Amount estimated for.....	\$124,800

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate: Fifty-two captains, at \$2,400 each per annum, \$124,800.

* * * The captains of the troops or companies shall be selected by the President from first lieutenants of the line of the Regular Army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain of the arm to which assigned. The squadron and battalion staff officers and first and second lieutenants of companies may be selected from the noncommissioned officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army of not less than two years' service, or from officers or noncommissioned officers or enlisted men serving, or who have served, in the Volunteers subsequent to April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and officers of those grades shall be given provisional appointments for periods of four years each, and no such appointments shall be continued for a second or subsequent term unless the officer's conduct shall have been satisfactory in every respect. The pay and allowances of provisional officers of native organizations shall be those authorized for officers of like grades in the Regular Army.

* * * (31 Stat., 757.)

* * * The office of captain in the Philippine Scouts is hereby created as a grade of rank in the military establishment. Such captains shall be selected from officers of the grade of first lieutenants in said scouts, and shall be given provisional appointments for periods of four years each, and no such appointments shall be continued for a second or subsequent period unless the officer's conduct shall have been satisfactory in every respect: *Provided*, That the number of officers provisionally appointed under the terms of this act shall not at any time exceed the number of companies of said native troops which may be formed by the President from time to time for service in the Philippine Islands. (Act May 16, 1908, 35 Stat., 163.)

The CHAIRMAN. Additional pay for length of service, \$99,553.91 instead of \$90,994.22. For pay of enlisted men, \$593,144.40. That is a decrease?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional pay for length of service, \$35,000. That is the same?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. P. 78a, Philippine Scouts.]

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	51	\$29,641.57		
3 months.....	52		\$9,880.52	
12 months.....	51½			\$39,522.09

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$79,576.26	180
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$90,994.22	180

¹ Includes 52 captains, 64 first lieutenants, 64 second lieutenants, and pay therefor.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 52.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	52
Number estimated for.....	52
Amount estimated for.....	\$43,177.32
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3,655.23
Strength fiscal year more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

[Item No. P. 79, Philippine Scouts.]

PAY OF FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	64	\$96,090.00		
3 months.....	65		\$32,030.00	
12 months.....	64½			\$128,000.00

Cost of fiscal year 1914—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$128,000.00	64
Fiscal year 1915.....	128,000.00	64

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 65.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	65
Number estimated for.....	65
Amount estimated for.....	\$120,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,880.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

65 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum..... \$130,000.00

The increase of 1 first lieutenant is authorized by the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 1914.

1. * * * By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 36 of an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Companies of Philippine Scouts are formed into a battalion of Infantry to be designated the Thirteenth Battalion, Philippine Scouts.
(2143181, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

GEO. ANDREWS, *The Adjutant General.*

[Item No. P 79a, Philippine Scouts.]

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	64	\$26,856.60		
3 months.....	65		\$3,619.50	
12 months.....	64½			\$34,476.60

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	1 \$79,576.26	1 180
Fiscal year 1915.....	1 90,994.22	1 180

¹ Includes captains, and first and second lieutenants, and pay therefor.

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 65.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	65
Number estimated for.....	65
Amount estimated for.....	\$38,139.24
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,661.24
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

REMARKS.

The increase is that natural from the lapse of time.

[Item No. P80, Philippine Scouts.]

PAY OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	64	\$82,485		
3 months.....	65		\$27,495	
12 months.....	64½			\$109,980

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$108,800.00	64
Fiscal year 1915.....	108,800.00	64

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 3

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	65
Number estimated for.....	65
Amount estimated for.....	\$110,500
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$520.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$1,700.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

REMARKS.

The following are the details of this estimate:

65 second lieutenants, at \$1,700 each per annum, \$110,500.

The additional second lieutenant is authorized by Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 25, War Department, 1914, copy attached to item P79.

[Item No. P80a, Philippine Scouts.]

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	64	\$6,408		
3 months.....	65		\$2,136	
12 months.....	64½			\$8,544

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	¹ \$79,576.26	¹ 180
Fiscal year 1915.....	¹ 90,994.22	¹ 180

¹ Includes captains and first and second lieutenants and pay therefor.

Actual strength, June 30, 1914, 65.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	65
Number estimated for.....	65
Amount estimated for.....	\$16,325.52
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,781.52
Strength, fiscal year, 1916, more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength, fiscal year 1916, more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength, fiscal year 1916, more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

REMARKS.

The amount of the estimate for 1916 is the result of actual computation of the service pay based on service shown in official Army Register.

[Item No. P81, Philippine Scouts.]

PAY OF THIRTEEN MAJORS IN ADDITION TO PAY AS CAPTAINS.

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
9 months.....	12	\$5,400		
3 months.....	12		\$1,800	
12 months.....	12			\$7,200

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,200.00	12
Fiscal year 1915.....	7,200.00	12

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 13.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	12
Number estimated for.....	13
Amount estimated for.....	\$7,800
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$500
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$800
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$500
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

REMARKS.

Authority for increase of 1 major is General Orders, No. 25, War Department, 1914, copy filed with item 79.

Detail of these officers based on following statute:

* * * * *

"The majors to command the squadrons and battalions shall be selected by the President from captains of the line of the Regular Army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade of major. * * *." (31 Stat., 757.)

[Item No. P. 81a.]

SERVICE PAY OF 13 MAJORS ABOVE THAT OF CAPTAIN.

No cost reported for fiscal year 1914.

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	No estimate or appropriation heretofore made.....	12
Fiscal year 1915.....		12

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 13.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	13
Number estimated for.....	13
Amount estimated for.....	\$1,911.83

REMARKS.

The amount of this estimate is the excess of the service pay of the 13 majors on duty with the scouts over their service pay as captains. It was computed from service shown in the official Army Register.

[Item No. P82, Philippine Scouts; pay of enlisted men.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	4,839	\$332,504.45		
4 months.....	4,871		\$166,252.23	
12 months.....	4,847			\$498,756.68

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$586,094.40	5,732
Fiscal year 1915.....	598,856.40	5,732

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 5,096.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	5,733
Number estimated for.....	5,733
Amount estimated for.....	\$593,144.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$94,887.72
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,050.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	\$5,172.00
Strength fiscal year 1916 less strength fiscal year 1914.....	\$886
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

REMARKS.

The addition is of one battalion sergeant major caused by the formation of the Thirteenth battalion authorized in paragraph 1. General Orders, No. 25, War Department 1914, copy filed with item 79.

The following are the details of this item:

13 sergeants major, at \$264 each per annum.....	\$3,432.00
52 first sergeants, at \$240 each per annum.....	12,480.00
52 quartermaster sergeants, at \$180 each per annum.....	9,360.00
312 sergeants, at \$180 each per annum.....	56,160.00
104 cooks, at \$132 each per annum.....	13,728.00
520 corporals, at \$120 each per annum.....	62,400.00
52 artificers, at \$120 each per annum.....	6,240.00
104 musicians, at \$90 each per annum.....	9,360.00
4,524 privates, at \$90 each per annum.....	407,160.00
Additional pay for men of Philippine bands.....	4,836.00
Additional pay to 16 expert riflemen, at \$1.50 each per month.....	288.00
Additional pay to 349 sharpshooters, at \$1 each per month.....	4,188.00
Additional pay for 211 marksmen, at \$0.50 each per month.....	1,266.00
Additional pay to 156 privates employed on sanitary work, at \$1.20 each per month in gold.....	2,246.40
Total.....	593,144.40

The pay, rations, and clothing allowances to be authorized for the enlisted men shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, and shall not exceed those authorized for the Regular Army. (Act Feb. 2, 1901, 31 Stat., 757.)

Not to exceed three privates in each Philippine Scout Company may be employed on special sanitary work, with additional pay of \$1.20 gold per month. (General Orders No. 8, War Dept., 1908.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 5, 1913.

To the commanding general, Philippine Department, with the information that the recommendation contained in the first indorsement hereon for increase of pay for Philippine Scouts while serving with battalion bands is approved by the Secretary of War, who authorizes the division commander to increase the pay of Philippine Scouts serving with battalion bands as follows: Sergeants, ₱5 per month; corporals, ₱2 per month; and privates, ₱2 per month, provided the total amount of money allotted for pay of Philippine Scouts be not expended.

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
Adjutant General.

The low cost of 1914 is due to the fact that the scouts were short 886 men.

From: Quartermaster General.
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.
Subject: Estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

It is requested that this office be advised as to the number of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts for which it is desired that provision be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 12, 1914.

To the CHIEF OF STAFF.

Received back, Adjutant General's Office June 16, 1914.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 16, 1914.

To the Quartermaster General, with the information that the records of this office show that the enlisted strength of the Philippine Scouts is 5,732. The Secretary of War directs that the strength to be estimated for for the fiscal year 1916 is to be the same as that authorized for the fiscal year 1915.

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
Adjutant General.

One man was added to the strength by the provisions of the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 1914.

I. By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 36 of an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Companies of Philippine Scouts are formed into a battalion of Infantry to be designated the Thirteenth Battalion, Philippine Scouts.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
GEORGE ANDREWS,
The Adjutant General.

[Item No. P82a, Philippine Scouts; enlisted men; additional pay for length of service.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid.	Average number paid per month during period for which paid.	Amount paid, as shown by cost report.	Approximate cost remainder fiscal year.	Total approximate cost for fiscal year.
8 months.....	4,839	\$21,734.26		
4 months.....	4,871		\$10,867.13	
12 months.....	4,847			\$32,601.39

	Appropriation.	Strength.
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$35,000.00	5,732
Fiscal year 1915.....	35,000.00	5,732

Actual strength June 30, 1914, 5,096.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Maximum authorized strength.....	5,733
Number estimated for.....	5,733
Amount estimated for.....	\$35,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,398.61
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than strength paid fiscal year 1914.....	886
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1914.....	1
Strength fiscal year 1916 more than authorized strength fiscal year 1915.....	1

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this provision is the same as has been in the bill for a long time:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous, except the appropriation for mileage of officers, dental surgeons, contract surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, when authorized by law, shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers of the Quartermaster Corps as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have anything to do with the encampment and maneuvers of the Organized Militia?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. This provision enables the fund to be treated as one fund, so that the various itemized expenditures may overlap one another?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. In that appropriation there are, I think, 130 separate and distinct estimates, exclusive of mileage, and unless we treat it in that way we would have 130 appropriations and would perhaps have a deficiency in every one of them.

Mr. GREENE. I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. "For mileage to officers, veterinarians, pay clerks, acting dental surgeons, contract surgeons, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, when authorized by law, \$500,000."

Gen. ALESHIRE. Mr. Chairman, in reference to the item just above that, I do not know what has become of the bill that proposes to transfer the Alaskan cable system to the Post Office Department, but if that bill ever becomes a law we will not need this item.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand that. I do not think it will become a law in this Congress. I do not think the bill has ever been reported.

For mileage to officers, veterinarians, pay clerks, acting dental surgeons, contract surgeons, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, when authorized by law, \$500,000.

The same as last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that item is kept as a separate item from the other items?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Mr. GARD. Is that much necessary?

The CHAIRMAN. I was just going to ask the general how much he had paid out during the fiscal year 1914.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I did not understand you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$500,000 was used in the fiscal year 1914?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have a detailed statement of the expenditures for 1912, 1913, and 1914. We had a little deficiency in 1914. I think the amount asked for as a deficiency was \$50,000 and the total expenditure was \$513,617.56.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have \$500,000 for that year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is always a great deal said about this item on the floor of the House and a number of the Members want to have it amended and to provide actual traveling expenses, and so on. I wish you would give us your view about that, General, as to which plan is the best, actual expenses or mileage?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have given the matter some thought in former years and I have never been able to find data based upon which I could determine that actual expenses would cost the Government less than the present system of mileage. There are some cases where an officer who draws mileage may make a little saving. It is possible to go from here to San Francisco and spend a few days there and return and be a little the gainer, but usually the trips for which most of the mileage is paid are shorter trips and the time of stay is long enough so that one does not come out even on the mileage paid for the journey.

Mr. GARD. How much is allowed for mileage?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Seven cents.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that in the fiscal year 1914 you had \$550,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; there was a deficiency of \$50,000. In 1915 we had \$500,000, and this year we are estimating for the same amount. I watch the account very closely. The Secretary of War has given orders that no order should be issued covering mileage unless the funds are available. When the appropriation is made for mileage the amount appropriated is allotted to the several bureaus and to the various purposes for which mileage is authorized by law, and a separate account is kept of each of those allotments. For instance, if an officer of the medical department has to make some journey for which he collects mileage, the Adjutant General ascertains from our office as to the status of the mileage allotment of the

Medical Department or the Ordnance Department or whatever department is concerned, and generally where they have overdrawn their allotment the order or the journey is deferred until they have passed into the next period when they receive an additional allotment. There have been exceptions, however, where the journey has been performed notwithstanding the fact that the mileage allotment for that department has been exhausted, but they are expected to make it up in the next quarter. Unless something unforeseen happens I do not think we will have any deficiency this year, and the amount is not excessive when you consider all that has to be done.

Mr. GARD. I suspect the amount is largely consumed in mileage to officers, is it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Only the officers can draw the mileage.

Mr. GARD. I notice veterinarians, pay clerks, and so forth, draw mileage.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. I can tell you what the proportion is.

Mr. GARD. The other services do not seem to be of a character that would need very much moving about.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, General, if an officer is ordered, say, to St. Louis to buy horses, out of his 7 cents a mile he has to pay his board while in St. Louis?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. If an officer is stationed at Chicago and he is sent down to St. Louis to inspect horses or mules under a contract, which will take him three or four weeks, all he gets is his 7 cents per mile from Chicago to St. Louis and his return trip. He pays all of his expenses during the entire period he is in St. Louis on that work.

The CHAIRMAN. And if he were paid actual expenses, of course, he would be paid his board and other expenses?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think last year you made a comparison in the case of a veterinarian.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; and compared it with my own case when I was buying horses.

The CHAIRMAN. You paid the veterinarian his traveling expenses and \$3 a day besides?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; and I went along on 7 cents a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied that the present plan is the cheaper of the two plans?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I am, Mr. Chairman.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

[Item No. M1 a to g; mileage to officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department.]

Cost of fiscal year 1914.

Period for which paid, 12 months.

Total approximate cost for fiscal year, \$510,897.01.

Appropriation:

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$600,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	500,000.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Amount estimated for.....	\$500,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	10,897.01
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914 and 1915-16.....	89,302.99

REMARKS.

The details of the expenditure for 1913-14 and 1914 follow:

Mileage disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Philippine Department account for June, 1914, not included.

Duty.	Appropriations.		
	1912	1913	1914 and 1913-14.
Inspection of the Army:			
By generals commanding departments, accompanied by officers of their staffs, as provided by paragraph 191, Army Regulations.....			84,623.00
By officers of the General Staff Corps.....			1,893.30
By officers of The Adjutant General's Department.....			650.34
By officers of the Inspector General's Department.....			10,991.49
By officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department.....			785.03
By officers of the Quartermaster Corps.....		\$30.24	11,510.31
By officers of the Medical Department.....			2,894.91
By officers of the Coast Artillery Corps.....		26.30	3,420.13
By officers of the Engineer Corps.....			2,276.41
By officers of the Ordnance Department.....		9.38	7,467.82
By officers of the Signal Corps.....		4.20	2,476.24
Inspection of—			
Colleges.....			2,116.81
Horses.....			595.70
Militia.....			12,428.03
Troops.....			1,115.14
Work on fortifications by Engineer officers.....			142.26
Total for inspection of the Army.....		70.12	68,297.52
Accompanying Gen. Alcantara, of Venezuela.....			9.82
Accompanying the President.....			39.20
Accompanying the Secretary of War.....			10.16
Alaskan Road Commission.....			316.41
Attending American Bar Association.....			85.96
Attending American Historical Association.....			340.52
Attending American Medical Association.....			159.02
Attending celebration of one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Battle of Busby Run.....			58.04
Attending commemoration of fiftieth anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg.....			311.46
Attending conference concerning Army and Navy football games.....			39.48
Attending dedication exercises New York State monument at Andersonville, Ga.....			29.40
Attending dedication exercises memorial to Maj. Gen. Braddock.....			2.52
Attending graduation exercises at West Point.....			39.48
Attending International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, New York, N. Y.....			2.38
Attending National Guard Association.....			744.80
Attending Pan American Medical Congress.....			150.20
Attending unveiling of statue of Gen. Von Steuben.....			21.11
Attending western classification committee meeting.....			25.62
Boards:			
On Cavalry equipment.....			579.17
On land defenses, Panama Canal.....			64.28
On examination of gunners.....			353.49
On examination of officers for promotion.....			9,384.01
On fire control and installation.....			68.83
On general staff.....			118.60
On inspection of furniture of Canal Zone.....			127.92
On investigation of site for Cavalry camp.....			24.36
On military posts, fortifications, and buildings.....			653.50
On monument for Bull Run battlefield.....			4.62
On ordnance and fortifications.....			196.59
On purchase of Bull Run battlefield.....			23.10
On retirement of officers.....	\$216.40		4,973.10
On testing rifles.....			1,110.01
Joint Army and Navy boards.....			151.45
Change of station.....	148.49	1,279.89	232,247.12
Conducting prisoners, sick, and insane.....			3,585.34
Conducting recruits.....			4,966.64
Consultation with Admiral Caperton at Newport, R. I.....			69.86
Consultation with Chief, Coast Artillery Corps.....			52.64
Consultation with Chief of Ordnance.....			31.92
Consultation with Chief of Staff.....			180.39
Consultation with Chief Signal Officer.....			149.73
Consultation with department commanders.....			437.37
Consultation with Judge Advocate General.....			198.76
Consultation with Quartermaster General.....			279.30
Consultation with Secretary of War.....			83.31

Mileage disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Philippine Department account for June, 1914, not included—Continued.

Duty.	Appropriations.		
	1912	1913	1914 and 1913-14.
Consultation with Surgeon General.....			\$61.32
Courts-martial and courts of inquiry.....		\$14.44	9,429.66
Delivering lectures before Army schools and colleges.....			212.10
Field service on Mexican border.....			308.88
Forage production, Philippine Islands.....			636.21
Horsemanship or walking tests.....			4,475.20
Instructions of Secretary of War (confidential).....			3,634.24
Leases and other legal business.....			491.82
Line officers on business pertaining to Quartermaster Corps.....		.95	99.84
Maneuvers and camps of instruction, Army and militia.....		6.44	37,824.32
Military aeronautics.....			2,285.46
Military intelligence work.....			302.08
Military tournaments.....			12.18
Payment of troops.....			6,801.11
Quarantine duty, Philippine Islands.....			133.26
Recruiting duty.....		96.14	72,641.01
Relief of flood sufferers.....			92.83
Special investigations.....			3,496.64
Target practice.....			24,527.61
Topographical duty.....		15.14	1,577.53
Travel for medical or dental treatment.....		77.68	1,801.55
Travel in connection with Colorado mine disturbances.....			363.62
Travel in Europe and other foreign countries.....			9,314.67
Travel of generals and aids, not inspection.....			961.71
Travel with Moro exhibits, Philippine Islands.....			44.20
Travel of treasurer and professors, Military Academy.....			442.68
Witness before civil court.....			462.04
Witness before Senate Military Committee.....			78.96
Witnessing target practice of Atlantic Fleet.....			26.32
Duty not stated.....			368.62
Amounts.....	\$364.89	1,560.80	510,697.01
			1,560.80
			364.89
Total Quartermaster Corps disbursements.....			512,622.70
Paid by Auditor for the War Department on Treasury settlements and chargeable to mileage appropriation.....	217.66	308.50	468.70
			308.50
			217.66
Aggregate, Quartermaster Corps and Auditor for War Department.....			513,617.66

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. We go, then, to subsistence of the Army, on page 29, that item running over to page 32. In that item there is an increase of \$450,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$448,771.11, yes, sir. I have a statement here that explains the increases and decreases in the 1916 estimate as compared with the 1915 appropriation, and the net increase is \$448,771.11. The principal items of the increase are due to issue of rations to 877 men more than were estimated for last year in the line of the Army; and there are 386 more general prisoners and 800 more members of recruiting parties to whom we are furnishing meals. Some of the principal decreases are in the issue of rations to civilian employees, 285 men. As I said, the net increase is \$448,771.11. I have only given you a few of the items.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cost of the ration?

Gen. ALESHIRE. The cost of the ration for last year?

The CHAIRMAN. Was 24.2?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; 24.20, and the estimate for 1916 is 24.39. We have also estimated for an extra day for everybody, there being 366 days in 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the increased cost is due to the increased price of everything that goes into the ration?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Well, the increase in the ration does not make such a material difference. I have a statement here which shows that there is an increase in the cost of the ration for the enlisted men of the Army and a slight decrease in the cost of the ration for the Philippine Scouts. Taking the increased cost of the ration—that is, the increased cost of the American ration—for 366 days, you will find it amounts to \$64,935.06 and that the decrease on account of the Philippine rations is \$36,006.97. About \$28,000 or \$30,000 is all that that increase of the ration on account of the increased cost amounts to.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have you made any change in the constituent parts of the ration?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir; they are just the same.

Mr. GREENE. General, that allowance of 30 cents for commutation of rations at the Military Academy is because of the superior quality of the ration there?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Well, the rates of commutation of rations vary in this country. For instance, the hospitals get a little more.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does it cost you more for rations at Vera Cruz than it does in this country?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No. No extra charge is allowed, at least we have heard no report of it.

Mr. ANTHONY. As I understand it, all supplies were sent from this country?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then there would be the added cost of freight, I suppose?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That, of course, you know, is charged to the appropriation for transporting supplies.

Mr. ANTHONY. The greater part of the Army, as I understand it, is now in the State of Texas and along the Rio Grande River?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does it cost any more to subsist a soldier in that country than in any other part of the country?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Only the difference in freight.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does forage cost you more there or less?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think we are foraging our animals for a little less.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does grain cost you any more along the Rio Grande than in any other part of the country?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Grain contracts were about the same, as I recall it.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does the money for feeding the men in the Regular Army Soldiers' Home here in Washington come out of this appropriation?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; all enlisted men of the Army are paid from this appropriation.

Mr. ANTHONY. I mean the men in the Regular Army Soldiers' Home here in Washington.

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. I misunderstood your question.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where does that money come from?

Gen. ALESHIRE. They have a sufficient fund—a fund that is kept in the Treasury, and which is supervised by a commission known as the Soldiers' Home Commission.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where does that money come from?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It comes from fines paid by enlisted men as the result of courts-martial and from interest on the home's fund. I think those are the only sources of revenue.

Mr. ANTHONY. Enough money comes from that source to support the men in the Soldiers' Home?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a very large fund?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. So that no appropriation is required from Congress?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir; everything that is done there is provided for from that fund.

Mr. ANTHONY. I wanted to inquire about that because I have had some complaints from a member of volunteer soldiers' homes to the effect that they were being fed at the rate of about 22 cents a day, whereas men in the Regular Army Soldiers' Home are allowed about 35 cents for subsistence.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know exactly what the amount is there, but I do not think it is 35 cents.

Mr. ANTHONY. It is approximately that.

The CHAIRMAN. They get that from their own money?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At one time they used to take 50 cents a month from each soldier's pay and put it in that fund.

Mr. ANTHONY. But that has been discontinued.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I do not know how much the fund is, although I did hear at one time. However; it is a very large fund.

Mr. ANTHONY. There is no complaint at the Regular Army home; they seem well satisfied, but there is complaint from the volunteer homes.

Gen. ALESHIRE. An assessment used to be made of 12½ cents a month.

The CHAIRMAN. It was 12½ cents?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought it was 50 cents at one time.

Gen. ALESHIRE. It may have been, but I remember that it was 12½ cents a month, and as soldiers were then paid every two months, the amount taken from each man was 25 cents.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

Statement indicating increases and decreases by items in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as against 1915, showing increases due to number of men, to number of days, and to increase in cost of the ration.

Item No.	Branch of service, etc.	Estimate, 1915.		Increase.		Increase due to increased number men for 365 days.		Increase due to increased cost ration for 365 days.		Increase due to increased number of days (1 day).		Amount.
		Num-ber.	Esti-mate, 1916.	Num-ber.	De-crease.	Num-ber men.	Esti-mated cost ration.	Num-ber men.	Increase cost ration.	Num-ber men.	Esti-mated cost ration.	
81 1a	Purchase of subsistence supplies:											
	For issue to troops—											
	1st Regt. Cavalry	75,980	75,984		66			75,984	\$0.0019	75,984	\$0.2120	\$18,366.35
	2d Regt. Cavalry	1,855	1,854		1			1,854	.0019	1,854	.2420	136.49
	3d Regt. Cavalry	1,859	1,858		1			1,858	.0019	1,858	.2420	149.64
	4th Regt. Cavalry	1,704	1,713	9		9	\$0.2420	1,713	.0019	1,713	.2420	172.55
	5th Regt. Cavalry	1,162	1,409	247		247	.2420	1,409	.0019	1,409	.2420	340.97
	6th Regt. Cavalry	386	378		8			378	.0019	378	.2420	91.48
	7th Regt. Cavalry	3,448	3,847	399		399	.2420	3,847	.0019	3,847	.2420	930.98
	8th Regt. Cavalry	4,307	4,605	298		298	.2420	4,605	.0019	4,605	.2420	1,114.41
1b	9th Regt. Cavalry	5,487	5,491	4		4	.1735	5,491	.0019	5,491	.1735	932.69
	10th Regt. Cavalry											
	11th Regt. Cavalry											
	12th Regt. Cavalry											
	13th Regt. Cavalry											
	14th Regt. Cavalry											
	15th Regt. Cavalry											
	16th Regt. Cavalry											
	17th Regt. Cavalry											
	18th Regt. Cavalry											
1c 1e 1f 1g 1h 1i 1j 1k 1l 1m 1n 1o 1p 1q 1r 1s 1t 1u 1v 1w 1x 1y 1z	20th Regt. Cavalry	800	800					800	.0019	800	.2420	193.60
	21st Regt. Cavalry	750	400	65	350			400	.0019	400	.1735	69.40
	22nd Regt. Cavalry	120	120									
	23rd Regt. Cavalry	30	30									
	24th Regt. Cavalry	60	40									
	25th Regt. Cavalry	19										
	26th Regt. Cavalry	2,131	2,517	386		386	.2420	2,517	.0019	2,517	.2420	606.12
	27th Regt. Cavalry											
	28th Regt. Cavalry											
	29th Regt. Cavalry											
2a	United States—											
	Masters	6	6					6		6	1.00	6.00

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2h	2i	2j	2k	2l	2m	2n	2o	2p	2q	2r	2s	2t	2u	2v	2w	2x	2y	2z	2aa	2ab	2ac	2ad	2ae	2af	2ag	2ah	2ai	2aj	2ak	2al	2am	2an	2ao	2ap	2aq	2ar	2as	2at	2au	2av	2aw	2ax	2ay	2az	2ba	2bb	2bc	2bd	2be	2bf	2bg	2bh	2bi	2bj	2bk	2bl	2bm	2bn	2bo	2bp	2bq	2br	2bs	2bt	2bu	2bv	2bw	2bx	2by	2bz	2ca	2cb	2cc	2cd	2ce	2cf	2cg	2ch	2ci	2cj	2ck	2cl	2cm	2cn	2co	2cp	2cq	2cr	2cs	2ct	2cu	2cv	2cw	2cx	2cy	2cz	2da	2db	2dc	2dd	2de	2df	2dg	2dh	2di	2dj	2dk	2dl	2dm	2dn	2do	2dp	2dq	2dr	2ds	2dt	2du	2dv	2dw	2dx	2dy	2dz	2ea	2eb	2ec	2ed	2ee	2ef	2eg	2eh	2ei	2ej	2ek	2el	2em	2en	2eo	2ep	2eq	2er	2es	2et	2eu	2ev	2ew	2ex	2ey	2ez	2fa	2fb	2fc	2fd	2fe	2ff	2fg	2fh	2fi	2fj	2fk	2fl	2fm	2fn	2fo	2fp	2fq	2fr	2fs	2ft	2fu	2fv	2fw	2fx	2fy	2fz	2ga	2gb	2gc	2gd	2ge	2gf	2gg	2gh	2gi	2gj	2gk	2gl	2gm	2gn	2go	2gp	2gq	2gr	2gs	2gt	2gu	2gv	2gw	2gx	2gy	2gz	2ha	2hb	2hc	2hd	2he	2hf	2hg	2hh	2hi	2hj	2hk	2hl	2hm	2hn	2ho	2hp	2hq	2hr	2hs	2ht	2hu	2hv	2hw	2hx	2hy	2hz	2ia	2ib	2ic	2id	2ie	2if	2ig	2ih	2ii	2ij	2ik	2il	2im	2in	2io	2ip	2iq	2ir	2is	2it	2iu	2iv	2iw	2ix	2iy	2iz	2ja	2jb	2jc	2jd	2je	2jf	2jg	2jh	2ji	2jj	2jk	2jl	2jm	2jn	2jo	2jp	2jq	2jr	2js	2jt	2ju	2jv	2jw	2jx	2jy	2jz	2ka	2kb	2kc	2kd	2ke	2kf	2kg	2kh	2ki	2kj	2kk	2kl	2km	2kn	2ko	2kp	2kq	2kr	2ks	2kt	2ku	2kv	2kw	2kx	2ky	2kz	2la	2lb	2lc	2ld	2le	2lf	2lg	2lh	2li	2lj	2lk	2ll	2lm	2ln	2lo	2lp	2lq	2lr	2ls	2lt	2lu	2lv	2lw	2lx	2ly	2lz	2ma	2mb	2mc	2md	2me	2mf	2mg	2mh	2mi	2mj	2mk	2ml	2mm	2mn	2mo	2mp	2mq	2mr	2ms	2mt	2mu	2mv	2mw	2mx	2my	2mz	2na	2nb	2nc	2nd	2ne	2nf	2ng	2nh	2ni	2nj	2nk	2nl	2nm	2nn	2no	2np	2nq	2nr	2ns	2nt	2nu	2nv	2nw	2nx	2ny	2nz	2oa	2ob	2oc	2od	2oe	2of	2og	2oh	2oi	2oj	2ok	2ol	2om	2on	2oo	2op	2oq	2or	2os	2ot	2ou	2ov	2ow	2ox	2oy	2oz	2pa	2pb	2pc	2pd	2pe	2pf	2pg	2ph	2pi	2pj	2pk	2pl	2pm	2pn	2po	2pp	2pq	2pr	2ps	2pt	2pu	2pv	2pw	2px	2py	2pz	2qa	2qb	2qc	2qd	2qe	2qf	2qg	2qh	2qi	2qj	2qk	2ql	2qm	2qn	2qo	2qp	2qq	2qr	2qs	2qt	2qu	2qv	2qw	2qx	2qy	2qz	2ra	2rb	2rc	2rd	2re	2rf	2rg	2rh	2ri	2rj	2rk	2rl	2rm	2rn	2ro	2rp	2rq	2rr	2rs	2rt	2ru	2rv	2rw	2rx	2ry	2rz	2sa	2sb	2sc	2sd	2se	2sf	2sg	2sh	2si	2sj	2sk	2sl	2sm	2sn	2so	2sp	2sq	2sr	2ss	2st	2su	2sv	2sw	2sx	2sy	2sz	2ta	2tb	2tc	2td	2te	2tf	2tg	2th	2ti	2tj	2tk	2tl	2tm	2tn	2to	2tp	2tq	2tr	2ts	2tt	2tu	2tv	2tw	2tx	2ty	2tz	2ua	2ub	2uc	2ud	2ue	2uf	2ug	2uh	2ui	2uj	2uk	2ul	2um	2un	2uo	2up	2uq	2ur	2us	2ut	2uu	2uv	2uw	2ux	2uy	2uz	2va	2vb	2vc	2vd	2ve	2vf	2vg	2vh</
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Statement indicating increases and decreases by items in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as against 1915, showing increases due to number of men, to number of days, and to increase in cost of the ration—Continued.

Item No.	Branch of service, etc.	Estimate, 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase due to increased number men for 365 days.			Increase due to increased cost ration for 366 days.			Increase due to increased number of days (1 day).		
		Num-ber.	Num-ber.	Num-ber.	Num-ber men.	Esti-mated cost ration.	Amount.	Num-ber men.	Increase cost ration.	Amount.	Num-ber men.	Esti-mated cost ration.	Amount.
89	For payments of commutation of rations—Continued.	14	18	4	4	\$0.20	\$292.00				18	\$0.20	\$3.60
9j	To enlisted men sick in hospital.	1,642	1,913	271	271	.70	29,674.50				1,913	1.30	573.90
9k	To applicants for enlistment while under observation.	512	300	212							300	1.40	120.00
	To military convicts sick in hospital.	105	130	25	25	.50	4,562.50				130	1.50	65.00
9l	Other necessary expenses incident to:	2	6	4	4	.65	948.00				6	1.65	3.90
12h	Hire of employees.	5	5								5	1.30	1.50
		44	53	9	9	.30	985.50				53	1.30	15.90
	Total.	9	8	1	3,405		626,132.68			\$64,835.06			27,552.58

[illegible]

1883 day 78.

Arms of service.	Esti- mated strength, 1916.	Commutation of rations.					Total com- muta- tion of rations.	Total issue of rations.
		Fur- lough.	De- tached service.	Sick.	Cooked meals.	Travel- ing, not sup- plied with cooked rations.		
Line of the Army (including Indian scouts).....	80,180	990	549	1,882	800	65	4,286	75,894
Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry....	591	6	4	16	.....	1	27	594
Corps of Engineers.....	1,942	21	13	48	.....	2	84	1,858
Ordnance Department.....	745	9	4	18	.....	1	32	713
Signal Corps.....	1,472	16	8	37	.....	2	63	1,409
Post noncommissioned staff (Quar- termaster Corps).....	403	4	10	10	.....	1	25	378
Hospital Corps.....	4,012	40	26	95	.....	4	165	2,847
Quartermaster Corps.....	4,800	48	31	112	.....	4	195	4,605
West Point Detachment.....	631	7	4	16	.....	1	28	603
Philippine Scouts.....	5,733	70	35	133	.....	4	242	5,491
	100,509	1,211	684	2,367	800	85	5,147	95,362

Subsistence of the Army, fiscal year 1916.

Item No.	Purpose.	Number of enlisted men, civil- ians, etc.	Cost per ra- tion, meal, or rate of commuta- tion.	Total amount of estimate.
S 1	Purchase of subsistence supplies:			
1a	For issue to troops—			
	Line of the Army (including Indian scouts).....	75,894	\$0.2439	\$6,774,860.06
	Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	594	.2439	50,346.81
	Corps of Engineers.....	1,858	.2439	165,858.53
	Ordnance Department.....	713	.2439	63,647.06
	Signal Corps.....	1,409	.2439	125,777.76
	Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	378	.2439	33,743.08
	Hospital Corps.....	3,847	.2439	343,411.06
	Quartermaster Corps.....	4,605	.2439	411,076.35
	West Point Detachment.....	603	.2439	53,525.24
	Philippine Scouts.....	5,491	.1568	315,121.90
1b	To civil employees—			
	Quartermaster Corps—			
	American employees.....	800	.2439	71,413.92
	Filipino employees.....	400	.1568	22,955.52
	Igorrote laborers, Philippine Islands.....	65	.10	2,379.00
	Medical Department.....	120	.2439	10,712.09
	Signal Corps.....	30	.2439	2,678.02
1c	To hospital matrons.....	40	.2439	3,570.70
1d	To nurses.....			
1e	To applicants for enlistment.....			
1f	To general prisoners of war.....			
1g	To Indians held as prisoners.....			
1h	To Indians employed with the Army.....			
1i	To military convicts at posts.....	2,517	.2439	224,686.05
S 2	For the subsistence of—			
2a	Masters of the vessels of the Army transport service.....	12	1.00	4,026.00
		56	1.00	19,398.00
		74	.75	19,764.00
2c	Crews of the vessels of the Army transport service.....	49	.75	13,450.50
		622	.50	112,725.00
		659	.30	71,424.90
2d	Employees of the vessels of the Army transport service.....	4	1.00	1,464.00
		10	.75	2,745.00
		10	.25	915.00
S 3	Hot coffee for troops traveling.....	111	.21	8,564.29
S 4	Meals for recruiting parties.....	800	.90	263,520.00
4a	Meals furnished enlisted men reporting without means.....			
S 5	Meals for applicants for enlistment.....	518	.90	170,639.26
S 6	Sales of subsistence stores to officers.....			
S 7	Sales to enlisted men.....			

Subsistence of the Army, fiscal year 1916—Continued.

Item No.	Purpose.	Number of enlisted men, civilians, etc.	Cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.	Total amount of estimate.
8 8	Meals (competitors in the national rifle match).....			12,000.00
8a	Commutation of rations, enlisted men, Regular Army.....			
8b	Commutation of rations, enlisted men, Organized Militia.....			
8 9	For payments of commutation of rations—			
9a	Cadets of the United States Military Academy.....	707	\$0.30	77,628.60
9b	To enlisted men on furlough.....	1,211	.25	110,806.50
		167	.30	18,336.60
		5	.40	732.00
		70	.50	12,610.00
		17	.75	4,666.50
9c	To enlisted men on detached service and traveling....	386	1.00	141,276.00
		40	1.12½	16,470.00
		3	1.25	1,372.50
		81	1.50	44,466.00
	Contingencies.....			38,056.80
9d	To male and female nurses on detached duty and traveling.....	6	1.00	2,196.00
9e	To enlisted men selected to contest in department and Army rifle competitions.....	5	1.50	2,745.00
9f	To male and female nurses on leaves of absence.....	12	.25	1,098.00
9g	To applicants for enlistment while traveling.....	8	1.50	4,392.00
9h	To military convicts while traveling.....	30	1.50	16,470.00
9i	To members of the Nurse Corps (female) while on duty in hospitals.....	128	.40	18,736.20
		18	.20	1,317.60
		1,913	.30	210,047.40
9j	To enlisted men sick in hospital.....	300	.40	43,920.00
		130	.50	23,790.00
		6	.65	1,427.40
9k	To applicants for enlistment while held under observation.....	5	.30	549.00
9l	To military convicts sick in hospital.....	53	.30	5,819.40
8 10	Advertising.....			1,923.00
8 12	For providing prizes for enlisted men who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks.....			1,200.00
8 12	Other necessary expenses incident to—			
12a	The purchase for subsistence supplies for the Army....			
12b	Testing for subsistence supplies for the Army.....			
12c	Care and preservation for subsistence supplies for the Army.....			1,500.00
12d	Issue and sale for subsistence supplies for the Army....			
12e	Accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army.....			
12f	Customs duties.....			1,000.00
12g	Losses on subsistence stores.....			55,857.40
12h	Hire of employees.....			13,600.00
	Total estimate.....			10,250,912.50

Subsistence of the Army.

Item No.	Designation of persons to be employed and other objects or classes of expenditures contemplated, including unit price of construction work proposed to be done.	Estimate fiscal year 1916.	Cost for fiscal year 1914.
S 1	Purchase of subsistence supplies:		
1a	For issue to troops—		
	Line.....	\$6,774,880.06	\$7,047,424.42
	Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	50,346.81	52,612.89
	Corps of Engineers.....	165,858.83	132,823.06
	Ordnance Department.....	63,647.66	66,322.51
	Signal Corps.....	125,777.78	107,866.48
	Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	33,743.08	35,876.47
	Hospital Corps.....	343,411.69	356,094.00
	Quartermaster Corps.....	411,076.38	338,645.39
	West Point detachment.....	53,828.24	56,173.83
	Philippine Scouts.....	315,121.90	328,053.92
S 1b	To civil employees—		
	Quartermaster Corps—		
	American employees.....	71,413.92	44,511.75
	Philippine employees.....	22,955.52	42,924.00
	Igorrote laborers, P. I.....	2,379.00	2,372.50
	Medical Department.....	10,712.09	11,127.94
	Signal Corps.....	2,678.02	2,670.71
S 1c	To hospital matrons.....	3,570.70	3,560.94
S 1d	To nurses.....		
S 1e	To applicants for enlistment.....		
S 1f	To general prisoners of war.....		
S 1g	To Indians held as prisoners.....		7,121.88
S 1h	To Indians employed with the Army.....		
S 1i	To military convicts at posts.....	224,686.05	195,851.70
S 2	For subsistence, vessels of the Army Transport Service:		
S 2a	Masters.....	4,026.00	
S 2b	Officers.....	39,162.00	
S 2c	Crews.....	197,603.40	243,606.55
S 2d	Employees.....	5,124.00	
S 3	Hot coffee for troops traveling.....	8,564.29	8,564.29
S 4	Meals for recruiting parties.....	263,520.00	189,174.03
S 4a	Meals furnished enlisted men reporting without means.....		
S 5	Meals for applicants for enlistment.....	170,629.20	119,933.86
S 6	Sales of subsistence stores to officers.....		
S 7	Sales to enlisted men.....		
S 8	Meals (competitors in the national rifle match).....	12,000.00	
S 8a	Commutation of rations, enlisted men, Regular Army.....		520.50
S 8b	Commutation of rations, enlisted men, Organized Militia.....		10,960.50
S 9	For payments of commutation of rations:		
S 9a	To the cadets of the United States Military Academy.....	77,628.60	58,536.40
S 9b	To enlisted men on furlough.....	110,806.50	114,040.09
S 9c	To enlisted men on detached service and traveling.....	240,132.60	301,535.67
	Contingencies.....	38,056.80	
S 9d	To male and female nurses on detached duty and traveling.....	2,196.00	720.00
S 9e	To enlisted men selected to contest in department and Army rifle competitions.....	2,745.00	1,466.68
S 9f	To male and female nurses on leave of absence.....	1,098.00	1,938.64
S 9g	To applicants for enlistment while traveling.....	4,392.00	993.92
S 9h	To military convicts while traveling.....	16,470.00	587.56
S 9i	To members Nurse Corps (female) while on duty in hospitals.....	18,739.20	20,013.20
S 9j	To enlisted men sick in hospital.....	280,502.40	223,325.33
S 9k	To applicants for enlistment while under observation.....	549.00	4,585.20
S 9l	To military convicts sick in hospital.....	5,819.40	4,459.60
S 10	Advertising.....	1,923.00	593.53
S 11	For providing prizes for enlisted men who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks.....	1,200.00	180.00
S 12			
S 12a	Other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, testing, care and preservation, issue and sale, and accounting, subsistence supplies for the Army.....	1,500.00	31,346.13
S 12b			
S 12c			
S 12d			
S 12e	Customs duties.....	1,000.00	831.71
S 12f	Losses on subsistence stores.....	55,857.40	118,318.72
S 12g	Hire of employees:		
S 12h	4 meat inspectors, at \$2,000.....	8,000.00	8,000.00
	1 meat inspector, \$1,800.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
	1 inspector of supplies, at \$1,400.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
	2 inspectors of supplies, at \$1,200.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
	1 inspector of supplies, at \$900.....	900.00	262.50
	Total estimate.....	10,250,912.50	
	Total cost ascertained to date.....		10,302,158.90

¹ This total includes a deficiency appropriation of \$1,255,538.90.

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Comparison of estimate for fiscal year 1916 with appropriation for fiscal year 1915, showing increases and decreases in items.

Item No.	Purpose.	Fiscal year 1915.				Fiscal year 1916.				Increase or decrease 1916 over 1915.	
		Num-ber.	Num-ber days.	Cost.	Amount.	Num-ber days.	Cost.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	
S1 1a	Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue to troops— <i>Line.</i>	75,900	365	\$0.2420	\$6,709,548.80	75,894	366	\$0.2439	\$6,774,890.06	\$65,341.26	
	Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	565	365	.2420	49,900.45	564	366	.2439	80,346.81	30,446.36	
	Corps of Engineers.....	1,859	365	.2420	164,263.47	1,858	366	.2439	160,838.83	3,424.64	
	Ordnance Department.....	1,704	365	.2420	162,184.32	1,713	366	.2439	163,947.96	1,763.64	
	Signal Corps.....	1,162	365	.2420	102,039.46	1,409	366	.2439	129,777.76	27,738.30	
	Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	386	365	.2420	34,068.38	378	366	.2439	33,745.08		\$352.30
	Hospital Corps.....	3,448	365	.2420	304,561.84	3,847	366	.2439	343,411.69	38,849.85	
	Quartermaster Corps.....	4,307	365	.2420	380,427.31	4,605	366	.2439	411,076.38	30,649.07	
	Navy Police detachment.....	603	365	.2420	53,269.99	603	366	.2439	53,826.24		556.25
	Philippine scouts.....	5,467	366	.1735	347,477.99	5,491	366	.1868	315,121.90		32,356.09
1b	To civil employees Corps— American employees.....	800	365	.2420	70,664.00	800	366	.2439	71,413.92	749.92	
	Philippino employees.....	750	366	.1735	47,468.62	400	366	.1868	22,965.82		24,540.10
	Irrigate laborers, Philippine Islands.....	120	366	.2420	10,590.60	65	366	.1000	2,379.00		
	Medical Department.....	30	366	.2420	2,640.90	120	366	.2439	10,712.09	112.49	
	Signal Corps.....	30	366	.2420	2,416.50	30	366	.2439	2,678.02	26.12	
1c	Hospital maritons.....	50	365	.2420	4,416.50	40	366	.2439	3,570.70		845.80
1e	To applicants for enlistment.....	19	365	.2420	1,678.27	40	366	.2439			1,678.27
1f	To military convicts at posts.....	2,131	365	.2420	188,231.23	2,517	366	.2439	224,686.05	36,454.82	
S2	For subsistence of vessels of the Army transport service: United States—										
	Masters.....	6	365	1.00	2,190.00	6	366	1.00	2,190.00	0.00	
2a		4	183	1.00	732.00	2	183	1.00	366.00		366.00
		2	152	1.00	304.00						304.00
		30	365	1.00	10,950.00	30	366	1.00	10,980.00	30.00	
		16	183	1.00	2,928.00	6	183	1.00	1,088.00		1,840.00
		6	152	1.00	912.00						912.00
2b	Officers.....	44	365	.75	12,045.00	44	366	.75	12,078.00	33.00	
		2	183	.75	2,745.00	4	183	.75	540.00		2,195.00
		40	152	.75	456.00						456.00

Item No.	Purpose.	Fiscal year 1915.			Fiscal year 1916.			Increase or decrease over 1915.
		Num-ber.	Num-ber days.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Num-ber days.	Cost.	
82	For subsistence of vessels of the Army transport service—Continued.							
	United States—Continued.							
2c	Crews.	30 24 466 264 23 311 200 6 4 6 4 10	365 183 365 365 183 365 183 152 365 183 365 183 365	\$0.75 3,204.00 85,045.00 24,156.00 1,748.00 34,084.50 10,980.00 273.60 1,460.00 652.00 1,642.50 546.00 912.50	30 366 453 12 331 366 17 366 4 6 10	366 366 183 366 366 366 183 366 366 366 366 366 366	\$0.75 85,045.00 24,156.00 1,748.00 34,084.50 10,980.00 273.60 1,460.00 652.00 1,642.50 546.00 912.50	\$22.50 83,204.00 2,146.00 23,088.00 1,748.00 2,280.30 36,343.80 933.30 1,464.00 652.00 1,647.00 546.00
2d	Employees.							
	Philippine Islands (transports).							
83	Hot coffee for troops traveling.	112	365	21	8,584.80			20.51
84	Meals for recruiting parties.							
85	Meals furnished enlisted men reporting without means.							
86	Meals for applicants for enlistment.							
87	Meals (competitors in the national rifle match).							
88	For payment of United States National Academy.							
89	To enlisted men on furlough.							
90	To enlisted men on detached service and traveling.							
91	Contingencies.							
	To male and female nurses on detached duty and traveling.							

9e	To enlisted men selected to contest in department and Army rifle competitions.	5	365	1.50	2,737.50	5	366	1.50	2,745.00	7.50	.....
9f	To male and female nurses on leaves of absence.	9	365	.25	900.00	12	366	.25	1,098.00	198.00	.....
9g	To applicants for enlistment while traveling.	8	365	1.50	4,390.00	8	366	1.50	4,392.00	12.00	.....
9h	To military convicts while traveling.	25	365	1.50	13,687.50	30	366	1.50	16,470.00	2,782.50	.....
9i	To members of the Nurse Corps (female) while on duty in hospitals.	166	365	.40	24,216.00	128	366	.40	18,739.20	5,476.80	.....
		3	365	.75	821.25					821.25	.....
		14	365	.20	1,022.00	18	366	.20	1,317.60	295.60	.....
9j	To enlisted men sick in hospital.	1,642	365	.30	179,799.00	1,913	366	.30	210,047.40	30,248.40	.....
		512	365	.40	74,752.00	300	366	.40	43,920.00	30,832.00	.....
		105	365	.60	19,162.50	130	366	.60	23,790.00	4,627.50	.....
9k	To applicants for enlistment while under observation.	2	365	.65	474.50	6	366	.65	1,477.40	952.90	.....
9l	To military convicts sick in hospital.	5	365	.30	547.50	5	366	.30	549.00	1.50	.....
S10	Advertising.	44	365	.30	4,818.00	53	366	.30	5,819.40	1,001.40	.....
S11	For providing prizes for enlisted men who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks.				1,923.00				1,923.00	300.00	.....
S12	Other necessary expenses incident to—				900.00				1,200.00	300.00	.....
12i	Issue and sale.				1,500.00				1,500.00	3,965.32	.....
12j	Customs duties.				4,865.32				1,000.00	.....	.....
	Losses on subsistence stores.	4		2,000.00	8,000.00	4		2,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....
		1		1,800.00	1,800.00	1		1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	.....
		2		1,400.00	1,400.00	2		1,400.00	1,400.00	.....	.....
		1		1,200.00	2,400.00	2		1,200.00	2,400.00	900.00	.....
12h	Hire of employees.				900.00				.....	.....	.....
	Total.				9,802,141.39				10,260,912.50	722,009.43	.....
	Net increase.								9,802,141.39	273,238.32	.....
	Total.								448,771.11	448,771.11	.....

1 For subsistence supplies for the Army.

Comparison of estimate for fiscal year 1916 with appropriation for fiscal year 1915, showing increases and decreases in items—Continued.

Item No.	Purpose.	1915		1916		Number of men.		Amount.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Increase.	Decrease.
S 1a	Issue rations to enlisted men (American).....	88,994	\$7,890,940.02	89,871	\$8,022,550.51	887		\$161,710.49	
1b	Issue rations to Philippine Scouts.....	5,487	347,477.99	5,491	316,121.90	4			\$32,356.09
1c	Issue rations to civil employees.....	1,700	131,409.12	1,415	110,133.55	285			21,270.57
1e	Issue rations to hospital matrons.....	50	4,416.50	40	3,570.70	10			846.80
1f	Issue rations to applicants for enlistment.....	19	4,073.27				19		1,673.27
1g	Issue rations to military convicts at posts.....	2,131	186,231.23	2,517	224,686.05	386		36,454.82	
S 2	Subsistence of masters, officers, crews, and employees of vessels, Army trans- port service.....	1,484	208,241.60	1,496	245,015.40	12		36,773.80	
S 3	Hot coffee for troops traveling.....	112	8,534.80	111	8,554.28	1			20.51
S 4	Meals for recruiting parties.....	518	170,163.00	519	263,520.20	800		263,520.00	
S 5	Communication of rations, enlisted men on furlough.....	765	182,430.00	707	170,628.20		55		5,810.40
S 6a	Communication of rations, enlisted men on detached service and traveling.....	1,250	132,098.00	1,211	110,808.50		39		3,778.50
S 6b	Communication of rations, male and female nurses on detached duty and traveling.....	771	266,690.39	769	278,180.40		2	11,492.01	
S 7	To enlisted men contesting in rifle competition.....	6	2,196.00	6	2,196.00	6		2,196.00	
S 8	To male and female nurses, cooks of aboard.....	9	2,737.50	5	2,745.00		4	185.00	
S 9	To applicants for enlistment.....	8	4,390.00	12	4,098.00	3		195.00	
S 10	To married convicts while traveling.....	8	4,390.00	8	4,392.00			12.00	
S 11	To married convicts (female) on duty in hospitals.....	25	13,687.50	30	16,470.00	5		2,782.50	
S 12	To married convicts (female) on duty in hospitals.....	169	25,067.25	128	18,739.20		41		6,318.05
S 13	To applicants for enlistment under observations.....	2,275	275,210.00	2,367	280,542.40	92		5,292.40	
S 14	To military convicts sick in hospital.....	5	547.50	5	589.40			1,001.40	
S 15	To military convicts sick in hospital.....	44	4,818.00	53	5,819.40	9		300.00	
S 16	Prizes.....		900.00		1,200.00				3,965.32
S 17	Customs duties.....		4,965.32		1,000.00				900.00
S 18	Hire of employees.....	9	14,500.00	8	13,600.00		1		
	Total.....	105,827	9,730,890.99	107,568	10,179,632.10	2,194	453	525,115.62	76,344.51
				1,741	448,771.11	1,741		448,771.11	

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RECAPITULATION OF ITEM 1 AND SUBITEMS.

PURCHASE OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR ISSUE AS RATIONS.

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916.

Item.	Number of en- listed men, ci- vilians, etc., for whom it is esti- mated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Total estimate.
1.....		
1a.....	95,362	\$8,337,672.41
1b.....	1,415	110,138.55
1c.....	40	3,570.70
1d.....		
1e.....		
1f.....		
1g.....		
1h.....		
1i.....	2,517	224,686.05
1j.....	99,334	8,676,067.71

[Item No. 8 1a, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to troops.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:		
United States.....		\$7,528,286.76
Philippine Islands.....		993,636.11
Total.....		8,521,922.87

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (including deficiency estimate of \$1,255,538.90).....	8,639,360.89
Fiscal year 1915.....	8,208,318.01

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:		
United States.....		7,038,555.97
Philippine Islands.....		1,299,116.44
Total.....		8,337,672.41

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	184,250.46
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	301,688.48
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915....	129,354.40

Remarks.

Number of en- listed men, civilians, etc., for whom it is esti- mated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Number of days for which it is estimated ra- tions will be issued or com- mutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation paid.	Total estimate.
89,871	366	\$0.2439	\$8,022,550.51
5,491	366	.1568	315,121.90
95,362			8,337,672.41

The strength of the troops for whom rations are estimated for under this item is made up as follows:

Line of the Army (including 75 Indian scouts).....	75, 894
Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	564
Corps of Engineers.....	1, 858
Ordnance Department.....	713
Signal Corps.....	1, 409
Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	378
Hospital Corps.....	3, 847
Quartermaster Corps.....	4, 605
West Point detachment.....	603

Philippine Scouts.....	89, 871
	5, 491

Total..... 95, 362

The strength of the Army to be taken for the estimate for fiscal year 1916 (as approved by the Chief of Staff) is 100,509, from which has been deducted because of enlisted men receiving commutation of rations, cooked meals, etc., 5,147, leaving 95,362 to be estimated for under this item.

The estimated cost of the ration for issue to the enlisted men of the Regular Army (\$0.2439) and that of the ration to be issued to the Philippine Scouts (\$0.1568) is based on the cost for the ration issued during fiscal year 1914.

Paragraph 1205, Army Regulations, 1913, as amended by C. A. R. 8, War Department, 1914, provides that the rations shall consist of the following:

"1205. The kinds and quantities of the component articles of the Army ration and the substitutive equivalent articles which may be issued in place of such components shall be as follows:

1. *Garrison ration.*

Component articles and quantities.		Substitutive articles and quantities.	
		Mutton, fresh.....	20 ounces.
		Bacon ¹	12 ounces.
		Canned meat, when impracticable to furnish fresh meat.....	16 ounces.
Beef, fresh.....	20 ounces.	Hash, corned beef, when impracticable to furnish fresh meat.....	16 ounces.
		Fish, dried.....	14 ounces.
		Fish, pickled.....	18 ounces.
		Fish, canned.....	16 ounces.
		Turkey, dressed, drawn, or Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, when practicable.....	16 ounces.
		Soft bread.....	18 ounces.
Flour.....	18 ounces.	Hard bread, to be ordered issued only when the interests of the Government so require.....	16 ounces.
		Corn meal.....	20 ounces.
Baking powder.....	0.08 ounce.		
Beans.....	2.4 ounces.	Rice.....	1.6 ounces.
		Hominy.....	1.6 ounces.
		Potatoes, canned.....	15 ounces.
		Onions, in lieu of an equal quantity of potatoes, but not exceeding 20 per cent of total issue.....	
Potatoes ²	20 ounces.	Tomatoes, canned, in lieu of an equal quantity of potatoes, but not exceeding 20 per cent of total issue.....	
		Other fresh vegetables (not canned) when they can be obtained in the vicinity or transported in a wholesome condition from a distance, in lieu of an equal quantity of potatoes, but not exceeding 30 per cent of total issue.....	
		Apples, dried or evaporated.....	1.28 ounces.
Prunes.....	1.28 ounces.	Peaches, dried or evaporated.....	1.28 ounces.
		Jam, in lieu of an equal quantity of prunes, but not exceeding 50 per cent of total issue.....	
Coffee, roasted and ground.....	1.12 ounces.	Coffee, roasted, not ground.....	1.12 ounces.
		Coffee, green.....	1.4 ounces.
Sugar.....	3.2 ounces.	Tea, black or green.....	0.32 ounce.

¹ In Alaska, 16 ounces bacon, or, when desired, 16 ounces salt pork, or 22 ounces salt beef.

² In Alaska the allowance of fresh vegetables will be 24 ounces instead of 20 ounces, or canned potatoes, 18 ounces instead of 15 ounces.

1. *Garrison ration*—Continued.

Component articles and quantities.		Substitutive articles and quantities.	
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened	0.5 ounce....	Pickles, cucumber, in lieu of an equal quantity of vinegar, but not exceeding 50 per cent of total issue.	
Vinegar.....	0.16 gill.....		
Salt.....	0.64 ounce....		
Pepper, black.....	0.04 ounce....		
Cinnamon.....	0.014 ounce....	Cloves.....	0.014 ounce.
Lard.....	0.64 ounce....	Ginger.....	0.014 ounce.
Butter.....	0.5 ounce....	Nutmeg.....	0.014 ounce.
Syrup.....	0.32 gill.....	Lard substitute.....	0.64 ounce.
Flavoring extract, lemon.....	0.014 ounce....	Oleomargarine.....	0.5 ounce.
		Vanilla.....	0.014 ounce.

NOTE.—Food for troops traveling on United States Army transports will be prepared from the articles of subsistence stores which compose the ration for troops in garrison, varied by the substitution of other articles of authorized subsistence stores, the total daily cost per man of the food consumed not to exceed 20 per cent more than the current cost of the garrison ration, except on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas when 60 per cent increase over the same current cost is authorized.

2. *Travel ration.*

Component articles and quantities.		Substitutive articles and quantities.	
Soft bread.....	18 ounces....	Hard bread.....	16 ounces.
Beef, corned.....	12 ounces....	Hash, corned beef.....	12 ounces.
Beans, baked.....	4 ounces....		
Tomatoes, canned.....	8 ounces....		
Jam.....	1.4 ounces....		
Coffee, roasted and ground.....	1.12 ounces....		
Sugar.....	2.4 ounces....		
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened.	0.5 ounce....		

3. *Reserve ration.*

Component articles and quantities.		Substitutive articles and quantities.	
Bacon.....	12 ounces....		
or meat, canned.....	16 ounces....		
Hard bread.....	16 ounces....		
Coffee, roasted and ground.....	1.12 ounces....		
Sugar.....	2.4 ounces....		
Salt.....	0.16 ounce....		

One day in each alternate month of the season of practical instruction, not exceeding three days in each year, the use of the reserve ration with individual cooking will be required by all troops in the field for purposes of instruction.

4. *Field ration.*

The field ration is the ration prescribed in orders by the commander of the field forces. It consists of the reserve ration in whole or in part, supplemented by articles of food requisitioned or purchased locally, or shipped from the rear, provided such supplements or substitutes correspond generally with the component articles or substitutive equivalents of the garrison ration.

5. *Filipino ration.*

Component articles and quantities.		Substitutive articles and quantities.	
Beef, fresh.....	12 ounces.....	(Bacon.....	8 ounces.
		(Canned meat.....	8 ounces.
		(Fish, canned.....	12 ounces.
		(Fish, fresh.....	12 ounces.
		(Hard bread.....	8 ounces.
Flour.....	8 ounces.....	(Soft bread.....	8 ounces.
Baking powder, when in field and ovens are not available.....	0.32 ounce.....		
Rice, unpolished.....	20 ounces.....		
Potatoes.....	8 ounces.....	Onions.....	8 ounces.
Coffee, roasted and ground.....	1 ounce.....		
Sugar.....	2 ounces.....		
Vinegar.....	0.08 gill.....		
Salt.....	0.64 ounce.....		
Pepper, black.....	0.02 ounce.....		

Scout organizations will be required to use the entire allowance of the meat component, and not more than 16 ounces of rice per day to be used for each ration. The purchase of 1.6 ounces of beans per ration in substitution of the portion of the rice ration not drawn will be made, and use of as large an extent as possible of native products, such as camotes, mongos, and squash will be required.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$184,250.46 over the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that while there are 6,010 more American troops estimated for in 1916 than there were in 1914 (cost of the American ration for 1914 and estimate for 1916 being equal, \$0.2439), at a cost of \$556,950.78, there are 241 less Filipino troops under this item in the estimate for 1916 than there were in 1914 (cost of the Filipino ration for 1914 and estimate for 1916 being equal, \$0.1568, at a cost of \$12,931.92, making a net increase of \$544,018.86. In addition to the number of troops subsisted during the fiscal year 1914, due to the sending of troops to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the mobilization on the Mexican border, it was necessary to maintain reserve subsistence stores, extra supplies, etc., at Vera Cruz, Galveston, on transports, etc.; and also a reserve of subsistence supplies were placed in the Hawaiian Islands. The approximate cost of the reserves, extra supplies, etc., referred to was \$728,269.32, and deducting the net increase of \$544,018.86 from \$728,269.32, it leaves a net increase of \$184,250.46. As it is assumed that conditions will be normal during the fiscal year 1916, no estimate is submitted for reserves, extra supplies, etc.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$301,688.48 over the appropriation for 1914 is due to the fact that there are 9,698 more American troops estimated for in 1916, at a cost of \$852,730.60. There is also one more day in the fiscal year 1916 than in 1914, which for 89,871 American troops and 5,491 Filipino troops makes an increase of \$22,527.39. The estimate for 1914 was based on \$0.2409 as the cost of the American ration, while for 1916 it is \$0.2439, an increase of \$0.0030 per ration, which for 89,871 men makes a cost of \$98,678.36, due to increase in the cost of the ration; or a total increase on account of the increased number of men, increase of one day, and increase in cost of the ration, of \$973,936.35. There is a decrease of \$0.0030 in the cost of the Filipino ration (appropriation 1914, \$0.1598; estimate 1916, \$0.1568), which for 5,491 men makes a decrease of \$6,029.12, and also a decrease of 241 men in estimate for 1916 over appropriation for 1914, making a decrease, on account of decreased number of men, of \$14,056.81; to these decreases should be added a deficiency appropriation of \$1,255,538.90, making a total decrease of \$1,275,624.83. From this should be deducted the net increase of \$973,936.35 above referred to, leaving a net decrease of \$301,688.48.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$129,354.40, as compared with the appropriation for 1915, is due to the fact that there are 877 more American troops estimated for in 1916 than in 1915, at a cost of \$77,465.41, and 4 more Filipino troops at a cost of \$253.31, making a total increase on account of an increase in the Army of \$77,718.72. There is also one more day in the fiscal year 1916 than in 1915, which for 89,871 American troops and 5,491 Filipino troops makes an increase of \$22,701.47. The estimate for 1915 was based on \$0.2420 as the cost of the ration, while for 1916 it is \$0.2439, an increase of \$0.0019 per ration, which for 89,871 men makes a cost of \$62,496.30, due to increased cost of the ration, or a total increase on account of the increase in the Army, increase of one day, and increase in cost of the ration of \$162,916.49. There is a decrease of \$0.0167 in the cost of the Filipino ration (estimate 1915, \$0.1735; estimate 1916, \$0.1568), which for 5,491 men makes a total of \$33,562.09. By deducting this decrease from the increase of \$162,916.49, above referred to, it leaves a net increase of \$129,354.40.

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Item No. 81b, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to civil employees when entitled thereto.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
 United States..... \$29,644.83
 Philippine Islands..... 73,962.07
 Total..... 103,606.90

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 101,338.42
 Fiscal year 1915..... 131,409.12

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
 United States..... 80,608.47
 Philippine Islands..... 29,530.08
 Total..... 110,138.55

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 6,531.65
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 8,800.13
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 21,270.57

Remarks.

Number of enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation paid.	Total estimate.
950	366	\$0.2439	\$24,804.03
400	366	.1568	22,955.52
65	366	.10	2,379.00
1,415	.....	.....	110,138.55

This estimate is made up as follows:

Quartermaster Corps:
 American employees..... 800
 Filipino employees..... 400
 Igorot laborers, Philippine Islands..... 65
 1,265
 Medical Department..... 120
 Signal Corps..... 30
 1,415

Rations for American employees are estimated at the cost of the ration for the Regular Army, \$0.2439, and for the Filipino employees at the rate of the Filipino ration \$0.1568, and Igorot laborers, \$0.10.

The authority for issue of rations to civil employees is found in the current Army appropriation act and prior acts.

Army Regulations, 1203, provides that " * * * when the rate of pay of a civilian employed with the Army does not exceed \$60 a month, if the circumstances of his service make it necessary and the terms of his engagement provide for it, there may be allowed him one ration a day, according to the exigences of the case. Civilian employees traveling with organizations of troops will be rationed as are the organizations."

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$6,531.65 over the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that while there are 295 more American employees estimated for in the 1916 than there were in 1914 (cost of American ration for 1914 and estimate for 1916 being equal,

\$0.2439) at a cost of \$28,493.63; and 65 Igorot laborers for one day (cost of ration, \$0.10), at a cost of \$6.50, making a total increase of \$26,500.13, there are 350 less Filipino employees estimated for in 1916 than there were in 1914 (cost of Filipino ration for 1914 and estimate for 1916 being equal, \$0.1568), at a cost of \$19,968.48. This amount deducted from the increase of \$26,500.13, above referred to, leaves a net increase of \$6,531.65.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$8,800.13 over the appropriation for 1914 is due to the fact that there are 295 more American employees and 65 Igorot laborers (cost of ration for laborers, \$0.10) estimated for in 1916 at a cost of \$28,317.90. There is also one more day in the fiscal year 1916 than in 1914, which for 950 American employees and 400 Filipino employees makes an increase of \$292.78. The estimate for 1914 was based on \$0.2409 as the cost of the American ration, while for 1916 it is \$0.2439, an increase of \$0.0030 per ration, which, for 950 American employees, makes a cost of \$1,043.10 due to increase in cost of ration, or a total increase on account of increased number of men, increase of one day, and increase in cost of ration of \$29,653.78. There is a decrease of \$0.0030 in the cost of the Filipino ration (appropriation, 1914, \$0.1598; estimate, 1916, \$0.1568), which for 400 men makes a decrease of \$439.20, and also a decrease of 350 men in estimate for 1916 over appropriation for 1914, making a decrease on account of decreased number of men of \$20,414.45, or on account of decreased number of men and decreased cost of Filipino ration, a total decrease of \$20,853.65. By deducting this amount from the total increase of \$29,653.78 above referred to, leaves a net increase of \$8,800.13.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$21,270.57 over appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that there are 350 less Filipino employees estimated for in 1916 than in 1915, at a cost of \$22,164.62, and a decrease of \$0.0167 per ration in the cost of the Filipino ration for 1916 over 1915 (estimated cost, 1915, \$0.1735; 1916, \$0.1568), which for 400 men makes a decrease of \$2,444.88, or a total decrease on account of decreased number of men and decreased cost of Filipino ration of \$24,609.50. There are 65 Igorot laborers estimated for in 1916 over appropriation for 1915, at \$0.10 per ration, which makes an increase of \$2,379. There is also an increase of one day in fiscal year 1916 over 1915, which for 950 American employees and 400 Filipino employees makes an increase of \$299.30; and also the cost of the American ration for 1916 is \$0.0019 per ration higher than estimated for in 1915 (estimate, 1915, \$0.2420; 1916, \$0.2439), which for 950 men makes an increase of \$660.63, or a total increase on account of increased number of men, increased cost of ration, and increase of one day of \$3,338.93. By deducting this sum from the total decrease of \$24,609.50, leaves a net decrease of \$21,270.57.

[Item No. 81c, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to hospital matrons.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$3,560.94

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 6,594.63
Fiscal year 1915..... 4,416.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 3,570.70
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 9.76
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 3,023.93
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 845.80

Remarks.

Number of enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid..... 40
Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid..... 366
Estimated cost per ration (meal) or rate of commutation..... \$0.2439
Total estimate..... 3,570.70

The number of hospital matrons for whom pay was appropriated in the Army appropriation act for fiscal year 1915 was 50. The estimate for fiscal year 1916 for pay, however, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, has been placed at 40, a decrease of 10 matrons over fiscal year 1915.

Hospital matrons are allowed at hospitals and arsenals in numbers to be fixed by the Surgeon General. (A. R., 1449.)

Army Regulations, 1203, provides that "* * * hospital matrons are each entitled to one ration a day, according to the station or the nature of the service * * *."

Army Regulations, 1210, provides that "the ration for the Hospital Corps, hospital matrons, and others entitled to rations will be the same as that for the troops with which they serve. Their ration returns will be signed by the medical officer in charge and approved by the commanding officer."

For increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$9.76 as compared with cost for 1914 is due to the increase of one day in the fiscal year 1916, which for the 40 hospital matrons (same number as in 1914) at \$0.2439 per ration (the cost of the ration for 1914 and the estimate for 1916 being the same), making the increase in the estimate for 1916 over the cost for 1914 of \$9.76.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$3,023.93 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is due to the fact that while there is a decrease of 35 matrons at \$0.2409 per ration (estimate 1914), or a total decrease of \$3,077.49, there is also an increase of one day in the fiscal year 1916 for the 40 matrons, which gives an increase of \$9.76, and a further increase of \$0.0030 per ration (estimate 1914, \$0.2409; estimate 1916, \$0.2439) for the 40 matrons, making an increase of \$43.80, or a total increase of \$53.56. From the total decrease \$3,077.49, there should be deducted the total increase of \$53.56, leaving a net decrease of \$3,023.93.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$845.80, as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that while there is a decrease of 10 matrons in 1916 at \$0.2420 per ration (appropriation 1915) or a total decrease of \$883.30, there is an increase of one day in 1916 at \$0.2420 per ration for the 40 matrons, or a total of \$9.68 and a further increase in the cost of the ration of \$0.0019 (appropriation 1915, \$0.2420; estimate 1916, \$0.2439) or \$27.82, making a total increase of \$37.50. This total increase of \$37.50, if deducted from the total decrease \$883.30, leaves a net decrease of \$845.80.

[Item No. 81d, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to nurses.]

Remarks.

No estimate under this item is submitted, as all nurses receive commutation of rations. See estimate under 89i.

[Item No. 81e, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to applicants for enlistment while held under observation.]

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted under this item, as the amount is negligible, and if any rations are required they can be supplied under 81a.

[Item No. 81f, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to general prisoners of war.]

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted under this item, as it is not contemplated to issue rations to any general prisoners of war.

[Item No. 81g, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$7,121.88

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 21,982.13

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 7,121.88

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 21,982.13

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted under this item, as Indians held as prisoners formerly rationed by the Army, are now furnished rations by the Interior Department.

[Item No. 81h, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to Indians employed with Army as guides and scouts.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$6, 594. 63
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6, 594. 63

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted under this item, as there are no Indians employed with the Army. There are 75 Indian: enlisted, who are included as part of the line of the Army, under 81a.

[Item No. 81i, purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to military convicts at posts.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$186, 949. 35
Philippine Islands.....	8, 902. 35
Total.....	195, 851. 70

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	193, 442. 70
Fiscal year 1915.....	188, 231. 23

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	216, 044. 28
Philippine Islands.....	8, 641. 77
Total.....	224, 686. 05
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	28, 834. 35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	31, 243. 35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	36, 454. 82

Remarks.

Number of enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	2, 517
Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0. 2439
Total estimate.....	\$224, 686. 05

The total number of military convicts at posts and military prisons is estimated at 2,600. In view of the fact, however, that it is estimated approximately 53 of this number will be sick in hospital, during which time the ration is computed at 30 cents per day, and that 30 will be traveling, during which time they receive commutation of rations at \$1.50 per day (see items 9h and 9i), the number taken in this item is 2,517.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$28,834.35 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to an increase of 317 men at \$0.2439 per ration (same for 1914 as estimated for 1916), making an increase of \$28,220.45, and to a further increase of one extra day for 1916 for the 2,517 men, or \$613.90, making a total increase of \$28,834.35.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$31,243.35 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is due to the increase of 317 men at \$0.2409 per ration (estimate 1914), or \$27,873.33; also to an increase of one extra day for 2,517 men, at \$0.2409 per ration, or \$606.35; and a further increase in the cost of ration of \$0.0030 (estimate 1914, \$0.2409; estimate 1916, \$0.2439), for 2,517 men, or \$2,763.67, making a total increase of \$31,243.35.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$36,454.82 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to an increase of 386 men at \$0.2420 per ration, or \$34,095.38; also an increase of one extra day in 1916 for 2,517 men, or \$609.12; and to a further increase in the cost of the ration of \$0.0019 (estimate 1915, \$0.2420; estimate 1916, \$0.2439) for 2,517 men, or \$1,750.32, making a total increase of \$36,454.82.

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[Item No. 82 and subitems, for the subsistence of the masters, the officers, crews, and employees of the vessels of the Army transport service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States (including Philippine Islands)..... \$243,606.55

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 302,372.17
Fiscal year 1915 (no estimate made for Philippine Islands)..... 206,241.60

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 160,802.10
Philippine Islands..... 85,113.30
Total..... 245,915.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,308.85
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 56,456.77
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 39,673.80

Remarks.

Explanation of increases and decreases made under the subitems 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d.

[Item No. 82a, for the subsistence of the masters of the vessels of the Army transport service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: See item 82.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... See item 82.
Fiscal year 1915..... \$3,226

Estimate fiscal year, 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... \$2,562.00
Philippine Islands..... 1,464.00
Total..... 4,026.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 800.00

Remarks.

Estimated men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.	Total estimate.
10	366	\$1.00	\$3,660.00
2	183	1.00	366.00
12	.....	.....	4,026.00

This estimate is for subsistence of the masters of the Army transports at \$1 per day each for the number days shown above. The masters of the Pacific and Philippine Island transports are figured for 366 days per year, and those for Alaskan transports 183 days per year. Masters eat in saloon mess.

For number of masters employed and vessels to which assigned see following statement:

	Quartermaster's agent, 1.	Clerk, 1.	Freight clerks, 2.	Master, 1.	First officer, 1.	Second officers, 2.	Third officers, 2.	Fourth officers, 2.	Quartermasters, 3.	Checkers, 3.	Yeomen, 3.	Carpenters, 3.	Boatswain's mates, 3.	Storekeepers, 3.	Master at Arms, 3.	Wheelmen, 3.	Seamen, 4.	Chief engineer, 1.	First assistant engineer, 1.	Second assistant engineers, 2.	Third assistant engineers, 2.	Fourth assistant engineers, 2.	Deck engineers, 2.	Refrigerating engineers, 2.	Assistant refrigerating engineers, 2.	Electricians, 2.	Assistant electricians, 2.	Plumbers, 2.	Water tenders, 3.
Logan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Sherman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Sheridan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Dix	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Burnside	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total	6	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	15	9	28	128	6	6	10	16	4	6	5	6	4	5	15
Gen. Davis				1							1							1	1										
Gen. Jacobs				1							1							1	1										
Total				2							2							2	2										
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.																													
El Aguila	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Liscum	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merritt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	1	13	50	130	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6

	Second pantrymen, 3.	Third pantrymen, 3.	Second cabin pantrymen, 3.	Dishwashers, 3.	Porters, 3.	First officers' messmen, 3.	Second officers' messmen, 3.	Petty officers' messmen, 3.	Mess boys, 4.	Bathroom men, 3.	Waiters, 5.	Silvermen, 3.	Janitors, 3.	Bell boys, 3.	Night watchmen, 3.	Barbers, 3.	Third stewards, 3.	Veterinarians, 2.	Deck boys, 4.	Machinists, 3.	Assistant plumbers, 3.	Third engineers (junior), 2.	Pilot, 1.	Mates, 2.	Second mates, 2.	Deck hands, 4.	Cabin boys, 3.	Stock tenders, 3.	
Logan.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	28	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sherman.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	28	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thomas.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	28	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheridan.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	28	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dix.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	9	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burnside.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	4	4	4	8	4	6	5	10	18	4	126	4	4	12	6	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Gen. Davis.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	9	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gen. Jacobs.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	9	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	8	2	18	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.																													
El Aguila.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Liscum.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	9	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merritt.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	12	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warren.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	16	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	8	2	43	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

1. Saloon mess, \$1 per day.
2. Ship's officers' mess, \$0.75 per day.
3. Petty officers' mess, \$0.50 per day.
4. Sailors' and firemen's mess, \$0.50 per day.
5. Waiters' mess, \$0.50 per day.
6. Stock tenders' mess, \$0.25 per day.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$800 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that while there is an increase of 4 masters for 365 days in 1916 at \$1 a day, making a cost of \$1,460, and an increase of 1 extra day for 10 masters at \$1 a day, making \$10, or a total increase of \$1,470, there is a decrease of 2 masters for 183 days at \$1 a day, making \$366, and a decrease of 2 masters for 152 days at \$1 a day, making \$304; or a total decrease of \$670, if deducted from the total increase of \$1,470, leaves a net decrease of \$800.

[Items Nos. 8 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d.]

The increased personnel in the transport service is practically in the employees on the transports in the Philippine Islands, consisting of the *El Aguila*, *Liscum*, *Merritt*, and *Warren*, which transports were not estimated for in 1915.

The decreased personnel is practically due to placing the transports *Meade*, *Sumner*, *Kilpatrick*, and *McClellan* on a caretaking crew basis, which involves no charge against the subsistence appropriation, and the decreases are swallowed up in the increases, of which there was \$85,113.30 for the Philippine transports.

[Item No. 82b, for the subsistence of officers of the vessels of the Army transport service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: See item 82.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... See item 8 2
Fiscal year 1915..... \$30,036.00

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	24,705.00
Philippine Islands.....	14,457.00
Total.....	39,162.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 9,126.00

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.	Total estimate.
50	366	\$1.00	\$18,300.00
6	183	1.00	1,098.00
70	366	.75	19,215.00
4	183	.75	549.00
130	.....	.....	39,162.00

For list of officers and ships to which assigned, see statement attached to item S2a. The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$9,126 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the following: There is an increase of 20 officers at \$1 per day in 1916, making \$7,300; an increase of 26 officers at \$0.75 per day, making \$7,117.50; an increase of 1 extra day in 1916 for 50 officers at \$1 per day, making \$50; and an increase of 1 extra day in 1916 for 70 officers at \$0.75 per day, making \$52.50; or a total increase of \$14,520. There also is, however, a decrease of 10 officers at \$1 per day for 183 days, or \$1,830; a decrease of 6 officers at \$1 per day for 152 days, or \$912; a decrease of 16 officers at \$0.75 per day for 183 days, or \$2,196; and a decrease of 4 officers at \$0.75 per day for 152 days, or \$456; making a total decrease of \$5,394. This total decrease of \$5,394, if deducted from the total increase of \$14,520, leaves net increase of \$9,126.

[Item No. S2c, for the subsistence of crews of the vessels of the Army transport service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: See item S2.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	See item S 2
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$167,763.60

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	129,509.10
Philippine Islands.....	68,094.30
Total.....	197,603.40

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 29,839.80

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.	Total estimate.
49	366	\$0.75	\$13,455.00
610	366	.50	111,630.00
12	183	.50	1,098.00
642	366	.30	70,491.60
17	183	.30	933.30
1,330	.....	.....	197,603.40

For list of crew and boat to which assigned, see statement attached to item S 2a.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$29,839.80 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the following: There is an increase of 19 men at \$0.75 per day, making \$5,201.25; an increase of 144 men at \$0.50 per day, making \$26,280; an increase of 331 men at \$0.30 per day, making \$36,244.50; an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 49 men at \$0.75 per day, making \$36.75; an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 610 men at \$0.50 per day, making \$305; and an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 642 men at \$0.30 per day, making \$192.60; or a total increase of \$68,260.10. There is also, however, a decrease of 24 men for 183 days at \$0.75 per day, making \$3,294; a decrease of 252 men for 183 days at \$0.50 per day, making \$23,058; a decrease of 23 men for 152 days at \$0.50 per day, making \$1,748; a decrease of 183 men for 183 days at \$0.30 per day, making \$10,046.70; and a decrease of 6 men for 152 days at \$0.30 per day, making \$273.60; or a total decrease of \$38,420.30. This total decrease of \$38,420.30, if deducted from the total increase of \$68,260.10, leaves a net increase of \$29,839.80.

[Item No. 82d, for the subsistence of employees of the vessels of the Army transport service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: See item S 2.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... See item S 2
Fiscal year 1915..... 5,216

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... \$4,026
Philippine Islands..... 1,098
Total..... 5,124

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 92

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal or rate of commutation paid.	Total estimate.
4	366	\$1.00	1,464.00
10	366	.75	2,745.00
10	366	.25	915.00
24	.....	.....	5,124.00

For employees and boats on which stationed, see statement attached to item S 2a. Included in this item are 10 stock tenders on transport *Dix*.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$92 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that while there is a decrease of 4 men for 183 days at \$1 per day, making \$652, and a further decrease of 4 men for 183 days at \$0.75 per day, making \$549, or a total decrease of \$1,201. There is also an increase of 4 men for 366 days at \$0.75 per day, making \$1,095; and an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 4 men at \$1 per day, making \$4; an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 10 men at \$0.75 per day, making \$7.50; and an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 10 men at \$0.25 per day, making \$2.50, or a total increase of \$1,109. This total increase of \$1,109, if deducted from the total decrease of \$1,201, leaves a net decrease of \$92.

[Item No. 83, hot coffee for troops traveling when supplied with cooked or travel rations.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$8,564.29

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 7,746.86
Fiscal year 1915..... 8,584.80

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$8,564. 29
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	817. 43
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	20. 51

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	111
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid..	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0. 21
Total estimate.....	\$8,564. 29

The furnishing of hot coffee for troops traveling, when supplied with cooked or travel rations, is authorized by the current and previous Army appropriation acts.

Army regulation 1208, of 1913, provides as follows:

"When an enlisted man or an applicant for enlistment, supplied with cooked or travel rations, travels unaccompanied by an officer, and it is impracticable to cook coffee en route, he may be supplied with funds for the purchase of liquid coffee in lieu of the coffee, milk, and sugar components of the travel ration, at the rate of 21 cents a day for the number of days that the travel is expected to cover, to be paid to each man on the order of the commanding officer who directs the journey, a copy of the order being filed with the voucher on which payment is made. When an enlisted man or an applicant for enlistment, supplied with cooked or travel rations, travels under the command of an officer, and it is impracticable to cook coffee en route, funds at the rate of 21 cents a day for a similar purposes may be transferred to the officer to be disbursed and accounted for. At the end of the journey all money in excess of 21 cents a day for each man for the actual number of days traveled will be transferred to the nearest quartermaster. Should any part of the 21 cents a day for the actual number of days traveled be unexpended, it will be transferred to company commanders pro rata, to be taken up by them as part of the company fund."

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$817.43 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is due to the fact that there is an increase of over 5,000 men, and that the cost for this purpose in 1914 exceeded the appropriation for that year by that amount, the estimate for 1916 being based on cost for 1914.

The decrease in estimate for 1916 of \$20.51 as compared with appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that the expenditure for fiscal year 1914 for this purpose on which the estimate for 1916 is based, is that much less than appropriation for 1915.

[Item No. 84, meals for recruiting parties.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$188,760. 11
Philippine Islands.....	413. 92
Total.....	189,174. 03

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes 8 4 and 5).....	262,907. 72
Fiscal year 1915 (included in 9c).	

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	263,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	520. 00
Total.....	263,520. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	74,345. 97

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	800
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid..	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0. 90
Total estimate.....	\$263,520. 00

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$74,345.97 as compared with the cost of 1914 is due to the fact that it is estimated that there will be approximately 800 members of recruiting parties for whom meals will have to be provided during 1916. As the cost of meals ranges from \$0.75 to \$1.05 per day, and in some places more, the estimate has been taken at \$0.90 per day. The estimate for meals for 800 men for 366 days, or 292,800 days for one man, at \$0.90 per day, make \$263,520. The cost for 1914, \$189,174.03, is for approximately 576 men for 365 days at \$0.90 per day, which is \$74,345.97 less than estimate for 1916.

[Item No. 84a, meals for enlisted men reporting without means.]

Remarks.

No amount is submitted under this item, as the cost for any rations issued to men reporting without means is charged against the man on the muster rolls and deducted from his pay.

[Item No. 85, meals for applicants for enlistment while under observation.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$119,953.86

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (included in S4).....

Fiscal year 1915..... 170,163.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 170,629.20

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 50,695.34

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 466.20

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	518
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0.90
Total estimate.....	\$170,629.20

The amount estimated for under this item is for the subsistence of applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations. Meals are furnished under contract, the price ranging from \$0.75 to \$1.05 per man per day.

From the annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army for the fiscal years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, it is ascertained that the number of applicants at the recruiting stations during those years were as follows:

Year.	Accepted applicants.	Rejected applicants.	Total applicants.
1910.....	15,344	78,777	94,121
1911.....	32,457	104,521	136,978
1912.....	35,837	113,856	149,693
1913.....	24,737	98,927	123,664
Total.....			504,456

The average total applicants at the different stations for one year, based on the above figures, would be 126,114. The daily average would be approximately 344, and as these applicants are subsisted approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ days at the stations, the number would be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times 344, or 516. But in view of the statement of The Adjutant General of the Army as the probable number of applicants covered by estimate for fiscal year 1916, this number has been increased to 331, the 13 not provided for under this item being covered by items 9g and 9k.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$50,695.34, as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that it is estimated that the average daily number of applicants for enlistment during 1916, for whom meals will have to be provided will be 518. As the cost of the meals ranges from \$0.75 to \$1.05 per day, and in some places more, the estimate has been taken at 90 cents per day. The estimate is for meals for 518 men for 366 days or 189,588 days for 1 man, at 90 cents per day, making \$170,629.20. The cost for 1914, \$119,933.86, is for approximately 368 men for 365 days at 90 cents per day, which is \$50,695.34 less than the estimate for fiscal year 1916.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$466.20, as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based on 518 men for 366 days, at \$0.90 per day, while the appropriation for 1915 is for 518 men for 365 days at \$0.90 per day, making a difference of 518 men for 1 day at \$0.90 per day, or a total increase of \$466.20.

[Item No. 86, sales of subsistence stores to officers.]

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted under this item, as the funds received from such sales are available to replace the stores sold.

[Item No. 87, sales to enlisted men.]

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted under this item for the reason that the funds received from such sales are available to replace the stores sold.

Army regulations 1241 provides that sales of reasonable quantities of stores will be made to an enlisted man on the active or retired list, for cash, upon his declaration, in writing, that they are intended for his own use.

[Item No. 88, meals (competitors in the national rifle match).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$11,481.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 12,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 12,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 12,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 519.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks,

For details as to the amounts estimated for under this item see notes under 8a and 8b.

[Item No 88a, b commutation of rations to enlisted men of the Regular Army (competitors in the national rifle match).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$520.50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914: See S 8.

Fiscal year 1915: See S 8.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... \$549.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 28.50

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	1
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$1.50
Total estimate.....	\$549.00

It is estimated that during fiscal year 1916 there will be 2 Army teams of 18 men each, 7 enlisted men in each team, engaged in competitive matches from August 22 to September 9, making a total of 266 days for 1 man. There will also be an additional team of 24 men, 10 enlisted men from the Army, for 19 days, or 190 days for 1 man; total, 456 days for 1 man. This would average slightly over 1 man drawing commutation of rations for 366 days. It is thought the above estimate of 1 man for 366 days would cover the requirements for 1916.

While the exact amount covered by this item (8a) and 8b only total \$11,529, the estimate for 1916 has been placed at \$12,000, which is the amount that has been appropriated for competitors in the national rifle match in previous years.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$28.50 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based on an average of 1 man for 366 days at \$1.50 per day, or a total of \$549, whereas the cost for 1914 is for an average of 1 man for 365 days at \$1.50 per day (an increase of 1 day in 1916 over 1914), or a total of approximately \$520.50. Deducting the cost for 1914, \$520.50, from the estimate for 1916, \$549, it leaves an increase for 1916 of \$28.50.

[Item No. 88b, commutation of rations to enlisted men of the Organized Militia (competitors in the national rifle match).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$10,960.50
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914: See S 8.

Fiscal year 1915: See S 8.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$10,980.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	19.50

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	20
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$1.50
Total estimate.....	\$10,980.00

It is estimated that during the fiscal year 1916 there will be 41 teams of 18 men each, 9 enlisted men in each team, engaged in competitive matches from August 22 to September 9, making a total of 369 men for 19 days, or 7,011 days for 1 man. The average daily number of men to be estimated for the fiscal year 1916 would, therefore, be 7,011 divided by 366, or approximately 20, which is the number the above estimate is based on.

While the amount covered by this item (8b) and 8a only total \$11,529, the estimate for 1916 has been placed at \$12,000, which is the amount that has been appropriated for competitors in the national rifle match in previous years.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$19.50 as compared with the cost of 1914 is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based on an average of 20 men for 366 days at \$1.50 per day, or a total of \$10,980, whereas the cost for 1914 is based on an average of 20 men for 365 days at \$1.50 per day (an increase of 1 day in 1916 over 1914), or a total of approximately \$10,960.50. Deducting the cost for 1914, \$10,960.50, from the estimate for 1916, \$10,980, it leaves an increase of \$19.50 for 1916.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

RECAPITULATION OF ITEM 9 AND SUBITEMS.

PAYMENT OF COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

Item.	Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Total esti- mate.
9.....		
9a.....	707	\$77,628.60
9b.....	1,211	110,806.50
9c.....	769	278,188.40
9d.....	6	2,196.00
9e.....	5	2,745.00
9f.....	12	1,086.00
9g.....	8	4,382.00
9h.....	30	16,470.60
9i.....	128	18,736.20
9j.....	2,367	280,502.40
9k.....	5	549.00
9l.....	53	5,819.40
	5,301	799,135.50

See items 9a to 9l.

[Item No. 8 9 and subitems, for payments of commutation of rations.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$648,757.28
Philippine Islands.....	83,445.01
Total.....	732,202.29

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	678,502.14
Fiscal year 1915.....	791,453.14

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	719,488.65
Philippine Islands.....	79,646.85
Total.....	799,135.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	66,933.21
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	120,633.36
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	7,682.36

Remarks.

See items 9a to 9l.

[Item No. 8 9a, for payments of commutation of rations to the cadets of the United States Military Academy.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$58,536.40
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	71,065.50
Fiscal year 1915.....	83,439.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$77,628.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	19,09.202
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6,563.10
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5,810.40

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	707
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	\$77,628.60

Thirty-first Statutes at Large, 656, provides as follows:

"That the Corps of Cadets shall consist of 1 from each congressional district, 1 from each Territory, 1 from the District of Columbia, 2 from each State at large, and 30 from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the 30 cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the congressional or Territorial districts or of the District of Columbia or of the States respectively, from which they purport to be appointed."

The number of cadets authorized at large was modified by Thirty-second Statutes, 410, as follows: "That the number of cadets authorized to be appointed by the President from the United States at large shall not at any time exceed 40."

The rate of commutation to the cadets of 30 cents per ration is the rate authorized by the current appropriation act.

The number of cadets for whom commutation is estimated for the fiscal year 1916 is that stated by The Adjutant General of the Army as the probable number of cadets that will attend the Military Academy during that fiscal year.

The number of cadets estimated for during the fiscal year 1915 was 762.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$19,092.20 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that there are 707 men estimated for in 1916 at 30 cents per day, making a cost of \$77,628.60, while the cost for 1914, \$58,536.40, is for approximately 535 men, or a decrease of 172 men, and also a decrease of 1 day as compared with 1916. Deducting the cost for 1914 of \$58,536.40 from the estimate for 1916, \$77,628.60, it leaves a net increase of \$19,092.20.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$6,563.10, as compared with the appropriation for 1914, is due to the fact that 707 men are estimated for in 1916, while there were 649 appropriated for in 1914. As the cadets are allowed 30 cents per day commutation of rations, the increase of 58 men makes a cost of \$6,351. There is also an increase of 1 day, which, for 707 men, makes a further increase of \$212.10, or a total increase of \$6,563.10.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$5,810.40, as compared with the appropriation for 1915, is due to the fact that 707 men are estimated for in 1916, while there are 762 appropriated for in 1915. As the cadets are allowed 30 cents per day commutation of rations, the decrease of 55 men makes a cost of \$6,022.50. There being an increase of 1 day for 707 men, it makes a cost of \$212.10. This amount, deducted from the total decrease of \$6,022.50, leaves a net decrease of \$5,810.40.

[Item No. 8 9b, for payments of commutation of rations to enlisted men on furlough.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$98,100.96
Philippine Islands.....	15,939.13
Total.....	114,040.09

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes items S 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h).....	325,392.84
Fiscal year 1915.....	113,986.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$98,494. 67
Philippine Islands.....	12,311. 83
Total.....	110,806. 50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3,233. 59
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,179. 50

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	1,211
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0. 25
Total estimate.....	\$110,806. 50

It is estimated that the enlisted men will be on furlough as follows:

Line of the Army (including Indian scouts).....	990
Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	6
Corps of Engineers.....	21
Ordnance Department.....	9
Signal Corps.....	16
Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	4
Hospital Corps.....	40
Quartermaster Corps.....	48
West Point detachment.....	7
Philippine scouts.....	70
Total.....	1,211

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$3,233.59, as compared with the cost for 1914, is due to the fact that there are 1,211 men estimated for in 1916 at 25 cents per day, which makes a cost of \$110,806. 50, while the cost for 1914 of \$114,040.09 is for approximately 1,250 men, an increase of 39 men over 1916, but a decrease of 1 extra day as compared with 1916. Deducting the estimate for 1916, \$110,806.50, from the cost for 1914, \$114,040.09, it leaves a net decrease for 1916 of \$3,233.59.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$3,179.50, as compared with the appropriation for 1915, is due to the fact that 1,211 men are estimated for in 1916, while there were 1,250 men appropriated for in 1915. As enlisted men on furlough are allowed 25 cents per day commutation of rations, the decrease of 39 men makes a cost of \$3,558.75. There being an increase of 1 day for 1,211 men, it makes a cost of \$302.75, plus \$76.50, due to error in amount as printed in "hearings" for fiscal year 1915, making a total increase of \$379.25. This amount deducted from the decrease of \$3,558.75 leaves a net decrease of \$3,179.50.

[Item No. 8 9c, for payments of commutation of rations to enlisted men stationed where rations in kind can not be economically issued and when traveling on detached duty.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$287,755. 78
Philippine Islands.....	13,779. 89
Total.....	301,535. 67

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes items 8 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h).....	325,392. 84
Fiscal year 1915.....	266,690. 39

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	247,279. 47
Philippine Islands.....	30,909. 93
Total.....	1 278,189. 40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	23,346. 27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	11,499. 01

¹ This total includes the sum of \$38,056.80 for contingencies, which amount is intended to cover contingencies that may arise during the fiscal year 1916, under this item.

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation paid.	Total estimate.
167	366	\$0.30	\$18,336.60
5	366	.40	732.00
70	366	.50	12,810.00
17	366	.75	4,666.50
386	366	1.00	141,276.00
40	366	1.12½	16,470.00
3	366	1.25	1,372.50
81	366	1.50	44,469.00
769	.....	.....	240,132.60
			1 38,056.80
			278,189.40

1 Contingencies.

This item is divided as to the arms of the service as follows:

Line of the Army (including Indian scouts).....	614
Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	5
Corps of Engineers.....	15
Ordnance Department.....	5
Signal Corps.....	10
Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	11
Hospital Corps.....	30
Quartermaster Corps.....	35
West Point detachment.....	5
Philippine Scouts.....	39

769

Of the above total of \$278,189.40 it is estimated that \$1,098 will be required for 4 men traveling under orders for 366 days at \$0.75 per day, and \$44,469 will be required for 81 men traveling under orders for 366 days at \$1.50 per day; total, \$45,567.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$23,346.27 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that while the estimated strength of the Army for fiscal year 1916 is 6,570 more men than there were in 1914, it is considered that the amount estimated for will be sufficient, as it is assumed that by that time the troops will have been withdrawn from Mexico and from the Mexican border and will be stationed at their regular stations. Thus the necessity for the payment of a great deal of commutation of rations that is now being paid will not arise.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$11,499.01 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to an increase of 304 men at \$1 per day, making \$110,960, and 5 men at \$1.50 per day, making \$2,737.50. There is an increase of 1 day in the fiscal year 1916, which makes the following: 167 men at \$0.30 per day, making \$50.10; 5 men at \$0.40 per day, making \$2; 70 men at \$0.50 per day, making \$35; 17 men at \$0.75 per day, making \$12.75; 386 men at \$1 per day, making \$386; 40 men at \$1.12½ per day, making \$45; 3 men at \$1.25, making \$3.75; and 81 men at \$1.50 per day, making \$121.50; and due to errors as printed in "hearings" for fiscal year 1915, \$11,723.87, making a total increase of \$126,077.47; from which there should be deducted a decrease of 236 men at \$0.75 per day, making \$64,605; 75 men at \$1.12½ per day, making \$30,796.87, and increase in estimate for contingencies of \$19,176.59, making a total decrease of \$114,578.46, leaving a net increase of \$11,499.01.

Explanation of discrepancies.

Number of men.	Rate.	Correct amount.	Amount as printed in "hearings."
70	\$0.50	\$12,775.00	\$1,276.25
240	.75	69,258.75	69,385.60
13			
82	1.00	29,930.00	29,922.61
115	1.12½	47,221.87	47,182.99
3	1.25	1,368.75	1,113.75
167	.30	18,286.50	18,235.80
		178,840.87	167,117.00
		167,117.00	
		11,723.87	

The "explanation" is to show certain discrepancies, due to typographical errors that occurred in the "hearings" as follows:

70 men at \$0.50 per day at 365 days is given in the "hearings" as \$1,276.25. The correct amount should have been \$12,775.

253 men at \$0.75 per day at 365 days is given in the "hearings" as \$69,385.60. The correct amount should have been \$69,258.75.

82 men at \$1 per day at 365 days is given in the "hearings" as \$29,922.61. The correct amount should have been \$29,930.

115 men at \$1.12½ per day at 365 days is given in the "hearings" as \$47,182.99. The correct amount should have been \$47,221.87.

3 men at \$1.25 per day at 365 days is given in the "hearings" as \$1,113.75. The correct amount should have been \$1,368.75.

167 men at \$0.30 per day at 365 days is given in the "hearings" as \$18,235.80. The correct amount should have been \$18,286.50.

Making the total correct amount \$178,840.87, and the amount as printed in the "hearings" \$167,117, or a discrepancy of \$11,723.87.

[Item No. 89d, for payments of commutation of rations to male and female nurses when stationed where rations can not be economically issued and when traveling on detached duty.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$586.00
Philippine Islands.....	134.00
Total.....	720.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914: See S 9c.

Fiscal year 1915: Included in S9i.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	1,788.80
Philippine Islands.....	407.20
Total.....	2,196.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost of fiscal year 1914.....	1,476.00

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	6
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$1.00
Total estimate.....	\$2,196.00

The above estimate is to provide for the superintendent of the Nurse Corps and five other nurses whom the Surgeon General states will be stationed where the Government does not issue rations and who will draw commutation of rations under paragraph 1223, Army Regulations, 1913, at \$1 per day.

No portion of the amount estimated for under this item is intended for male nurse as the Surgeon General states it is not intended to employ any.

The position of the superintendent of the Nurse Corps was authorized by the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 753). The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913 provides that the superintendent of the Nurse Corps "shall receive such allowances of quarters, subsistence, and medical care during illness, as may be prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of War." (37 Stat., 575.)

No estimate is submitted under the above item for nurses while traveling as they receive reimbursement of actual expenses while traveling, not to exceed \$4 per day. See Circular Q, War Department, August 13, 1914.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$1,476 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that from statement of the Surgeon General of the Army it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1916 there will be 6 nurses, including the superintendent of the Nurse Corps, on detaché service outside of hospitals, and where rations can not be issued. When so stationed these nurses are paid \$1 per day commutation of rations. The estimate is for 6 nurses for 366 days at \$1 per day, making a cost of \$2,196, while the cost for 1914 of \$720 is for approximately 2 nurses for 365 days at \$1 per day, or \$1,476 less than estimate for fiscal year 1916, due to a decrease of 4 nurses in 1914 and to a further decrease of 1 extra day in 1914.

[Item No. 8 9e, for payments of commutation of rations to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department and Army rifle competitions.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:		
United States.....		\$1, 314. 83
Philippine Islands.....		151. 85
Total.....		1, 466. 68

Appropriations.

Fiscal year, 1914 (includes items 8 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h)	325, 392. 84
Fiscal year, 1915.....	2, 737. 50

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:		
United States.....		2, 430. 00
Philippine Islands.....		315. 00
Total.....		2, 745. 00

Estimates, fiscal year, 1916, more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 278. 32
Estimates, fiscal year, 1916, more than appropriated fiscal year 1915...	7. 50

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	5
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation paid.....	\$1. 50
Total estimate.....	\$2, 745. 00

The estimate for fiscal year 1916 is based on the following number of men participating in the department rifle competitions, no Army competitions being provided for, as none are expected to be held.

	Rifle competition.			Revolver competition.			Grand total.
	Enlisted men.	Days.	Total.	Enlisted men.	Days.	Total.	
Eastern Department.....	100	5	500	40	2	80	580
Central Department.....	60	3	180	60	2	120	300
Southern Department.....	60	3	180	60	2	120	300
Western Department.....	60	3	180	40	2	80	260
Hawaiian Department.....	40	3	120	30	2	60	180
Philippine Department.....	50	3	150	30	2	60	210
			1, 310			520	1, 830

The number of men upon which the estimate for 1916 is based is obtained by dividing 1830 by 366, or, approximately, 5.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$1,278.32 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that while the cost for 1914 of \$1,466.68 is for an average of approximately 2½ men for 365 days at \$1.50 per day, it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1916 there will be an average daily number of 5 enlisted men participating in Department rifle competitions at \$1.50 per day for 366 days, making a cost of \$2,745.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$7.50 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that while the appropriation for 1915 is for 5 men for 365 days, at \$1.50 per day, the estimate for 1916 is for 5 men for 366 days at \$1.50 per day, or an increase of 1 day for the 5 men, making a cost of \$7.50.

[Item No. 8 9f, for payments of commutation of rations to male and female nurses on leaves of absence.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$1,425.09
Philippine Islands.....	513.55
Total.....	1,938.64

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes items S 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h).....	325,392.64
Fiscal year 1915.....	900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	894.40
Philippine Islands.....	203.60
Total.....	1,098.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	840.64
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	198.00

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	12
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation paid.....	\$0.25
Total estimate.....	\$1,098.00

The Surgeon General states that it is not contemplated that any male nurses (civilians) will be employed during fiscal year 1916. Female nurses on furlough receive 25 cents a day as commutation of rations. It is estimated that there will be approximately 12 nurses on leave per month. This would give approximately \$7.62½ for each nurse per month (based on 366 days) or \$91.50 for 12 nurses for 1 month, or \$1,098 for 1 year, which amount would be sufficient for approximately 12 nurses for 1 year at 25 cents per day.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$840.64, as compared with the cost for 1914, is due to the following: Nurses while on leave of absence are allowed \$0.25 per day commutation of rations. The Nurse Corps as estimated for in 1916 is 150 nurses and 1 superintendent, each being entitled to 30 days' leave of absence during the year, making approximately 12 nurses for 366 days, at \$0.25, costing \$1,098. The cost for 1914 of \$1,938.64 is for approximately 21 nurses for 365 days, at \$0.25 per day, or \$840.64 more than estimate for 1916. The excessive cost for 1914 can be accounted for from the fact that under the act of March 23, 1910 (36 Stat., 249), female nurses are allowed cumulative leave, such accumulated leave having been taken during fiscal year 1914.

The increase in the estimates for 1916 of \$198, as compared with the appropriation for 1915, is due to the following: The Surgeon General states that there will be an average of 12 nurses on leave of absence for an average of 366 days, at \$0.25 per day, making a cost of \$1,098, while the appropriation for 1915 was for 9 nurses for 365 days, at \$0.25 per day, making an approximate cost of \$900, which is \$198 less than estimate for 1916.

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[Item No. 8 9g, for payments of commutation of rations to applicants for enlistments while traveling under orders.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... **\$993. 92**

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes items 89b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h)..... 325, 392. 84
Fiscal year 1915..... 4, 380. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... **4, 392. 00**

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 3, 398. 08
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1915..... 12. 00

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	8
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$1. 50
Total estimate.....	\$4, 392. 00

Paragraph 1224, Army Regulations, 1913, provides that applicants for enlistment and recruits forwarded from recruiting stations, recruiting depots, or other military posts will be furnished the following allowances for subsistence while traveling, viz: Commutation of rations not exceeding 50 cents a meal (\$1.50 a day) for each man.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$3,398.08 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that it is estimated that the average daily number of applicants for enlistment traveling during the fiscal year 1916 will be 8. This number for 366 days, at \$1.50 per day, makes a total of \$4,392. The cost for 1914, \$993.92, is for approximately 2 men for 365 days, at \$1.50 per day, or a decrease of 6 men and 1 day in 1914 as compared with 1916; but the large increase which will likely occur in the number of applicants due to an increase in the Army it is thought justifies this increase.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$12 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that there is an increase of 1 day in 1916 for 8 men, at \$1.50 per day, making a total increase of \$12.

[Item No. 89h, for payments of commutation of rations to military convicts while traveling under orders.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:

United States.....	\$564. 97
Philippine Islands.....	22. 59
Total.....	587. 56

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes items 89b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h)..... 325, 392. 84
Fiscal year 1915..... 13, 687. 50

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States.....	15, 836. 27
Philippine Islands.....	633. 73
Total.....	16, 470. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 15, 882. 44
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2, 782. 50

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	30
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$1. 50
Total estimate.....	\$16, 470. 00

Paragraph 1223, Army Regulations, 1913, provides that commutation of rations may be allowed to a military prisoner traveling under orders under guard of one or two enlisted men or Philippine Scouts when the journey can not be performed in 24 hours and it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind (which fact must be stated in the order directing the journey), to be paid on the order of the commanding officer in advance to and to be receipted for by the person to whose charge the patient or military prisoner is committed by the order, at a rate of \$1.50 per day.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$15,882.44 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that the average daily number of military convicts traveling during the fiscal year 1916 will be 30. This number for 366 days at \$1.50 per day, makes a total of \$16,470. The cost for 1914 is for approximately 1 man for 365 days at \$1.50 per day, which is for 29 men less than in 1916 and also 1 day less, and makes a total of \$587.56. Deducting the cost for 1914, \$587.56, from the estimate for 1916, \$16,470, leaves a net increase of \$15,882.44.

The estimate for 1916 is an increase of \$2,782.50 over the appropriation for 1915, and is due to the fact that there is an increase of 5 men at \$1.50 per day, making \$2,737.50, and a further increase of 1 day in 1916, which for 30 men at \$1.50 per day, makes a total of \$45, or a total increase of \$2,782.50.

[Item No. 891, for payments of commutation of rations to members of the Nurse Corps (female) on duty in hospitals.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$18, 651. 60
Philippine Islands.....	1, 361. 60
Total.....	20, 013. 20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	25, 550. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	25, 057. 25

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	15, 264. 39
Philippine Islands.....	3, 474. 81
Total.....	18, 739. 20
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 274. 00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6, 810. 80
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	6, 318. 05

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	128
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0. 40
Total estimate.....	\$18, 739. 20

The Nurse Corps (female) consists of 151 members, including the superintendent of nurses. The above estimate is to provide rations while on duty in hospitals.

The Army appropriation act for fiscal year 1915 and prior acts provide for the payment of commutation of rations "in lieu of the regular established ration for members of the Nurse Corps (female) while on duty in hospitals at 40 cents per ration."

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$1,274 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that it is estimated, from a statement of the Surgeon General, that there will be a daily average of 128 nurses on duty in hospitals. This number for 366 days, at \$0.40 per day, makes a total of \$18,739.20. The cost for 1914, \$20,013.20, is for approximately 137 nurses for 365 days at \$0.40 per day, which is an increase over 1916 of 9 nurses, but a decrease of 1 day over 1916, and which is a net decrease of \$1,274 for 1916.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$6,810.80 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is due to the fact that it is estimated for 1916 there will be 128 men for 366 days at \$0.40 per day, making \$18,739.20, while the appropriation for 1914 was for 175 men for 365 days at \$0.40 per day, which is an increase of 47 men over 1916,

but a decrease of 1 day, making \$25,550, making a net decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$6,810.80.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$6,318.05 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that while there is a decrease of 38 men at \$0.40 per day, making \$5,548, and a further decrease of 3 men at \$0.75 per day, making \$821.25, or a total decrease of \$6,369.25, there is also an increase of 1 day in 1916, which for 128 men at \$0.40 per day makes an increase of \$51.20. The total increase of \$51.20, if deducted from the total decrease of \$6,369.25, leaves a net decrease of \$6,318.05.

[Item No. 8 9], for payments of commutation of rations to enlisted men sick in hospital.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$172, 308. 53
Philippine Islands.....	51, 016. 80
Total.....	223, 325. 33

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes S 9j, k, l).....	236, 493. 80
Fiscal year 1915.....	275, 210. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	249, 335. 47
Philippine Islands.....	31, 166. 93
Total.....	280, 502. 40

Estimate, fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	57, 177. 07
Estimate, fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5, 292. 40

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.	Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation paid.	Total estimate.
18	366	\$0. 20	\$1, 317. 60
1, 913	366	. 30	210, 047. 40
300	366	. 40	43, 920. 00
130	366	. 50	23, 790. 00
6	366	. 65	1, 427. 40
2, 367	.....	.....	280, 502. 40

The preceding estimate is for commutation of rations to enlisted men sick in hospitals, and the number of men given below:

Hospitals.	Rates.	Men.
	<i>Cents.</i>	
Canal Zone.....	20	18
Do.....	65	6
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	50	130
Hot Springs, Ark.....	40	300
All other hospitals.....	30	1, 913
Total.....	.....	2, 367

The amounts estimated for the payment of commutation of rations are paid to the surgeon in charge of each hospital concerned.

The total number of rations provided for by the above estimate is:

At the rate of \$0.20 per day= 6,588
 .30 per day=700,158
 .40 per day=109,800
 .50 per day= 47,580
 .65 per day= 2,196

The number of men estimated to be sick during fiscal year 1916 is divided into arms of the service as follows:

Line of the Army (including Indian scouts).....	1, 882
Porto Rico regiment of infantry.....	16
Corps of engineers.....	48
Ordnance Department.....	18
Signal Corps.....	37
Post noncommissioned staff (Quartermaster Corps).....	10
Hospital Corps.....	95
Quartermaster Corps.....	112
West Point detachment.....	16
Philippine scouts.....	133
Total.....	2, 367

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$57,177.07 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that the estimate of \$280,502.40 for fiscal year 1916 is based on the cost for 1914, and the increase in the estimated strength of the Army for 1916 over the strength for 1914. The approximate strength for fiscal year 1914 was 93,939, while the estimated strength for fiscal year 1916 is 100,509, an increase of 6,570.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$5,292.40 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the increase in the estimated strength of the Army for fiscal year 1916 over the strength appropriated for in 1915. The strength for 1915, on which the appropriation was based, was 99,464, while the estimated strength is 100,509, an increase of 1,045.

[Item No. 8 9k for payments of commutation of rations to applicants for enlistment while held under observation.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$4, 157. 20
Philippine Islands.....	428. 00
Total.....	4, 585. 20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914: Included in S 9j.	
Fiscal year 1915.....	547. 50

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	549. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	4, 036. 20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1. 50

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	5
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid...	336
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0. 30
Total estimate.....	\$549. 00

The authority for above estimate is contained in the previous appropriation act. The rate of \$0.30 is the usual rate of commutation paid at general hospitals.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$4,036.20 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that the estimate for fiscal year 1916 is based on an average daily number of 5 men for 366 days at 30 cents per day, making a cost of \$549, while the cost for fiscal year 1914 is for approximately 42 men for 365 days at 30 cents per day, which is \$4,585.20, or a decrease in 1916 estimate over cost for 1914 of \$4,036.20.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$1.50 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to there being one more day in the fiscal year 1916 than in 1915. As the appropriation for 1915 and estimate for 1916 are both based on 5 men, there is an increase of 5 men for 1 day at 30 cents per day, making a cost of \$1.50.

[Item No. S 9l, for payment of commutation of rations to military convicts sick in hospital.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$4,362.00
Philippine Islands.....	97.60
Total.....	4,459.60

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	Included in S 9j.
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$4,818.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	5,595.58
Philippine Islands.....	223.82
Total.....	5,819.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,359.80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriated fiscal year 1915.....	1,001.40

Remarks.

Enlisted men, civilians, etc., for whom it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid.....	58
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued or commutation paid..	366
Estimated cost per ration, meal, or rate of commutation.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	\$5,819.40

This estimate is based on approximately 2 per cent of the general prisoners at military posts and stations, which under S li, S 9h, and S 9l are estimated to total 2,600 men. The prisoners estimated for under the latter item (S 9l) receive \$0.30 per ration, and estimate is based on a total of 19,398 rations.

The cost of rations for general prisoners sick in hospital is paid to the surgeon in charge.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$1,359.80 as compared with the cost for 1914 is due to the fact that it is estimated there will be an average daily number of 53 military convicts sick in hospital during the fiscal year 1916. This number, at 30 cents per day for 366 days, makes a total of \$5,819.40. The cost for 1914 of \$4,459.60 is for approximately 41 men for 365 days, at 30 cents per day, which is \$1,359.80 less than estimate for 1916.

The increase in the estimate for 1916 of \$1,001.40, as compared with the appropriation for 1915, is due to an increase of 9 men in estimate for 1916 over 1915, at 30 cents per day, making a cost of \$985.50. There is also 1 more day in 1916 than in 1915, which for 53 men at 30 cents per day makes a cost of \$15.90, or a total increase of \$1,001.40.

[Item No. S 10, advertising.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$593.53
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	5,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,923.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	1,923.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916, more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,329.47
Estimate fiscal year 1916, less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,077.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

The increase in the estimate of 1916 of \$1,329.47 as compared with the cost of 1914 is in part due to a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury which requires formal written contracts to be made in cases of all purchases in excess of \$500, which were formerly made under written proposal and acceptance, and will likely increase the amount of advertising. In view of this it is considered that the \$1,923 estimated for 1916, being an increase of \$1,329.47 over the cost for 1914, will be required. And, it may also be stated that the amount required for advertising purposes varies from year to year, depending upon the exigencies of the service.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$3,077 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is for the reason that \$5,000 having been found to be more than was necessary, the estimate for 1916 was submitted for \$1,923, or a reduction of \$3,077.

[Item No. 8 11, for providing prizes to be established by the Secretary of War for enlisted men of the Army who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$180.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 900.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,020.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 300.00

Remarks.

Under date of January 12, 1906, the Commissary General recommended to the Secretary of War, in order to stimulate the interest of the enlisted men who are students in the schools for bakers and cooks, that small monetary prizes be offered the men in each graduating class who pass the best competitive examination, and requested that Congress be asked to provide the amount of \$900 in the next annual appropriation bill for this purpose. This was approved and a clause covering it inserted in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1907, the prizes to be established by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, under date of July 12, 1906, approved the following recommendation of the Commissary General:

That \$150 be allotted for each of the six graduations from the school during the year. Each allotment of \$150 to be divided among the several schools pro rata, according to the number of enlisted men, bakers and cooks, graduated each term. The amount thus allotted each school for its graduating class of cooks and bakers to be divided into prizes as follows:

Three-tenths of such amount as first prize for cooks, three-tenths of such amount as first prize for bakers, two-tenths of such amount as second prize for cooks, two-tenths of such amount as second prize for bakers; and under date of June 11, 1907, the officers in charge of the various schools were informed that the following rules had been adopted for awarding of prizes to the graduates in baking and cooking upon completion of the respective courses:

Bakers:

First prize..... \$15
Second prize..... 10

Cooks:

First prize..... 15
Second prize..... 10

The sizes of the different classes not to effect the amount of the prize provided the degree of efficiency obtained by the prize winner is such as to warrant a prize

being given. In certain cases, even in a large class, the degree of efficiency obtained by the first men might not be so high as to warrant a prize, and in these cases a second prize should be awarded, or, if the conditions warranted it, none at all.

The estimate of \$900 to furnish prizes for enlisted men who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks was to provide \$300 for each one of the schools, located, respectively, at Washington Barracks, D. C., Fort Riley, Kans., and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., making the total of \$900; but since the last estimate another school has been established in the Hawaiian Department, and the additional \$300 is intended to provide prizes for that school.

The increase in the estimate of 1916 of \$1,020 as compared with the cost for 1914 arises from the fact that only the small amount of \$180 was required to provide prizes during the fiscal year 1914, due to the concentration of troops on the Mexican border and the sending of troops to Vera Cruz, Mexico, the greater portion of the personnel of the schools for bakers and cooks being in the field, and for that reason only a small number of prizes were awarded. It is assumed that during the fiscal year 1916 conditions will be normal, except that another school has been established in the Hawaiian Department, for which \$300 additional will be required.

The increase in the estimate of 1916 of \$300 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is because that when the appropriation for 1914 was made there were only three schools for bakers and cooks, one each at Washington Barracks, D. C., Fort Riley, Kans., and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Since that time an additional school has been established in the Hawaiian Department, for which the \$300 additional will be required.

The increase of \$300 in the estimate of 1916 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that when the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was made there were only three schools for bakers and cooks, one each at Washington Barracks, D. C., Fort Riley, Kans., and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Since that time another school has been established in the Hawaiian Department, for which the \$300 additional estimated for is intended.

[Item No. 8 12, other necessary expenses incident to.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$94,196.42	\$42,702.62	\$138,899.04
Philippine Islands.....	24,122.30	3,337.72	27,460.02
Total.....	118,318.72	46,040.34	166,359.06

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$129,813.61
Fiscal year 1915.....	76,822.72

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$35,857.40	\$14,800.00	\$50,657.40
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00	1,300.00	21,300.00
Total.....	55,857.40	16,100.00	71,957.40

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$94,401.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	57,856.21
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,865.32

Remarks.

For explanatory notes, see subitems 12a to 12h, inclusive.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. S 12a (see item S 12b), purchase of subsistence supplies.]

Remarks.

No specific amount is estimated for under this item, as the amount is included in the total under S 12b.

[Item No. S 12b (includes items S 12a, 12c, 12d, 12e), testing subsistence supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States	\$28,840. 12
Philippine Islands.....	2,506. 01
Total.....	31,346. 13

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	6,631. 39
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States	1,200. 00
Philippine Islands.....	300. 00
Total.....	1,500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	29,846. 13
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,131. 39
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

This item includes an amount not only for the purchase of testing apparatus, chemicals, and salt for rebrining, but for any requirements under S 12a, 12c, 12d, and 12e.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$29,846.13 as compared with the cost for 1914 is principally due to the fact that during a large part of the year the cost of ice for use on transports was charged to items hereunder, but since November, 1913, has been charged to the transportation appropriation, and also to the fact that under conditions existing now more purchases are made locally at posts (formerly made at depots), which are not equipped with apparatus, chemicals, etc., and do not make the elaborate tests depots are prepared to make and do make.

The decrease in the estimate for 1916 of \$5,131.39 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is also due to the reasons as above stated.

[Item No. S 12c, care and preservation of subsistence supplies.]

Remarks.

No specific amount is included under this item, as the amount is included in the total under S 12b.

[Item No. S 12d, issue and sale of subsistence supplies.]

Remarks.

No specific amount is included under this item, as the amount is included in the total under S 12b.

[Item No. S 12e, accounting for subsistence supplies.]

Remarks.

No specific amount is included under this item, as the amount is included in the total under S 12b.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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(Item No. 8 12f, customs duties on subsistence supplies.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: Philippine Islands..... \$831. 71

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	10, 687. 90
Fiscal year 1915.....	4, 965. 32

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	168. 29
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	9, 687. 90
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3, 965. 32

Remarks.

Items on which customs duties are ordinarily collected in the Philippine Islands are currants, gelatin, handkerchiefs, tapioca, puffed rice, nutmegs, linen textiles. If matches, tobacco, and toilet preparations (in which, exclusive of water, alcohol forms the principal ingredient) are not purchased by the Government in the Philippines, they would be subject to duty if procured in this country and sent to the Philippines.

No customs duties are paid in the United States on foreign products for use in connection with the subsistence of the Army.

The slight increase in the estimate of 1916 of \$168.29, as compared with the cost of 1914, is made simply as a margin of safety, as the purchase of additional supplies in the United States may be made, depending upon circumstances, which would require the payment of customs duties.

In explanation of the decrease in the estimate of 1916 of \$9,687.90, as compared with the appropriation for 1914, it should be stated that when the estimate for 1914 was prepared it was contemplated that a large quantity of articles on which customs duties were chargeable would be purchased in the United States, but quantities of such articles were procured locally in the Philippine Islands, as they could be purchased to advantage there; and no customs duties are collectible on them, as the amount of the duty is included in the cost of the article.

The same explanation as above as to the decrease of \$3,965.32 in the estimate of 1916 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is true, as the cost for 1914 was not available when the 1915 estimate was made, and upon which the appropriation for that year was based.

(Item No. 8 12g, losses on subsistence stores.)

Cost, fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$94, 196. 43
Philippine Islands.....	24, 122. 30
Total.....	118, 318. 72

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	97, 994. 32
Fiscal year 1915.....	58, 857. 40

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	35, 857. 40
Philippine Islands.....	20, 000. 00
Total.....	55, 857. 40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	62, 461. 32
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1914.....	42, 136. 92
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

Losses occur through theft, fire, and deterioration, and the supplies are taken up and dropped in accordance with paragraphs 205 and 206, Subsistence Manual, 1910.

Losses on subsistence stores for the fiscal years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, were as follows:

1911.....	\$27,479.02	1913.....	\$31,421.79
1912.....	23,242.53	1914.....	118,318.72

The decrease in the estimate of 1916 of \$62,461.32 as compared with the cost of 1914, is due to the unusual losses which occurred in 1914, which it was thought would not occur in 1916, and the estimate for the latter year was therefore very materially reduced.

The decrease in the estimate of 1916 of \$42,136.92, as compared with the appropriation for the fiscal year 1914 is due practically to the same causes assigned to the above—that the large losses of 1914 will probably not occur in 1916.

EXPLANATION OF LOSSES.

There were heavy losses due to stores being ordered shipped to Hawaii for a reserve and owing to climatic conditions, and to save total loss they had to be returned to San Francisco and sold at a loss amounting to approximately \$38,000. There were unusual losses which occurred in rice and other stores in Manila, amounting to about \$12,000. There were also considerable losses in reserve stores at Corregidor Island (Fort Mills) amounting to approximately \$4,000. In Alaska there were unusual losses due to trying climatic conditions, amounting to about \$2,500. There were large losses at Vera Cruz amounting to approximately \$6,500. There was a loss in emergency rations at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, amounting to about \$800, and there were other large losses, generally due to trying and unusual conditions, that existed during a large part of 1914, due to a withdrawal of troops from posts, supply of troops in the field, etc.

[Item No. 8 12h, hire of employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$13,862.50
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	14,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	14,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	13,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	262.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	900.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	900.00

Remarks.

Compensation of civilian employees as follows:

4 meat inspectors, at \$2,000 per annum.....	8,000
1 meat inspector, at \$1,800 per annum.....	1,800
1 inspector of supplies, at \$1,400 per annum.....	1,400
2 inspectors of supplies, at \$1,200 per annum.....	2,400
	<hr/>
	13,600

The decrease in the estimate of 1916 of \$262.50 as compared with the cost of 1914 is because one inspector of supplies at \$900 per annum is not estimated for in 1916, but was employed for a short time in 1914.

The decrease in the estimate of 1916 of \$900 as compared with the appropriation for 1914 is because one inspector of supplies less is provided for in 1916 than was in the appropriation for 1914.

The decrease in the estimate of 1916 of \$900 as compared with the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that one inspector of supplies less is provided for in 1916.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps. I see you have made a decrease there.

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$86,456.06; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the best you can do on that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think it is, Mr. Chairman. I have a proposition in here—and you will come to it directly—which will enable us to make a further reduction in this appropriation.

(The details of this estimate are as follows:)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

No.	Items.	United States.			Philippine Islands.			Total United States and Philippine Islands.
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	
1	Care and protection.....	\$52,000.00	\$13,572.28	\$65,572.28	\$16,967.60	\$150.00	\$17,117.60	\$82,689.89
2	Stoves.....	4,000.00		4,000.00				4,000.00
3	Heating apparatus.....			83,541.00				83,541.00
4	Ranges.....	38,350.00		38,350.00	5,563.73		5,563.73	38,913.73
5	Stoves, cooking.....	100.00		100.00	390.00		390.00	490.00
6	Coffee roasters.....							
7	Appliances.....	30,000.00	27,000.00	57,000.00	8,341.30		8,341.30	65,341.30
8	Repairs and maintenance.....	109,006.00		109,006.00	6,859.88		6,859.88	115,865.88
9	Candles.....	7,000.00		7,000.00	2,653.87		2,653.87	9,653.87
10	Matches.....	4,000.00		4,000.00	2,126.40		2,126.40	6,126.40
11	Heat.....	2,069,000.00		2,069,000.00	118,401.20		118,401.20	2,187,401.20
12	Fuel for modern batteries.....	663,000.00	49,616.00	714,616.00	124,395.57	2,120.00	126,515.57	841,131.57
13	Engine supplies.....	80,000.00		80,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	110,000.00
14	Engine supplies.....	14,000.00		14,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	19,000.00
15	Post bakeries.....	4,000.00	6,488.50	10,488.50	5,336.17		5,336.17	15,824.67
16	Bake ovens.....	22,200.00		22,200.00				22,200.00
17	Ice machines.....	7,500.00	1,176.00	8,676.00				8,676.00
18	Ice machines, maintenance of.....	7,000.00		7,000.00	90,000.00		90,000.00	97,000.00
19	Cold storage.....	50,000.00		50,000.00	75,000.00		75,000.00	125,000.00
20	Ice (for organizations).....	5,000.00		5,000.00	2,500.00		2,500.00	7,500.00
21	Ice (for issue to offices).....	10,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00	15,000.00
22	Ice (for preservation of stores).....	1,000.00	22,450.00	23,450.00	1,176.80		1,176.80	24,626.80
23	Laundries, construction of.....	11,500.00		11,500.00	3,500.00		3,500.00	15,000.00
24	Laundries, maintenance of.....	35,000.00		35,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	45,000.00
25	Laundry materials (for general prisoners).....	125,500.00		125,500.00	99,500.00		99,500.00	225,000.00
26	Laundry materials (for applicants for enlistment).....	1,000.00		1,000.00	500.00		500.00	1,500.00
27	Soap.....	150.00		150.00	100.00		100.00	250.00
28	Hire of employees.....	7,000.00		7,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	8,000.00
29	Furniture.....	1,200.00		1,200.00	200.00		200.00	1,400.00
30	Text books.....	30,000.00		30,000.00	4,819.63		4,819.63	34,819.63
31	Equipment.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	2,931.04		2,931.04	12,931.04
32	Commercial papers.....	2,980,000.00		2,980,000.00	514,762.00		514,762.00	3,494,762.00
33	Market reports.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,274.43		1,274.43	3,274.43
34	Tableware.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,194.78		1,194.78	3,194.78
35	Meat turniture.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,946.80		1,946.80	3,946.80
36	Forage.....	105,000.00		105,000.00				105,000.00
37	Salt.....							
38	Vinegar.....							
39	Bedding.....							
40								

41	Seeds.....	400.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....	60.00	460.00
42	Implements.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	25.00	1,025.00
43	Labor.....	700.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	1,450.00
44	Expenses incident thereto..	150.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	900.00
45	Straw.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	20,107.95	.....	20,107.95	2,500.00
46	Stationary.....	70,000.00	.....	.....	4,530.00	.....	4,530.00	90,107.95
47	Typewriters.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	16,530.00
48	Blank books.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	1,100.00
49	Blank forms.....	800.00	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	22,500.00
50	Certificates.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900.00
51	Printing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000.00
	Total.....	6,647,656.00	202,843.79	6,850,499.79	1,215,774.15	2,270.00	1,218,044.15	8,068,543.94

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Cost for fiscal year 1914.			Estimate for fiscal year 1916.			Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.					
		Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.	Increase.			Decrease.		
								Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.
1	Care and protection.	\$58,347.94	\$10,308.05	\$68,655.99	\$52,000.00	\$13,572.29	\$65,572.29		\$3,264.24	\$3,264.24	\$6,347.94		\$6,347.94
2	Stoves.	3,683.08		3,683.08	4,000.00		4,000.00	\$316.92		316.92			
3	Heating apparatus.	83,325.40	83,325.40	166,650.80				215.60		215.60			
4	Ranges.	48,581.00		48,581.00	33,350.00		33,350.00				15,231.00		15,231.00
5	Stoves, cooking.	70.00		70.00	100.00		100.00	30.00		30.00			
6	Co. ice roasters.												
7	Appliances.	31,617.64		31,617.64	30,000.00	27,000.00	57,000.00						
8	Repairs and maintenance.	99,792.88		99,792.88	109,000.00		109,000.00	9,213.12		9,213.12	1,617.64		1,617.64
9	Candles.	7,916.60		7,916.60	7,000.00		7,000.00				916.60		916.60
10	Matches.	3,908.88		3,908.88	4,000.00		4,000.00	91.12		91.12			
11	Light.	2,089,110.12		2,089,110.12	2,089,000.00		2,089,000.00				110.12		110.12
12	Fuel for modern batteries.	663,795.31	56,809.11	720,604.42	666,000.00	48,616.00	714,616.00	2,204.69		2,204.69	\$6,193.11		8,198.11
13	Engine supplies.	76,113.36		76,113.36	80,000.00		80,000.00						
14	Post batteries.	14,451.92		14,451.92	14,000.00		14,000.00	3,866.64		3,866.64			
15	Post batteries.	4,451.34	20,069.21	24,520.73	4,000.00	6,468.50	10,468.50						
16	Bake ovens.	8,672.84		8,672.84	22,200.00		22,200.00	13,527.16		13,527.16	551.54		14,132.25
17	Ice machines.	12,035.75	4,261.50	16,297.25	7,500.00	1,176.00	8,676.00				3,085.50		3,085.50
18	Ice machines, maintenance.	7,735.00		7,735.00	7,000.00		7,000.00				4,595.75		4,595.75
19	Cold storage.	52,413.16		52,413.16	50,000.00		50,000.00				735.00		735.00
20	Ice (for organizations).	4,739.32		4,739.32	5,000.00		5,000.00	265.68		265.68			
21	Ice (for preservation of stores).	9,160.00		9,160.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	840.00		840.00			
22	Laundry, construction of.	4,495.30	23,198.75	27,694.05	4,000.00	22,460.00	26,460.00						
23	Laundry, maintenance of.	4,820.00		4,820.00	4,000.00		4,000.00				3,495.30		3,495.30
24	Laundry materials (for general).										820.00		820.00
25	Laundry materials (for general).	11,574.92		11,574.92	11,500.00		11,500.00				74.92		74.92
26	Laundry materials (for appli-ments for enlistment).	987.48		987.48	1,000.00		1,000.00	12.52		12.52			
27	Soap.	39,954.56		39,954.56	35,000.00		35,000.00				4,954.56		4,954.56
28	Line of employees.	134,682.99		134,682.99	125,000.00		125,000.00				9,682.99		9,682.99
29	Furniture.	887.86		887.86	500.00		500.00				387.86		387.86
30	Text books.	700.00		700.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	300.00		300.00			
31	Paper.	110.00		110.00	150.00		150.00	40.00		40.00			
32	Equipment.	6,860.00		6,860.00	7,000.00		7,000.00	110.00		110.00			

33	Commercial papers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[illegible]

35	Tables are.	28,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
36	Mess furniture.	9,000.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
37	Forage.	2,885,000.00	2,885,000.00	2,980,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
38	Salt.	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
39	Vinegar.	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
40	Bearding.	106,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	105,000.00	100.00	100.00
41	Seeds.	500.00	500.00	400.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
42	Implements.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
43	Labor.	1,200.00	1,200.00	150.00	700.00	700.00	50.00	50.00
44	Expenses incident thereto.	200.00	200.00	150.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
45	Stationery.	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
46	Typewriters.	14,000.00	14,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
47	Blank books.	12,000.00	12,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
48	Blank forms.	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	400.00	400.00
49	Certificates.	40.00	40.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	400.00	400.00
50	Printing.	49,600.00	49,600.00	50,000.00	400.00	400.00	2,294.79	2,294.79
51	Total.	6,574,535.15	6,573,669.85	6,647,656.00	202,843.79	61,286.73	112,750.00	112,750.00
	Total decrease.							
	Net increase.							

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1	Care and protection.	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$16,967.60	\$150.00	\$17,117.60	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$3,032.40	\$3,032.40
2	Stoves.									
3	Heating apparatus.									
4	Ranges.	20,000.00	20,000.00	5,563.73	5,563.73	390.00	190.00	14,436.27	14,436.27	14,436.27
5	Stoves, cooking.	200.00	200.00	390.00						
6	Coffee roasters.									
7	Appliances.	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,341.30	8,341.30	4,341.30	4,341.30			
8	Repairs and maintenance.	1,200.00	1,200.00	6,859.88	6,859.88	5,659.88	5,659.88			
9	Candles.	1,400.00	1,400.00	2,653.87	2,653.87	1,253.87	1,253.87			
10	Matches.	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,126.40	2,126.40	926.40	926.40			
11	Heat.	100,000.00	100,000.00	118,401.20	118,401.20	18,401.20	18,401.20			
12	Light.	125,000.00	124,900.00	124,395.57	124,395.57	5,515.57	5,515.57			
13	Fuel for modern batteries.	26,000.00	26,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			
14	Engine supplies.	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	500.00			
15	Post bakeries.	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,336.17	5,336.17	2,836.17	2,836.17			
16	Bake ovens.	5,000.00	5,000.00							
17	Ice machines.	3,000.00	3,000.00							
18	Ice machines, maintenance.	94,000.00	94,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00			
19	Cold storage.	65,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00			
20	Ice (for organizations).	7,500.00	7,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00			
21	Ice (for issue to offices).									
22	Ice (for preservation of stores).									
23	Laundries, construction of.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,176.80	1,176.80			
24	Laundries, maintenance of.	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,176.80	1,176.80			

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Continued.

No.	Items.	Apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.			Estimate for fiscal year 1916.			Estimate for 1916 compared with apportionment for 1915.		
		Current require-ments.	New construction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construction.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.
								Current require-ments.	New construction.		Total.
25	Laundry materials (for general prisoners).	\$2,300.00		\$2,300.00	\$500.00		\$500.00		\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
26	Laundry materials (for applicants for enlistment).									
27	Soap.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
28	Hire of employees.	20,000.00		20,000.00	99,500.00		99,500.00		\$79,500.00	\$79,500.00
29	Furniture.....	600.00		600.00	500.00		500.00		100.00	100.00
30	Textbooks.....	400.00		400.00	500.00		500.00		100.00	100.00
31	Paper.....	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00			
32	Equipment.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00
33	Commercial papers				200.00		200.00			
34	Market reports									
35	Tableware.....	4,885.00		4,885.00	4,819.63		4,819.63		65.37	75.37
36	Mess furniture.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	2,931.04		2,931.04		931.04	931.04
37	Forage.....	675,000.00		675,000.00	514,762.00		514,762.00		160,238.00	160,238.00
38	Salt.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,274.43		1,274.43		274.43	274.43
39	Vinegar.....	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,194.78		1,194.78		6.22	6.22
40	Bedding.....	40,000.00		40,000.00	17,966.80		17,966.80		22,033.20	22,033.20
41	Seeds.....				60.00		60.00		60.00	60.00
42	Implements				25.00		25.00		25.00	25.00
43	Labor.....				750.00		750.00		750.00	750.00
44	Expenses incident thereto.				750.00		750.00		750.00	750.00
45	Straw.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	500.00		500.00		500.00	500.00
46	Stationery.....	18,000.00		18,000.00	20,107.95		20,107.95		2,107.95	2,107.95
47	Printers.....	6,800.00		6,800.00	4,530.00		4,530.00		2,270.00	2,270.00
48	Blank books.....	8,000.00		8,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		7,000.00	7,000.00
49	Black cards.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	2,500.00		2,500.00		7,500.00	7,500.00
50	Certificates.....	100.00		100.00	100.00		100.00			
51	Printing.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00
	Total.....	1,288,985.00	\$17,900.00	1,306,795.00	1,215,774.15	\$2,270.00	1,218,044.15	\$152,664.04	\$152,664.04	\$152,664.04
	Increase.....									
	Net decrease.....									
				88,750.80						88,750.80

Summary of estimate, regular supplies, fiscal year 1916.

*Cost, fiscal year 1914	\$8,261,481.36
Estimate, fiscal year 1916	8,068,543.94
Decrease in estimate for the fiscal year 1916, as compared with the cost for fiscal year 1914.....	192,937.42

Estimate for fiscal year 1916 compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.

Current requirements:	
United States, cost, 1914.....	\$6,668,049.99
Philippine Islands, cost, 1914.....	1,317,464.35
	<u>\$7,985,509.34</u>
United States, estimate, 1916.....	6,647,656.00
Philippine Islands, estimate, 1916.....	1,215,774.15
	<u>7,863,430.15</u>
Net decrease account current requirements in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.....	<u>122,079.19</u>
New construction:	
United States, cost, 1914.....	197,972.02
Philippine Islands, cost, 1914.....	78,000.00
	<u>275,972.02</u>
United States, estimate, 1916.....	202,843.79
Philippine Islands, estimate, 1916.....	2,270.00
	<u>205,113.79</u>
Net decrease account new construction in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.....	<u>70,858.23</u>
Net decrease, current requirements, in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.....	122,079.19
Net decrease, new construction, in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.....	70,858.23
Total net decrease in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.....	<u>192,937.42</u>

Comparison of estimate for fiscal year 1916, with appropriation for fiscal year 1915.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1915.....	\$8,155,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916.....	8,068,543.94
Decrease in estimate for fiscal year 1916, as compared with appropriation for fiscal year 1915.....	86,456.06

Estimate for fiscal year 1916, compared with appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

Current requirements:	
United States, appropriation, 1915.....	\$6,574,535.15
Philippine Islands, appropriation, 1915.....	1,288,895.00
	<u>\$7,863,430.15</u>
Total.....	
United States, estimate, 1916.....	6,647,656.00
Philippine Islands, estimate, 1916.....	1,215,774.15
	<u>7,863,430.15</u>
Total.....	<u>7,863,430.15</u>

New construction:

United States, appropriation, 1915.....	\$273, 669. 85	
Philippine Islands, appropriation, 1915.....	17, 900. 00	
Total.....		\$291, 569. 85
United States, estimate, 1916.....	202, 843. 79	
Philippine Islands, estimate, 1916.....	2, 276. 00	
Total.....		205, 113. 79
Net decrease, new construction, in estimate for 1916 as compared with appropriation for 1915.....		86, 456. 06
Total net decrease (new construction) in estimate for the fiscal year 1916 as compared with appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.....		86, 456. 06

[Item R. S. 1, care and protection of regular supplies of the Quartermaster Corps.]

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated under each item are as follows:

	United States	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item 1. Miscellaneous supplies and services.....	\$47, 000. 00	\$16, 627. 60	\$63, 627. 60
Item 1a. Reservation fences, construction of.....	13, 572. 29	150. 00	13, 722. 29
Item 1b. Reservation fences, repair of.....	5, 000. 00	340. 00	5, 340. 00
Total.....	65, 572. 29	17, 117. 60	82, 689. 89

The detailed explanation of necessity for the above items will be found in notes under each subitem.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$40, 000. 00	\$25, 572. 29	\$65, 572. 29
Philippine Islands.....	12, 627. 60	4, 490. 00	17, 117. 60
Total United States and Philippine Islands.....	52, 627. 60	30, 062. 29	82, 689. 89
Item 1.....	52, 627. 60	11, 000. 00	63, 627. 60
Item 1a.....		13, 722. 29	13, 722. 29
Item 1b.....		5, 340. 00	5, 340. 00
Total.....	52, 627. 60	30, 062. 29	82, 689. 89

[Item No. R. S. 1, care and protection of regular supplies of the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$48, 210. 56	\$6, 000. 00	\$54, 210. 56
Philippine Islands.....	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	18, 000. 00
Total.....	57, 210. 56	15, 000. 00	72, 210. 56

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$54, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	61, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$40,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$47,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	12,627.60	4,000.00	16,627.60
Total.....	52,627.60	11,000.00	63,627.60

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$8,582.96
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 9,627.60
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 2,627.60

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles and materials as dunnage, paulins, cargo covers, lime, boxes, lumber, nails for temporary shelter, platform, counter and wagon scales, weights, measures, utensils, paper bags, tools, buckets, and such other class A, B, and D supplies as may be required.

The services to be procured under this item consist of the hire of such nonpersonal services as may be required.

United States: Estimate is made for \$47,000 under this item, which is \$7,210.56 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$6,000 more than the apportionment (\$41,000) for the fiscal year 1915. Decrease as compared with cost for fiscal year 1914 is made for the reason that this cost represents a large quantity of supplies that were purchased for troops on the Mexican border, which will not be required under normal conditions. No new construction included in this item.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$16,627.60, which is the amount estimated by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1914. Estimate is \$1,372.40 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914 and \$3,372.40 less than that for the fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. R. S. 1a, reservation fences, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$10,308.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 25,000.00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 16,067.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... 13,572.29
 Philippine Islands..... 150.00
 Total..... 13,722.29

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 3,264.29
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914 11,277.71
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915 2,344.71

Remarks.

* The services to be procured under this item consist of such job and contract services as may be required for construction of fences for the protection of the reservations upon which posts are located.

United States: Estimate herewith submitted is for \$13,572.29 for services (Class IV, new construction) required in the construction of reservation fences.

The following is a list of work contemplated during the fiscal year 1915, viz:

Fort Sill, Okla., purchase of fence around reservation (51 miles)..... \$4,590.00

NOTE.—This item is included in the 1916 estimate in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War dated January 13, 1913. The amount is required to reimburse funds to the Apache prisoners of war, and a special item to be inserted in the bill for

this amount in order that this purchase may be legally made. This same item was included in the estimate for the fiscal year 1915, but no special provision having been inserted in the bill therefor this amount could not be expended for this purpose. All correspondence connected with this matter follows in the notes under this item.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., construction of wire fence around reservation.....	\$6,561.73
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., wire fence in east side of reservation.....	545.56
Fort Barry, Cal., new fence on reservation boundary.....	1,875.00
Total.....	13,572.29

With the funds allotted for the fiscal year 1915 it is intended to construct reservation fences as follows:

Front Royal, Va., construction of two entrance gates to the reservation...	\$1,000.00
The construction of two entrance gates is necessary in connection with the erection of 12,000 rods of fencing estimated for under "Barracks and quarters" appropriation.	
Fort Sam Houston, Tex., erection of fencing around maneuver field, etc., recently purchased, and at east end of former purchase in 1906, pertaining to the military reservation of Fort Sam Houston, comprising 674 acres.....	2,863.00
Estimate covers a woven-wire fence to inclose tract recently purchased; and east end of purchase of 1906, comprising 674 acres. This is approximately \$4 per acre. One end of the 1906 purchase is fenced, leaving approximately 18,884 feet of fencing still to be done. Estimated cost of woven-wire fencing, including posts and gates in place, \$4.15 per rod. Bids are usually invited for this work.	
Jackson Barracks, La., construction of iron picket fence.....	5,000.00
This estimate was originally submitted in the sum of \$11,955 and was evidently based upon a wrought-iron picket fence of a very expensive pattern. It is thought that a suitable wire fence of a standard manufacture could be placed along that portion of the reservation fronting on the public streets at a cost of \$3,500, and that an ordinary barbed-wire fence will answer all purposes for the remainder of the reservation. This, it is thought, will cost about \$1,500, making a total of \$5,000. Estimate is for a substantial iron picket fence, 7,000 linear feet, at rate of \$1.70 per linear foot, in place.	
Fort McKinley, Me., construction of a reservation fence of woven wire, and gateway at entrance to reservation.....	2,614.00
The present barbed-wire fence is reported to be old and in a dilapidated condition. Estimate is for a woven fence, with concrete posts and gateway, approximately 4,100 feet, at 45 cents per foot, gate at \$400.	
Total.....	11,497.00

During the fiscal year 1914 fences were constructed as follows:

Fort Canby.....	\$1,044.00
Fort Huachuca.....	3,621.00
Philadelphia depot.....	2,896.80
Fort Wadsworth.....	3,284.55
Total.....	10,846.35

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated (\$150) is the same amount as that called for by the Philippine authorities, details of estimate not being given.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 18, 1912.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: Commanding general, Central Division, Chicago, Ill.
Subject: Appointment board.

1. A board consisting of Col. H. L. Scott, Third Cavalry, representing the War Department; Supt. Ernest Stecker, Kiowa Agency, representing the Interior Depart-

ment, with Maj. George W. Goode, United States Army (retired), in consultation, was appointed to consider the plans necessary for the removal of the Apache prisoners of war from the Fort Sill Reservation, and recommended, among other things, that the fence which surrounds the entire military reservation at Fort Sill should "be appraised and purchased by the Quartermaster Department and the proceeds accrue to these Indians," for the reason that the entire fence, barbed wire and posts, together with the labor involved, was erected by these Apache prisoners of war. The barbed wire was purchased from appropriations for these Indians, the posts were cut and hauled by the Indians themselves, and the fence was erected by the labor of these Indians.

2. The chief, Quartermaster Corps, believes action relating to appraisement and purchase is advisable, and recommends that a board, consisting of the commanding officer, constructing quartermaster, and quartermaster, Fort Sill, superintendent of the Kiowa Agency, and Maj. Goode, be convened for the purpose.

3. The Secretary of the Interior sees no reason why a representative of the Interior Department should be named as a member of the board, as the business in hand concerns the War Department alone.

4. The Secretary of War directs that you appoint a suitable board for the purpose of making appraisement of the value of this fence around the Fort Sill Military Reservation, with a view to its purchase by the War Department.

E. F. LADD, *Adjutant General*.

[First indorsement.]

Headquarters, Central Division, November 22, 1912—Through commanding general, Department of Texas, to the commanding officer, Fort Sill, Okla.

1. A board of officers, consisting of the commanding officer, constructing quartermaster, and quartermaster, Fort Sill, and Maj. George W. Goode, United States Army (retired), is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., to appraise the value of this fence.

2. Proceedings of the board to be forwarded to these headquarters when completed. They should contain a general description of the fence and methods of construction, its entire length, number of poles per mile, number of strands of wire, and approximate dates of construction; also its present state of repair and stability.

3. A blue-print map of the reservation, showing location of fence, should accompany and be a part of the proceedings.

By command of Brig. Gen. Smith:

P. C. MARCH, *Adjutant General*.

FORT SILL, OKLA., December 18, 1912.

Proceedings of a board of officers convened by virtue of the following indorsement from headquarters, Central Division, November 22, 1912, on letter from Adjutant General's Office, November 18, 1912, directing that a suitable board be appointed for the purpose of making appraisement of the value of the fence around the Fort Sill Military Reservation with a view to its purchase by the War Department.

[First indorsement.]

Headquarters, Central Division, November 22, 1912, through commanding general, Department of Texas, to the commanding officer, Fort Sill, Okla.

1. A board of officers consisting of the commanding officer, constructing quartermaster and quartermaster, Fort Sill, and Maj. George W. Goode, United States Army, retired, is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., to appraise the value of this fence.

2. Proceedings of the board to be forwarded to these headquarters when completed. They should contain a general description of the fence, and method of construction, its entire length, number of poles per mile, number of strands of wire, and kind of wire, and approximate dates of construction; also its present state of repairs, and stability.

3. A blue print of reservation, showing location of fence, should accompany and be part of the proceedings.

By command of Brig. Gen. Smith:

P. C. MARCH, *Adjutant General*.

FORT SILL, OKLA., December 14, 1912.

The board met pursuant to the foregoing order, all the members being present.

The members of the board severally and collectively, having inspected the fence in question, and having conferred with cattlemen and other experts on the subject, and after due consideration of such information as was obtainable relative to the dates of construction, etc., finds as follows:

The construction of this fence was begun in 1895 and continued, with some delays and interruptions, until it was finally completed in 1902. The wire was purchased from money appropriated from the Indians, the posts being cut on the reservation, the Indians performing the labor. The original posts have been practically replaced by others bought from the Apache fund; part of the wire has likewise been replaced in the same way. The fence is of twisted barbed wire, four strands; the posts, Bois d'arc, being about 1 rod apart, about 320 to the mile, its total length being 51 miles, more or less.

The fence at present is in good serviceable condition, being of sufficient stability for the purpose intended, i. e., holding the cattle on the reservation.

A blue print of the reservation showing location of fence is appended to this report.

In order to appraise a value for the fence the board has computed the cost of constructing a new fence of this same kind of material, and from the total cost of such fence has deducted the cost of repairs which will be necessary to place the present fence in as good condition as that of a new fence, as follows:

One mile of fence costs for 13 coils wire, at \$2.90.....	\$37. 70
Three hundred and twenty Bois d'arc posts, at 20 cents.....	64. 00
One-third keg staples, at \$3.....	1. 00
Labor: Five men and one team.....	21. 00
Total.....	123. 70
Necessary repairs per mile costs for 100 Bois d'arc posts.....	20. 00
Two coils wire and staples.....	6. 00
Labor.....	7. 00
Total.....	33. 00

Therefore the board finds that the fence in its present condition has a value of \$90 per mile, and does so appraise.

There being no further business, the board then adjourned sine die.

GRANGER ADAMS,
Colonel, 5th Field Arty., *President*.
A. U. FALKNER,
Captain, Q. M. Corps, *Member*.
GEO. W. GOODE,
Major, U. S. Army, *Ret.*, *Recorder*.

[Third indorsement.]

Headquarters, Fort Sill, Okla., December 23, 1912—To the commanding general, Department of Texas.

1. Returned with proceedings of board of officers prescribed in first indorsement and tracings showing reservation boundaries and location of fence inclosed.

—————, Col., 5th F. A. Comdg.

[Fifth indorsement.]

Headquarters, Central Division, December 31, 1912—To The Adjutant General, United States Army, attention invited to third * * * indorsement and proceedings of board of officers herewith, which is approved.

WM. H. CARTER, *Maj. Gen. Comdg.*

[Eighth indorsement.]

JANUARY 13, 1913.

From: Office, Chief, Quartermaster Corps.
To: The Chief of Staff.

1. The report of board of officers convened to appraise the value of the present fence surrounding the reservation at Fort Sill, Okla., states that the fence in question was constructed between 1895 and 1902 by the Indians.

2. The wire fence was purchased from funds pertaining to the Interior Department and the posts being cut on the reservation and the labor of building the same performed by the Indians on the reservation. It also appears that the original posts have been practically replaced by others bought from the Apache fund, and part of the wire has been replaced in the same manner. From the board's appraisal it appears that the cost of material to the Interior Department is as follows:

Cost of wire per mile.....	\$37. 70
Cost of posts per mile.....	64. 00
Cost of staples per mile.....	1. 00

Total cost per mile.....	102. 70
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The board estimates that it will require approximately \$33 per mile to put the fence in first-class condition. Deducting this amount from the cost above referred to, it would appear that \$69.70 per mile is a fair price for this department to transfer to the Interior Department for the fence in question.

3. The board estimates that the fence surrounding the entire military reservation at Fort Sill is 51 miles long; that at the total cost of the material given above, \$69.70, the cost of purchasing this fence would be \$3,554.70.

4. The amount is less per mile than that recommended by the board in view of the fact that the board included in the estimate the cost of labor in the construction of the fence. It is the opinion of this office that as the labor did not cost the Interior Department anything it should not be included in the appraised value of the fence when transferred to this department.

5. As is stated in indorsement of this office of October 15, 1912, it will be necessary in order to purchase this fence to include a special item in the next appropriation bill, as no funds are available for such purpose in the appropriation bill for the present fiscal year nor that of 1914.

6. It is therefore recommended that the proceedings of this board be referred to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior for consideration, and that if the amount recommended in this indorsement for the purchase of the fence is satisfactory to that department that an item be included in the appropriation bill, fiscal year 1915, in the sum of \$3,554.70 for the purchase of the fence and \$1,683 for the necessary material and labor to place the fence in first-class condition.

J. B. ALESHIRE, *Chief, Quartermaster Corps.*

[Ninth Indorsement.]

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, January 16, 1913.—To the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, with the information that an item should be included in the appropriation bill, fiscal year 1915, in the sum of \$3,554.70 for the purchase of the fence, and \$1,683 for the necessary material and labor to repair the same. The return of these papers is desired. By order of the Secretary of War.

H. O. S. HEISTAND, *Adjutant General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1913.

From: Maj. George W. Goode, United States Army (retired), in charge of Apache prisoners of war, Fort Sill, Okla.

To: The Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Reimbursement of Apache prisoners of war for fence around military reservation.

1. After conference on this subject of purchase of this fence, it is understood that the amount it is contemplated to allow is \$3,554.70; whereas the board in its appraisal reported a value of \$90 per mile, after deducting "the cost of repairs which will be necessary to place present fence in as good condition as that of a new fence."

2. Inasmuch as consideration had already been given to the subject of putting the fence in good repair, and also considering the fact that the Indian is entitled to the value of his labor, it is requested that the matter be taken up again, with a view of approval of the original finding of the board, and that the undersigned be informed of the final action in this matter, in order to include the proper amount as an item in estimating the tribal funds pertaining to the Mescalero Apaches.

GEO. W. GOODE, *Major, U. S. A. (Ret.),*
In charge of Apache Prisoners of War.

[First indorsement.]

Office Chief Quartermaster Corps, June 6, 1913.—To the Chief of Staff for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

1. This office, in indorsement dated January 13, 1913, recommended that the value of the fence in question, around the Fort Sill Military Reservation, be fixed at \$69.70 per mile, as against \$90 per mile, the amount recommended by the board; the difference, \$20, representing the cost of labor.

2. This recommendation was based upon the understanding that the fence was constructed out of funds pertaining to the Interior Department, and it was thought that, since the fence was erected entirely by Indian labor, which did not cost the Interior Department anything, the same should not be included in the appraised value of the fence when transferred to the War Department.

3. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War, ninth indorsement, The Adjutant General's office (No. 1975366-A), January 16, 1913, and this office directed to include an item of \$3,554.70, being the total for 51 miles of fence, at \$69.70 per mile, in the estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1915.

4. Inasmuch as it now appears, from a conference with Maj. Goode, that the fence was constructed out of funds pertaining to the Apache prisoners of war and does not in any way pertain to the Interior Department, it is recommended that the original finding of the board be approved and that this office be authorized to change the amount to be included in the 1915 estimates for this purpose from \$3,554.70 to \$4,590, being at the rate of \$90 per mile for 51 miles of fence, as recommended by the board.

5. It is requested that the action taken hereon be communicated to this office, in order that Maj. Goode may be informed thereof.

6. All the original papers on this subject are inclosed herewith.

J. B. ALESHIRE, *Chief, Quartermaster Corps.*

Approved as recommended in first indorsement.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

[Item No. R. B. 1b, reservation fences, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$2, 758. 25
Services.....	1, 379. 13
Total.....	4, 137. 38

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	6, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	5, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	340. 00
Total.....	5, 340. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 202. 62
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	660. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	340. 00

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of such job services as may be required for the repair of reservation fences.

United States: Estimate herewith for \$5,000 is for services (Class IV) required in the repair of reservation fences to meet current requirements. This service is called for on the annual inspection reports of March 1 of each year. The amount estimated for this purpose at the various posts and stations during the fiscal year 1915 was \$15,948, and apportionments amounting to \$4,000 were made for the current fiscal year.

Philippine Islands: The amount called for, \$340, is required to meet current requirements (Class IV services), and is the amount requested by the Philippine authorities for the purpose of repairing reservation fences in the Philippine Islands.

[Item No. R. S. 2, stoves (heating) required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks and quarters, recruiting stations, and the United States military prisons.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$3,683.08

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 6,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 316.92
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 1,000.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be procured under this item consist of various kinds of heating and laundry stoves.

There are approximately 7,570 heating and 1,678 laundry stoves in use at the various posts and recruiting stations in the United States. The average cost of each is about \$12 and the life about 20 years. On this basis it would require approximately \$5,000 per year to replace those which become unserviceable from year to year; but in view of the installation of modern heating apparatus in all new buildings constructed, and in some of the older ones when found economical, the number of heating stoves required to be purchased is correspondingly reduced.

At every post requiring heat, with the possible exception of Fort Sill, there are always certain buildings—such as stable, guardhouses, workshops, noncommissioned officers' quarters, and other minor buildings—where stoves are used. These minor buildings will always be heated by stoves, as in most cases it would not pay to equip them with modern heating systems.

The average cost of heating stoves and laundry stoves purchased during the past five years was as follows:

	Fiscal year—				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Heating stoves, all kinds.....	\$12.13	\$11.25	\$11.03	\$10.85	\$10.11
Laundry stoves, No. 12.....	6.94		6.72		
Laundry stoves, No. 14.....	9.92				

[Item No. R. S. 3, heating apparatus required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks and quarters, recruiting stations, and United States military prisons.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$83,325.40

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 168,655.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 68,704.27

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 83,541.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 215.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 85,114.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 14,836.73

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as brick, cement, stovepipe, heating boilers, etc., required in the installation of heating systems, by purchase of material and hire of labor.

The services to be procured under this item consist of job and contract services required to install heating apparatus in buildings estimated for under the appropriation "Barracks and quarters" and the appropriation "Construction and repair of hospitals"; also for heating apparatus in buildings already constructed, and for central heating plants.

United States: The following is an itemized statement of the purposes for which the above amount will be required:

For heating buildings estimated for under "Barracks and quarters" appropriation	\$22, 738. 00
For heating in hospitals and hospital stewards' quarters	19, 443. 00
For heating in bakeries	1, 050. 00
Total	43, 231. 00
To provide for projects (installation of heating in buildings already constructed)	40, 310. 00
Total	83, 541. 00

All of the amount estimated for the United States will be required for new construction (Class IV services).

The following statement shows projects for which it is intended to install heating apparatus in buildings already constructed, etc.:

Fort Bliss, Tex., replacing stoves in officers' quarters by modern heating systems	\$15, 850. 00
The climatic conditions at this post are such that present quarters are very hard to heat with grates and stoves, and it is believed that, in the interests of economy, the installation of heating plants is essential to health and comfort.	
Fort Sill, Okla., replacing stoves in officers' quarters at old post by modern heating systems	10, 460. 00
Fort Moultrie, S. C., replacing stoves in officers' quarters by modern heating system	14, 000. 00
These heaters have been in service about 10 years and it is believed that new heating plants will have to be provided for these buildings.	
Total	40, 310. 00

During the fiscal year 1914, the following amounts were charged against this item for installation of heating apparatus in buildings already constructed:

Letterman General Hospital, extension oil-burning system	\$1, 484. 00
Presidio of San Francisco, oil burners for bakery	824. 00
Rosecrans, Fort, extension oil-burning system	6, 206. 45
Winfield Scott, Fort, extension oil-burning system to detention barracks ..	2, 630. 00
Schofield Barracks, changing from coal to oil burning, post laundry	1, 772. 50
Fort Bliss, heating in officers' quarters No. 6	927. 00
Fort du Pont, heating in hospital	571. 00
Fort Hamilton, steam heating plant	1, 308. 00
Fort Hancock, steam heating plant	910. 00
Letterman General Hospital, heating in hospital buildings	2, 048. 00
Fort Oglethorpe, heating in officers' quarters	975. 00
Fort Wood, installation heating plant, storehouses	2, 330. 00
Total	21, 985. 95

For the fiscal year 1915 it is contemplated to do the following work with the funds apportioned for this purpose:

Fort McPherson, Ga., installing heating system in 8 barracks (Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26 double). (The present heating systems in these barracks are very old and need replacing)	\$16, 000. 00
Fort Sheridan, Ill., installation of steam heating system in officers' quarters, No. 52 A and B (hospital stewards' quarters). (Steam heating plants should be installed in this building, owing to the latitude of the post)	650. 00
Fort Thomas, Ky., installing new boilers in central heating plant, and making necessary repairs on steam conduits, etc. (Boilers need replacing owing to deterioration of present plant)	10, 000. 00
Fort Williams, Me., installation heating plant in "Mansion," quarters No. 36. (Renewal of heating plant is rendered necessary on account of dilapidated condition of present plant)	1, 400. 00
Fort Greble, R. I., heating noncommissioned officers' quarters Nos. 35 and 36, 26, 6, 7, and 8. (New plants. Heating not heretofore installed in these buildings)	1, 650. 00
Total	29, 700. 00

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. R. S. 4, ranges for cooking and serving food at posts, in the field, and when traveling.]

For the purpose of cost keeping, this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated under each are as follows:

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 4 (supplies) ranges.....	\$20,000.00	\$5,563.73	\$25,563.73
Item R. S. 4a (supplies) field ranges.....	13,350.00	.....	13,350.00
Total.....	33,350.00	5,563.73	38,913.73

The detailed explanation of necessity for the above items will be found in notes under each item.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$19,941.00
Philippine Islands.....	15,000.00
Total.....	34,941.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	34,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	30,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,563.73
Total.....	25,563.73

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	9,377.27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	8,436.27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,436.27

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased ranges and cookstoves for cooking and serving food. There are approximately 5,875 ranges and cookstoves on hand at the present time at posts and stations in the United States, and 1,200 ranges in the Philippine Islands. The average life of ranges has been estimated at between 12 and 15 years, but no time can be definitely fixed at which their usefulness ceases, as it depends upon the service they are put to, the care they receive, and climatic conditions.

The prices at which ranges are issued are as follows: No. 3, \$37.67 each; No. 3a, \$30.22 each; No. 5, \$54.20 each.

There are in stock approximately the following number of ranges: No. 3, 546; No. 3a, 53; No. 5, 594; total 1,193.

There were purchased during the fiscal year 1914: No. 3, 375; No. 3a, 100; No. 5, 375; total 850.

The cost of Army ranges purchased during the past five years was as follows:

	Fiscal year—				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Army range No. 3.....	\$28.86	\$29.45	\$28.60	\$28.60	\$31.40
Army range No. 3a.....	27.07	.....	.....	27.90	31.58
Army range No. 5.....	52.71	45.46	.....	.....	43.79

NOTE.—In view of the large number of ranges on hand, it is believed that the estimate for the United States can be reduced to \$16,000.

The estimate for the Philippine Islands is the same as called for by the department authorities and is nearly \$10,000 less than the apportionment to the Philippine Department for 1914. It is not known how this amount (\$5,563.73) is arrived at by the Philippine authorities, but it is thought to be based upon supplying a certain number of ranges during the fiscal year. It is thought this estimate could be reduced to \$4,000 for the Philippine Islands, if it be desired to cut this estimate.

[Item No. R. S. 4a, field ranges.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:		
United States.....	\$28,640.00	
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00	
Total.....	38,640.00	

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	6,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	30,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	13,350.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	25,290.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,350.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,710.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of the necessary field ranges required for the equipment of troops in the field in accordance with the allowance fixed in the Manual of the Subsistence Department, as amended by General Orders, No. 105, War Department, 1911, as follows:

Unit.	Field range No. 1.	Field range No. 2.
Company.....	1	
Battalion or squadron.....	4	1
Regiment.....	14	4
Brigade (3 regiments).....	42	13
INFANTRY DIVISION.		
Division headquarters.....		2
Infantry (3 brigades, 9 regiments).....	126	39
Cavalry (1 regiment).....	14	4
Artillery (1 brigade, 2 regiments).....	28	7
Engineers (1 battalion, 3 companies).....	6	1
Signal troops (1 battalion, 2 companies, including attached sanitary troops).....	2	1
Sanitary troops (4 ambulance companies, 4 field hospitals, reserve).....	8	3
Ammunition train (5 wagon companies).....		5
Supply train (6 wagon companies).....		6
Pack train.....		
Total.....	184	69
CAVALRY DIVISION.		
Division headquarters.....		2
Cavalry (3 brigades, 9 regiments).....	126	39
Artillery (1 regiment, horse).....	13	3
Engineers (1 battalion, mounted).....	3	1
Signal troops (1 battalion, 2 companies, including attached sanitary troops).....	2	1
Sanitary troops (2 ambulance companies, 2 field hospitals, reserve).....	4	3
Ammunition train (3 wagon companies).....		3
Supply train (3 wagon companies).....		3
Pack trains (2).....		2
Total.....	148	57

There are two sizes of field ranges supplied—the No. 1 having capacity for 150 men costing \$21.25 each, with alamo attachment; and the No. 2, having capacity for

55 men, costing \$12.19 each. Approximately 850 of field ranges No. 1 and 250 of No. 2 are required to equip the Army annually, as the life of these field ranges is approximately one year. Total cost annually, approximately, \$21,110. There are in stock: No. 1, 3,281; No. 2, 1,258.

As it requires about four months to secure a supply of field ranges (which burn out rapidly), an ample supply for contingencies must be kept on hand at depots. A large number of these ranges is required for the troops in camp on the Mexican border.

The cost of field ranges purchased during the past five years was as follows:

	Fiscal year.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Field range No. 1.....	\$13.04	\$11.98	\$9.98	.....	\$9.72
Field range No. 2.....	9.79	8.98	8.08	.....	6.99

[Item No. R. S. 5, cooking stoves for cooking and serving food at posts, in the field, and when traveling.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$70.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00
Total.....	270.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	300.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	300.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	100.00
Philippine Islands.....	390.00
Total.....	490.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	220.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	190.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	190.00

Remarks.

Under this item are provided cooking stoves for detachments, outposts, subposts, etc. These stoves cost about \$10 each. They are not carried in stock, but are purchased as required. They are used at remount depots and other places where small detachments are stationed.

The increase of \$190 is in the Philippine estimate, which is the same as called for by the department authorities.

[Item No. R. S. 6, coffee roasters.]

NOTE.—No estimate submitted. No coffee rosters have been purchased for several years. All coffee is purchased already ground and roasted.

[Item No. R. S. 7, appliances for cooking and serving food at posts, in the field, and when traveling.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$31,617.64
Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00
Total.....	35,617.64

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$32,500. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	30,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	57,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	8,341. 30
Total.....	65,341. 30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	20,722. 66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	32,841. 30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	35,341. 30

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item comprise boilers of various kinds for cooking food, making coffee, etc., cookers, pot covers, bread cutters, kettles, steam-roasting ovens, water, tea, and coffee urns, plate warmers, wrought-iron pan racks, meat choppers, trucks, and bread racks for kitchens, butter cutters, dishwashers, potato peelers, baking pans, kitchen car outfits, portable gas cookers, cooking outfits for company messes, Philippine Scouts and mountain artillery, rolling kitchens, and a miscellaneous lot of utensils known as "range furniture," and such other supplies as may be needed.

United States: Estimate is made for \$57,000, which is \$25,382.56 more than cost for fiscal year 1914 and \$31,000 more than apportionment for fiscal year 1915. Of the amount estimated for, \$30,000 is for supplies to meet current requirements and the remaining \$27,000 for the purchase of new equipment to be held in reserve and for experimental purposes, as follows:

800 cooking outfits for company messes.....	\$5,285. 00
6 kitchen car outfits.....	2,500. 00
20 cooking outfits for mountain artillery.....	1,000. 00
20 cooking outfits for Philippine Scouts.....	615. 00
8 rolling kitchens for experimental purposes.....	17,600. 00
Total.....	27,000. 00

Cooking outfits for company messes are provided under General Order No. 35, War Department, 1914, to be transported with troops in the field. It requires some little time to procure these articles in large quantities, hence it is deemed advisable to hold in reserve a number of these outfits. General Order No. 35 provides as follows:

*Cooking utensils to be transported in field trains.**For each company mess:*

1 cake turner.	} 7 pounds.
1 cleaver, meat.	
1 flour sieve.	
1 fork, meat, large.	
1 knife, butcher.	
1 ladle, soup.	
1 fire irons (or grate), set (20 pounds).	
1 kettle, camp (8 pounds), for every 25 men.	
1 pan, bake, large (8.5 pounds), for every 25 men.	
1 pan, dish (3.8 pounds), for every 50 men.	

There are to be supplied with range furniture in the United States:

4,349 officers, at an average cost of \$11 each.....	\$47,839. 00
1,400 noncommissioned officers, at an average cost of \$10 each.....	14,000. 00
2 sets to each company—1,096 sets, at an average cost of \$22.25.....	24,386. 00
150 Quartermaster Corps messes, at an average cost of \$22.25.....	3,337. 50
150 post-exchange messes, at an average cost of \$22.25 each.....	3,337. 50
Total.....	92,900. 00

The life of these outfits is estimated to be about five years.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$8,341.30, which is \$4,341.30 more than the apportionments for fiscal years 1914 and 1915, but is the same as called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on cost for nine months of the fiscal year 1914.

Recapitulation of item 8 and subitems, estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$78,591.00	\$30,415.00	\$109,006.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,579.88	280.00	6,859.88
Total.....	85,170.88	30,695.00	115,865.88
Item 8a.....	35,416.00	24,200.00	59,616.00
Item 8b.....	10,900.00	1,080.00	11,980.00
Item 8c.....	20,674.00	1,300.00	21,974.00
Item 8e.....	2,180.88	200.00	2,380.88
Item 8f.....	16,000.00	3,915.00	19,915.00
Total.....	85,170.88	30,695.00	115,865.88

No estimate submitted under item R. S. 8. All expenditures account repairs and maintenance of heating and cooking appliances are included under the subitems of item 8.

[Item No. R. S. 8a, repair and maintenance of heating apparatus.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$30,000.00
Services.....	21,704.50
Total.....	51,704.50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	64,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	64,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$35,091	\$24,000	\$59,091
Philippine Islands.....	325	200	525
Total.....	35,416	24,200	59,616

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,911.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4,384.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	4,384.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as asbestos, asphaltum, grates, spacing, etc., bars, cement, fire clay, cocks, cold chisels, drills, boiler compound, files, pipe fitting, gaskets, steam gauges, hammers, iron of various kinds, pipe, pokers, polish, scoop shovels, solder, steel valves, washers, and such other supplies (classes A, B, and D) as may be required to meet current requirements.

The services to be procured consist of job and contract services required for the repair and maintenance of heating apparatus.

United States: Of the total of the estimate of the United States (\$59,091) the sum of \$35,091 is estimated to be required to meet current requirements for the purchase of classes A, B, and D supplies, and \$24,000 for the procurement of classes II, III, and IV services.

Philippine Islands. The amount estimated (\$525) is the same as that called for by the department authorities and will be required to meet current requirements.

NOTE.—From information submitted on hearing data sheets it is found that about 2,350 steam plants, 570 hot-water plants, and 340 hot-air plants have been installed up to date for heating purposes and for which repairs are necessary, and addition in thereto there are 12 central plants supplying heat to about 160 buildings, making the total number of plants, counting the buildings heated from central plants, 3,420.

[Item No. R. S. 8b, repair and maintenance of heating stoves.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States.....	\$11,646.76
Philippine Islands.....	700.00
Total.....	12,346.76

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (including ranges and cooking stoves).....	32,400.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	11,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$11,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	700.00	80.00	780.00
Total.....	10,900.00	1,080.00	11,980.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$366.76
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	20,420.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	780.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of stove castings and such articles enumerated under item R. S. 8a, ante, as may be required for the repair of heating stoves.

The services to be procured consist of such job and contract service as may be necessary to properly repair heating stoves.

NOTE.—Appropriation for 1914 includes repair and maintenance of ranges and cooking stoves, item 8c, post.

[Item No. R. S. 8c, repair and maintenance of ranges and cooking stoves.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States.....	\$17,231.52
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (included in item 8b).

Fiscal year 1915, \$17,300.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$16,000.00	\$1,300.00	\$17,300.00
Philippine Islands.....			4,674.00
Total.....			21,974.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,742.48
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	21,974.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,674.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of range castings and such other articles enumerated under item 8a, ante, as may be required for repair of ranges and cooking stoves.

The services to be procured consist of such job and contract services as may be necessary to properly repair ranges and cooking stoves.

Estimate for the United States is based on cost for fiscal year 1914, and is approximately the same. An increase of \$4,874.74 in the total of the estimate is made on account of this amount being estimated for by the Philippine authorities. No apportionment was made to the Philippine Department under this item for fiscal year 1914.

NOTE.—Appropriation for fiscal year 1914 included in item 8b, ante.

[Item No. R. S. 8d, repair and maintenance of coffee roasters.]

NOTE.—No estimate submitted. No coffee roasters have been purchased for several years. All coffee is purchased already ground and roasted.

[Item No. R. S. 8e, repair and maintenance of cooking appliances.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States.....	\$850. 97
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	1, 350. 97

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	2, 950. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3, 700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,300. 00	\$200. 00	\$1, 500. 00
Philippine Islands.....			890. 88
Total.....			2, 390. 88

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1, 029. 91
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	569. 12
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1, 319. 12

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as tin, iron, aluminum, wire, bolts, steel, tinnern's tools, and such other supplies as may be required to meet current requirements for repair and maintenance of cooking appliances.

The services to be procured consist of such job services as may be necessary for repair and maintenance of cooking appliances.

Estimate submitted by the Philippine authorities calls for \$380.88 more than apportionment for 1914. Estimate for the United States is \$649.03 more than cost for 1914, and it is thought could be reduced to \$1,000 for the United States.

[Item No. R. S. 8f, repair and maintenance of field ranges, including equipment to complete field ranges.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States.....	\$18, 359. 13
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915.....	10, 000. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$16,000.00
Services.....	3,915.00
Total.....	19,915.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,555.87
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	19,915.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	9,915.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as tin, wire, bolts, tinnerns' tools, utensils, bake pans, and such other supplies as may be necessary for repair and maintenance of field ranges.

The services to be procured consist of such job services as may be necessary for repair and maintenance of field ranges.

The amount estimated for will be required on account of the large number of field ranges in use with the troops in camp on the Mexican border.

NOTE.—It is thought that the cost under this item for fiscal year 1916 will be greater than for 1914, if troops now on the Mexican border remain there, on account of the large number of field ranges in use which will require repairs. The increase in estimate over the appropriation for 1915 is due to the fact that the estimate was based upon cost for 1914. It is thought, however, that the estimate could be reduced to \$18,915.

[Item No. R. S. 9, candles, authorized issue of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$7,916.60
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	8,916.60

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	6,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	7,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,653.87
Total.....	9,653.87
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	737.27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,653.87
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,053.87

Remarks.

Candles are issued (when illuminants are not furnished) as follows: To organizations of enlisted men—for each ration, except the Filipino ration, 0.24 ounce; in Alaska, 0.32 ounce; for each Filipino ration, 0.12 ounce; to headquarters in the field of organizations larger than a company, to hospitals, depots of supply, guards, and telegraph stations, in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary. There are six candles to a pound, and they cost 11 cents per pound.

Lantern candles are issued for use in lanterns furnished to the Army by the Government and used in the public service in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary. There are 12 candles to a pound, and they cost 13 cents per pound.

See paragraph 1215, Army Regulations, 1913.

NOTE.—Estimate is based on cost for 1914 for United States, and is \$916.60 less. Increase in estimate is due to estimate for Philippine Islands, which is the same as called for by the department authorities, but is \$1,653.87 more than the apportionment for fiscal year 1914.

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[Item No. R. S. 10, matches, authorized issue of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:

United States.....	\$3, 908. 88
Philippine Islands.....	900. 00
Total.....	4, 808. 88

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	4, 900. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	4, 800. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:

United States.....	4, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 126. 40
Total.....	6, 126. 40

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 317. 52
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1, 226. 40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1, 326. 40

Remarks.

Matches are issued for lighting fires and lights, for which fuel and the illuminating supplies are issued in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary. (See par. 1215, Army Regulations, 1913.)

A package of 12 boxes of matches weighs 6 ounces and costs approximately one-fourth of a cent per box.

Estimate was based on cost for 1914 for the United States and is approximately the same. Increase in estimate is due to estimate for the Philippine Islands, which is the same as called for by the department authorities, but is \$1,226.40 more than the apportionment for 1914.

[Item R. S. 11, heat.]

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated under each item are as follows:

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 11, heat (fuel in kind), supplies, and services.....	\$1, 929, 000. 00	\$117, 584. 00	\$2, 046, 584. 00
Item R. S. 11a, appliances for handling and preparing fuel, supplies, and services.....	20, 000. 00	817. 20	20, 817. 20
Item R. S. 11b, heat, purchase of, services.....	120, 000. 00		120, 000. 00
Total.....	2, 069, 000. 00	118, 401. 20	2, 187, 401. 20

Recapitulation of cost for the United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1914.

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 11, heat (fuel in kind).....	\$1, 929, 056. 63	\$114, 673. 14	\$2, 043, 729. 77
Item R. S. 11a, appliances for handling and preparing fuel.....	18, 527. 36	1, 000. 00	19, 527. 36
Item R. S. 11b, heat, purchase of.....	121, 526. 13		121, 526. 13
Total.....	2, 069, 110. 12	115, 673. 14	2, 184, 783. 26

Recapitulation, item R. S. 11 and subitems, estimate for fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$1,942,000.00	\$127,000.00	\$2,069,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	118,401.20		118,401.20
Total.....	1,060,401.20	127,000.00	2,187,401.20
Item 11.....	2,041,584.00	5,000.00	2,046,584.00
Item 11a.....	18,817.20	2,000.00	20,817.20
Item 11b.....		120,000.00	120,000.00
Total.....	2,060,401.20	127,000.00	2,187,401.20

Fuel in kind—General notes.

Contracts for purchase of fuel for the fiscal year 1914 (exclusive of the Philippine Islands) under the appropriation "Regular supplies" were as follows:

217,288,400 pounds anthracite coal.....	\$673,594.04
249,261,444 pounds bituminous coal.....	623,153.61
72,123 cords wood.....	361,484.33
235,771 gallons gasoline.....	41,731.50
530,937 gallons mineral oil.....	74,331.19
1,703,315 gallons fuel oil.....	41,220.22
773,297 pounds coke.....	2,319.89
1,278 gallons distillate.....	84.35
8,799 pounds charcoal.....	176.87
141,070 cubic feet fuel gas.....	141.07
Total.....	1,818,237.07

The equivalent of coal, wood, mineral oil, gasoline, coke, fuel oil, etc., to hardwood (the standard) is as follows:

	Cords hard-wood.
217,288,400 pounds anthracite coal.....	127,817
249,261,444 pounds bituminous coal.....	110,783
72,123 cords wood.....	72,123
235,771 gallons gasoline.....	5,894
530,937 gallons mineral oil.....	13,273
1,703,315 gallons fuel oil.....	15,208
1,278 gallons distillate.....	32
8,799 pounds charcoal.....	5
773,297 pounds coke.....	450
141,070 cubic feet fuel gas.....	24
Total.....	345,609

The above includes all fuel purchased under the appropriation "Regular supplies" (Items 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, and 24).

The average prices paid for coal procured under the above contracts were \$0.278 per hundredweight, and for wood \$5.012 per cord, an increase of \$0.029 per hundredweight for coal, and a decrease of \$1.651 per cord for wood, as compared with prices for the fiscal year 1913.

[Item No. R S 11, heat, fuel in kind.]

For furnishing heat for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men, for contract surgeons and acting dental surgeons when stationed at and occupying public quarters at military posts, for officers of the National Guard attending service and garrison schools, and for recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, offices, the buildings erected at private cost in the operation of the act approved May 31, 1912, for sale to officers.

Cost, fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,925,056.63	\$4,000.00	\$1,929,056.63
Philippine Islands.....	114,673.14		114,673.14
Total.....	2,039,729.77	4,000.00	2,043,729.77

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,770,673.14
Fiscal year 1916.....	1,989,735.15

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,924,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,929,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	117,584.00		117,584.00
Total.....	2,041,584.00	5,000.00	2,046,584.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,854.23
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	275,910.86
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	56,848.85

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of coal, wood, coke, fuel oil, mineral oil for heating purposes, charcoal, etc.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of the temporary hire of inspectors of fuel and laborers required in the preparation and handling of fuel.

United States: Of the amount estimated for, \$1,924,000 is required for the purchase of supplies (class A and D) and \$5,000 for services (Class IV). The estimate is approximately \$56.63 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$29,264.85 more than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

The increase in this item is made—

1. To provide for the increase in the cost of fuel.

The cost of fuel purchased under contracts for the fiscal year 1915 can not be ascertained until the close of the fiscal year, in view of the fact that purchases are made under the British thermal unit system, payments being made upon a basis of the actual number of heat units contained in coal delivered by contractors. A base price is, however, named in the contract, and premium over or deductions from this base price is paid the contractor, depending upon the quality of the coal as compared with that guaranteed in the contract.

The following table shows the base price stated in contracts for coal for the fiscal years 1913, 1914, and 1915 at the Army posts named:

Posts.	Fiscal year 1913.		Fiscal year 1914.		Fiscal year 1915.	
	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
Ethan Allen, Vt.:	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>
Nut.....	\$7.64		\$7.34		\$7.20	
Stove.....	7.39		7.09		6.95	
Myer, Va.:						
Egg.....	6.60		6.45		6.43	
Stove.....	6.84		6.80		6.75	
Nut.....	7.04		7.00		6.95	
Oglethorpe, Ga.:						
Stove.....	9.20		9.55		9.64	
Nut.....	9.45	\$3.30	9.80	\$3.00	9.99	\$3.58
Sam Houston, Tex.		3.36		6.10		6.66
Sill, Okla.	6.10	6.10		5.95		5.58
Leavenworth, Kans.:						
Stove.....	7.50				\$6.65-7.84	
Egg.....	7.75				7.75-8.13	
Nut.....	8.00	3.08	\$7.00-8.34	3.00	7.90-8.17	2.90
Riley, Kans.	\$7.50-8.00	2.94	7.00-7.20	2.98	7.25-7.50	3.33
D. A. Russell, Wyo.		5.32		5.91		5.91
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.		9.00		10.00		8.50
Sheridan, Ill.	5.25-6.00	1.68	7.10-7.75	1.56	7.40-7.90	1.56
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.		\$3.33-3.83		3.65		3.80

2. To provide for the heating of buildings now being constructed and to be constructed during the fiscal year 1915 and 1916.

The following buildings will be constructed during the fiscal year 1915, for which heat will be required:

Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 1 Quartermaster Corps barrack.

Bliss, 1 guardhouse.

Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., 1 veterinary ward, 1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters, 1 three-set civilian employees' quarters, 10 quarters for enlisted men in pasture.

Huachuca, Ariz., 5 double officers' quarters, 8 bachelor officers' quarters, 4 troop barracks, 4 double lavatories, 1 barrack for machine-gun platoon.

Myer, Va., 1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters, 1 Quartermaster Corps barrack.

Sam Houston, Tex., quarters for pack-train employees, 1 bachelor officers' quarters, 1 temporary barrack, 1 administration building.

Sill, Okla., 1 double set noncommissioned officers' quarters, 1 Quartermaster Corps barrack.

Leavenworth, Kans., library building.

The following buildings for which heat will be required if completed are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916:

Huachuca, Ariz., 4 married officers' quarters.

Oglethorpe, extension Quartermaster Corps barracks.

Sill, Okla., 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.

Madison Barracks, 1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.

Douglas, 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.

Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., 1 colonel's quarters, 3 field officers' quarters, 13 captain's quarters, 24 lieutenant's quarters.

Flagler, Wash., quartermaster detached barracks.

Casey, Wash., quartermaster detached barracks.

Caswell, N. C., quartermaster detached barracks, 1 set noncommissioned officers' quarters.

Williams, Me., quartermaster detached barracks.

Hamilton, N. Y., quartermaster detached barracks.

Warren, Mass., 1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.

Winfield Scott, Cal., 3 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.

McKinley, Me., 2 sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.

3. To provide for contingencies that can not now be foreseen, such as providing heat for buildings during the winter months, at posts from which troops are temporarily withdrawn for duty elsewhere.

See "General Notes" showing amounts of fuel covered by contracts during the fiscal year 1914, following "Recapitulation" this item.

Increase in this item is due to provision for new construction as shown above, and to provide for possible increases in cost of coal and wood.

For issue of fuel at military posts allowances are defined in General Orders, No. 57, War Department, July 25, 1914.

Philippine Islands: The estimate \$117,584 is the amount submitted by department authorities.

[Item No. R. S. 11a, appliances for handling and preparation of fuel.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$16,527.36	\$2,000.00	\$18,527.36
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total.....	17,527.36	2,000.00	19,527.36

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	26,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$18,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	817.20		817.20
Total.....	18,817.20	2,000.00	20,817.20

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$1,289.84

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 4,182.80

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 5,182.80

Supplies.—The supplies purchased under this item consists of such articles as coal forks, shovels, screens, axes, saws, scoops, belting, valves, wood-sawing machines, gauges, lubricating oil, etc. (See pp. 49 to 51, inclusive, Circular 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908.)

Services.—The services consist of hire of labor for cutting wood, storing in bins, etc.

United States: Of the total of the estimate for the United States there will be required to meet current requirements \$18,000 for supplies (classes A, B, and D) and \$2,000 for services (classes I, II, III, and IV). The amount estimated for is \$4,000 less than the apportionment for fiscal year 1915. Cost for the fiscal year 1914 was \$1,472.64 less than the estimate.

A large part of this decrease is due to the reduction in the Philippine Islands estimate for 1916 from the 1915 estimate, and in the United States it is learned from experience since this has been made a separate item that the requirements for this class of supplies can be considerably reduced.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was based on cost for nine months of the fiscal year 1914, called for \$817.20.

[Item No. R. S. 11b, heat, purchase of.]

*Cost fiscal year 1914.**Services:*

United States..... \$121,526.13

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 172,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 128,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.**Services:*

United States..... 120,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,526.13

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 52,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 8,000.00

Services.—The services consist of cash payments for reimbursement for heat furnished officers and enlisted men occupying public quarters (Class I Services).

United States: The total of the estimate is required to meet current requirements for Class I Services. The amount estimated for is \$1,526.13 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

The allowance of fuel for officers and enlisted men is provided for by paragraph 1036, Army Regulations, 1913, as amended by C. A. R. No. 7 of June 11, 1914, which reads:

1036. Each officer or enlisted man entitled to and occupying public quarters will be furnished at the expense of the United States with the quantity of fuel necessary to properly heat the building to which assigned at a military post, in accordance with fuel charts published in orders from time to time. This allowance will be calculated from the fuel charts monthly, and any excess of allowance appearing as overdrawn by an officer or enlisted man at the end of any month will be paid for at contract price. Where an officer or enlisted man is occupying quarters other than public heated by a separate plant, the Quartermaster Corps will reimburse such officer or enlisted man for the fuel actually necessary for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him as specified in paragraph 1044, and in no case exceeding the maximum allowances set forth in the following table for the zones of equal temperature in which serving, charts showing zones of equal temperature to be published in orders from time to time.

Fuel allowances for officers and enlisted men on duty with or without troops, and not occupying public quarters at stations within the zones of equal temperature given below, will be as follows:

Allowances per month for the actual number of rooms occupied within the allowances given for each grade in paragraph 1044.

[Values per month for number of rooms actually occupied.]

Number of rooms.	Months of—												
	December, January, and February.				March and November.				April, May, and October.			June, July, August, September.	
	Zone 1, 0° to 20°.	Zone 2, 20° to 30°.	Zone 3, 30° to 40°.	Zone 4, 40° to 60°.	Zone 5, 10° to 25°.	Zone 6, 25° to 35°.	Zone 7, 35° to 45°.	Zone 8, 45° to 65°.	Zone 9, 35° to 40°.	Zone 10, 40° to 50°.	Zone 11, 50° to 70°.	Zone 12, 45° to 55°.	Zone 13, 55° to 75°.
10	\$26.50	\$24.50	\$22.50	\$20.50	\$25.50	\$23.50	\$21.50	\$18.00	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$6.00	\$19.00	\$6.00
9	24.30	22.95	20.70	18.90	24.30	21.60	19.80	17.10	19.35	18.45	6.00	17.55	6.00
8	22.40	21.20	19.20	17.60	22.00	20.40	18.40	15.60	18.00	17.20	6.00	16.40	6.00
7	20.65	19.25	17.85	16.45	19.95	18.55	16.80	14.35	16.45	15.75	5.53	15.05	5.55
6	18.60	17.40	15.90	14.70	18.00	16.80	15.30	12.90	14.70	14.40	5.52	13.50	5.50
5	16.50	15.50	14.25	13.00	16.00	15.00	13.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	5.00	12.00	5.00
4	14.40	13.40	12.40	11.60	14.00	13.00	11.60	10.00	11.20	10.80	5.00	10.40	5.00
3	12.00	11.10	10.20	9.60	11.55	10.65	9.60	8.25	9.30	9.00	5.00	8.55	5.00
2	9.90	8.30	7.10	7.30	8.70	8.10	7.30	6.40	7.10	6.90	5.00	6.70	5.00
1	5.50	5.20	5.00	4.80	5.30	5.10	4.70	4.25	4.50	4.45	4.00	4.50	4.00

Where an officer or enlisted man is occupying quarters other than public, not heated by a separate plant, the Quartermaster Corps will reimburse such officer or enlisted man for the fuel furnished for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him as set forth in paragraph 1044, at the rate given for the zone of equal temperature in which serving.

Where an officer or enlisted man is on detached service in a foreign country and occupying quarters other than public, the Quartermaster Corps will reimburse such officer or enlisted man for the value of the fuel actually necessary for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him as set forth in paragraph 1044, and not exceeding the maximum allowances given for the zones of equal temperature established and published in orders from time to time. (*C. A. R. No. 7, June 11, 1914*).

The decrease is due to economies effected by above quoted change in regulations. Philippine Islands: No estimate is furnished.

NOTE.—Changes in the status of officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men, offices and recruiting stations to which this subitem applies, change the charges between it and item 11, from which is purchased fuel in kind for public buildings, so that a decrease in one effects a corresponding increase in the other.

[Item R. S. 12, light.]

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated for 1916 under each item are as follows:

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 12, light (electric current) services.....	\$450,000.00	\$55,079.00	\$505,079.00
Item R. S. 12a, mineral oil, supplies.....	50,000.00	47,813.29	97,813.29
Item R. S. 12b, other light, purchase of, supplies and services.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Item R. S. 12c, illuminating supplies for oil lamps, supplies.....	6,000.00	5,298.28	11,298.28
Item R. S. 12d, illuminating supplies for electric and gas lighting, supplies.....	17,000.00	3,689.00	20,689.00
Item R. S. 12e, incandescent lamps, supplies.....	20,000.00	2,375.00	22,375.00
Item R. S. 12f, installation and extension of lighting systems, services.....	48,616.00	2,120.00	50,736.00
Item R. S. 12g, repairs to lighting plants and systems, supplies and services.....	50,000.00	6,541.00	56,541.00
Item R. S. 12h, fuel for operation of lighting plants, supplies.....	70,000.00	3,600.00	73,600.00
Total.....	714,616.00	126,515.57	841,131.57

Recapitulation of cost for the United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1914.

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 12, light (electric current).....	\$439,859.49	\$80,000.00	\$519,859.49
Item R. S. 12a, mineral oil.....	70,709.00	47,450.00	118,159.35
Item R. S. 12b, other light.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
Item R. S. 12c, illuminating supplies for oil lamps.....	6,162.80	3,534.48	9,697.28
Item R. S. 12d, illuminating supplies for electric and gas lighting.....	16,479.88		16,479.88
Item R. S. 12e, incandescent lamps.....	21,184.01	2,000.00	23,184.01
Item R. S. 12f, installation and extension of lighting systems.....	56,809.11	12,000.00	68,809.11
Item R. S. 12g, repairs to lighting plants.....	36,530.66		36,530.66
Item R. S. 12h, fuel.....	68,869.12		68,869.12
Total.....	720,604.42	144,984.48	865,588.90

Recapitulation of item R. S. 12 and subitems of estimates for the fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$208,000.00	\$506,616.00	\$714,616.00
Philippine Islands.....	66,316.57	60,199.00	126,515.57
Total.....	274,316.57	566,815.00	841,131.57
Item 12.....		506,079.00	506,079.00
Item 12a.....	97,813.29		97,813.29
Item 12b.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
Item 12c.....	11,298.28		11,298.28
Item 12d.....	20,689.00		20,689.00
Item 12e.....	22,375.00		22,375.00
Item 12f.....		50,736.00	50,736.00
Item 12g.....	47,541.00	9,000.00	56,541.00
Item 12h.....	73,600.00		73,600.00
Total.....	274,316.57	566,815.00	841,131.57

[Item No. R. S. 12, light (electric current) purchase of.]

For furnishing, for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men, for contract surgeons and acting dental surgeons when stationed at and occupying public quarters at military posts, for officers of the National Guard attending service and garrison schools, and for recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, offices, and buildings erected at private cost in the operation of the act approved May 31, 1902; for sale to officers.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$439,859.49
Philippine Islands.....	80,000.00
Total.....	519,859.49

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	580,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	530,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	450,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	55,079.00
Total.....	505,079.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	14,780.49
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	74,921.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	25,421.00

Remarks.

United States: Estimate for the United States (\$450,000) is required to meet current requirements (Classes I and II services) and is based on actual cost for this service during the fiscal year 1914.

The reduction in estimated cost of electric current for 1916 is due to the substitution of series tungsten street lamps in place of arc lamps for exterior lighting (as explained under changes in street-lighting systems) and to the fact that street lamps will hereafter be burned on a moonlight schedule, instead of being burned all night and every night.

(Garrisoned posts lighted by electricity.)

There are 101 garrisoned posts lighted by electricity. Current is purchased at 72 posts and generated in Government plants at 29 posts.

Posts at which current is purchased and cost thereof.

Post.	Cost per kilowatt hour.		Post.	Cost per kilowatt hour.	
	Interior.	Exterior.		Interior.	Exterior.
Adams, R. I.	\$0.055	\$0.055	Mansfield, R. I.	\$0.10	\$0.10
Andrews, Mass.	.0625	.0625	Mason, Cal.	.0235	.0235
Baker, Cal.	.03	.03	Meade, S. Dak.	.06	.06
Banks, Mass.	.11		Miley, Cal.	.03	.03
Barrancas, Fla.	.06	.06	Moultrie, S. C.	.10	.10
Berry, Cal.	.03	.03	Myer, Va.	.05	.05
Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	.03	.03	McKinley, P. I.	.10	.10
Bliss, Tex.	.06	.06	Oglethorpe, Ga.	.03	.03
Brady, Mich.	.04		Omaha, Nebr.	.06	.06
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	.022	.022	Ontario, N. Y.	.05	
Constitution, N. H.	.08	.08	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	.05	.05
Crockett, Tex.	.06	.06	Preble, Me.	.08	.08
Crook, Nebr.	.07	.07	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	.0536	
D. A. Russell, Wyo.	.055	.055	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	.0199	.0199
De Russy, Hawaii	.06	.06	Revere, Mass.	.15	
Des Moines, Iowa.	.065	.065	Riley, Kans.	.06	.06
Douglas, Utah.	.025	.025	Robinson, Nebr.	.08	.08
Du Pont, Del.	.065	.065	Rodman, Mass.	.09	.09
Ethan Allen, Vt.	.05	.05	Rosecrans, Cal.	.05	.05
Flagler, Wash.	.025	.025	Ruger, Hawaii.	.06	.06
Geo. Wright, Wash.	.035	.035	Sam Houston, Tex.	.05	.04
Hamilton, N. Y.	.05	.05	San Juan, P. R.	.10	.10
Heath, Mass.	.11		Shafter, Hawaii.	.06	.06
Jackson Barracks, La.	.08	.08	Sheridan, Ill.	.04	.04
Jay, N. Y.	.05	.05	Slocum, N. Y.	.06	.06
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	.0525	.05	Totten, N. Y.	.07	.07
Key West Barracks, Fla.	.08	.08	Thomas, Ky.	.06	.06
Lawton, Wash.	.045	.045	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	.01	.01
Leavenworth, Kans.	.0375	.0375	Wadsworth, N. Y.	.10	.10
Lisicum, Alaska.	.06		Washington, Md.	.055	.055
Logan, Colo.	.07	.07	Washington Barracks, D. C.	.06	.06
McDowell, Cal.	.03	.03	Walter Reed General Hospital	.06	.06
McIntosh, Tex.	.15		Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	.05	
Mackenzie, Wyo.	.07	.07	Williams, Me.	.05	.05
McPherson, Ga.	.07	.07	Winfield Scott, Cal.	.0199	.0199
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	.06	.05	Worden, Wash.	.025	.025

Army posts at which street lighting systems have been changed from arc lamp to series tungsten lamps:

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
 Fort Crook, Nebr.
 Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
 Jackson Barracks, La.
 Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Fort Lawton, Wash.
 Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Fort Logan, Colo.
 Fort McPherson, Ga.

Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 Fort Mansfield, R. I.
 Fort Meade, S. Dak.
 Fort Omaha, Nebr.
 Fort Riley, Kans.
 Fort Thomas, Ky.
 Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 Fort Worden, Wash.

The change from arc lamps to series tungsten lamps has resulted in a saving of approximately 60 per cent in the amount of electric current used for exterior lighting

at the above-named posts. The change was made in order to take advantage of the latest improvements in lighting units. Series tungsten lamps are highly efficient and their use for exterior lighting has proven very satisfactory.

Data were obtained from the Treasury Department relative to the cost of lighting their buildings in the nearest cities to the posts where electric current was furnished by this corps. These rates are given in the statement herewith.

The buildings on which rates were obtained from the Treasury Department are Federal buildings in which post offices are located. They usually contain the post office, customhouse, and other Federal offices.

Generally, commercially, the cost of current varies with the amount of current used, large consumers obtaining lower rates than the smaller consumers.

It will therefore be noted that the rates given for Federal buildings may be assumed to be the average commercial rate and it is thought in many cases will prove to be a much less rate than the average commercial rate, due to the fact that the Federal building in cities of any importance would probably be classed as a large consumer.

From the table submitted it will be noted that in cases where current is purchased at the several military posts there are 25 posts for which the rates are less than the cost of current for Federal buildings in the nearest cities and 29 posts for which the rate is in excess of the cost of current for Federal buildings. This excess can readily be accounted for by the fact that in the case of a number of posts the posts are quite far distant from the cities concerned and are small consumers compared to the Federal buildings in cities. There are also 6 posts for which the rates are the same as for Federal buildings and 18 posts at which no comparison can be made with the near-by cities, inasmuch as no rates could be obtained from the Treasury Department relative to the cost of current for the cities in the vicinity of the posts referred to. This is due to the fact that in a number of small cities the building is furnished by the post master concerned and is, consequently, lighted at his expense.

In cases of posts where current is generated by Government plants it will be noted that there are 16 posts for which the rates are less than the cost of current for Federal buildings in the nearest cities and 7 posts for which the rates are in excess of the cost for Federal buildings. There are 9 posts at which no comparison can be made for the reasons stated above.

It will therefore be noted that generally the cost of current to the War Department is less than that paid by the Treasury Department for Federal buildings, and is estimated to be less than the usual commercial rate.

Statement showing the cost per kilowatt for current at Army posts, as compared with the cost of current in Federal buildings in adjacent cities.

POSTS WHERE CURRENT IS PURCHASED.

Name of post.	Cost per kilowatt for current purchased.	Cost in Federal buildings at adjacent cities.	Name of adjacent city.
Adams, R. I.	\$0.065	\$0.12	Newport, R. I.
Andrews, Mass.	.0625	1.07	Boston, Mass.
Baker, Cal.	.03	1.04	Do.
Banks, Mass.	.11	.03	San Francisco, Cal.
Barrancas, Fla.	.06	1.07	Boston, Mass.
Barry, Cal.	.03	1.04	Do.
Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	.05	.075	Pensacola, Fla.
Bliss, Tex.	.06	.03	San Francisco, Cal.
Brady, Mich.	.04	.019	Indianapolis, Ind.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	.022	.065	El Paso, Tex.
Constitution, N. H.	.08	.04	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Crockett, Tex.	.06	.025	Columbus, Ohio.
Crook, Nebr.	.07	No report for city.	Galveston, Tex.
D. A. Russell, Wyo.	.055	.03-.12	Omaha, Nebr.
De Russey, Hawaii	.06	.055	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Des Moines, Iowa	.065	1.075	Do.
Douglas, Utah	.025	1.065	Do.
Du Pont, Del.	.065	.0225	No report for city.
Ethan Allen, Vt.	.06	1.03	Des Moines, Iowa.
Flagler, Wash.	.025	1.04	Salt Lake City, Utah.
		1.05	Do.
		1.0475	Wilmington, Del.
		.06	Do.
		.06	Burlington, Vt.
		.06	Port Townsend, Wash.

¹ Light.

² Power.

Statement showing the cost per kilowatt for current at Army posts, as compared with the cost of current in Federal buildings in adjacent cities—Continued.

POSTS WHERE CURRENT IS PURCHASED—Continued.

Name of post.	Cost per kilowatt for current purchased.	Cost in Federal buildings at adjacent cities.	Name of adjacent city.
George Wright, Wash.....	\$0.035	\$0.05	Spokane, Wash.
Hamilton, N. Y.....	.05	.03	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heath, Mass.....	.11	1.07	Boston, Mass.
Jackson Barracks, La.....	.08	.04	Do.
Jay, N. Y.....	.05	.024	No report for city.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	.06	.025	New York City.
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	.08		St. Louis, Mo.
Lawton, Wash.....	.045	.025	No report for city.
Leavenworth, Kans.....	.0375	.05	Seattle, Wash.
Lincoln, N. Dak.....	.06	1.10	Leavenworth, Kans.
Liscum, Alaska.....	.06	.06	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Logan, Colo.....	.08	.054	Do.
McDowell, Cal.....	.03	.03	No report for city.
McHenry, Md.....	.08	.0189	Denver, Colo.
McIntosh, Tex.....	.15	1.105	San Francisco, Cal.
Mackenzie, Wyo.....	.07	.08	Baltimore, Md.
McPherson, Ga.....	.07	.04	Laredo, Tex.
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	.06		Do.
Mansfield, R. I.....	.10	.10	Sheridan, Wyo.
Mason, Cal.....	.0235	.03	Atlanta, Ga.
Meade, S. Dak.....	.06		No report for city.
Miley, Cal.....	.03	.03	Do.
Missoula, Mont.....	.055	.06	San Francisco, Cal.
Moultrie, S. C.....	.10	.06	No report for city.
Myer, Va.....	.06	.055	San Francisco, Cal.
New York Depot, N. Y.....	.07	.024	Missoula, Mont.
Oglethorpe, Ga.....	.03	.06	Charleston, S. C.
Omaha, Nebr.....	.06	.055	Washington, D. C.
Omaha Depot, Nebr.....	.06	.055	New York City.
Ontario, N. Y.....	.05	.065	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	.055		Omaha, Nebr.
Preble, Me.....	.08	1.09	Do.
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.....	.0535	.04	Oswego, N. Y.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	.0199	.03	No report for city.
Riley, Kans.....	.06		Portland, Me.
Robinson, Nebr.....	.08		Do.
Rodman, Mass.....	.09	1.07	No report for city.
Rosecrans, Cal.....	.05	.04	Do.
Ruger, Hawaii.....	.06		Boston, Mass.
St. Louis Depot, Mo.....	.125	.025	Do.
St. Paul Depot.....	.10	.045	No report for city.
Sam Houston, Tex.....	.05	.06	Do.
San Juan, P. R.....	.0975		St. Louis, Mo.
Shafter, Hawaii.....	.06		St. Paul, Minn.
Sheridan, Ill.....	.04	.019	San Antonio, Tex.
Slocum, N. Y.....	.06	.024	No report for city.
Thomas, Ky.....	.06	.075	Do.
Totten, N. Y.....	.07	.03	Chicago, Ill.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	.01		New York City.
Wadsworth, N. Y.....	.10		Covington, Ky.
Washington, Md.....	.055	.07	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Washington Barracks, D. C.....	.06	.055	No report for city.
Washington Depot, D. C.....	.06	.055	Do.
Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.....	.06	.055	Alexandria, Va.
Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.....	.085	.05	Washington, D. C.
Williams, Me.....	.05	1.09	Do.
Winfield Scott, Cal.....	.0199	.04	Do.
Worden, Wash.....	.025	.03	San Francisco, Cal.
		.05	Port Townsend, Wash.

1 Light.

2 Power.

The cost of current at military posts is, compared with the price of current used in Federal buildings in adjacent cities, as this is the only available source from which such information can be secured, and their rates compare favorably with the commercial rates in the cities mentioned.

Statement showing the cost per kilowatt for current at Army posts as compared with the cost of current in Federal buildings at adjacent cities—Continued.

POSTS WHERE CURRENT IS GENERATED.

Name of post.	Cost per kilowatt for current generated in Government plants.	Cost in Federal buildings in adjacent cities.	Name of adjacent city.
Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	\$0.048	\$.03	San Francisco, Cal.
Bayard, N. Mex.....	.067		No report for city.
Casey, Wash.....	.135	.05	Port Townsend, Wash.
Caswell, N. C.....	.04	.08	Wilmington, N. C.
Columbia, Wash.....	.06	.075	Astoria, Oreg.
Dade, Fla.....	.069	.085	Tampa, Fla.
Greble, R. I.....	.066	.12	Newport, R. I.
Hancock, N. J.....	.035		No report for city.
H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	.045	.09	New London, Conn.
Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	.05		No report for city.
Howard, Md.....	.036	.0189	Baltimore, Md.
Hunt, Va.....	.045	.07	Alexandria, Va.
Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans.....	.015	.05	Leavenworth, Kans.
McKinley, Me.....	.049	1 .09	Portland, Me.
Monroe, Va.....	.03	2 .04	Do.
Morgan, Ala.....	.095	.054	Newport News, Va.
Mott, N. J.....	.125	.05	Mobile, Ala.
Pickens, Fla.....	.063		No report for city.
Letterman General Hospital, Cal.....	.021	.03	Do.
Screven, Ga.....	.031	.0125	San Francisco, Cal.
Sill, Okla.....	.03		Savannah, Ga.
Snelling, Minn.....	.016	.05	No report for city.
Stevens, Oreg.....	.085	.075	Minneapolis, Minn.
Strong, Mass.....	.084	1 .07	Astoria, Oreg.
Terry, N. Y.....	.043	2 .04	Boston, Mass.
Ward, Wash.....	.06	.09	Do.
Warren, Mass.....	.044	1 .07	New London, Conn.
Wood, N. Y.....	.093	2 .04	No report for city.
Yellowstone, Wyo.....	.01	.034	Boston, Mass.
			Do.
			New York City.
			No report for city.

1 Light.

2 Power.

Posts not mentioned in this list are either using mineral oil or gas, or are not garrisoned.

New lighting systems and extensions have been installed in the last fiscal year as follows:

Bliss, Tex.....	\$7,427.00
Mason, Cal.....	1,995.00
Shafter, Hawaii.....	1,000.00
Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y.....	12,893.00

Philippine Islands: \$55,079 is the amount submitted by the department authorities as being the amount required for the fiscal year.

(Item No. R. S. 12a, mineral oil, purchase of.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:

United States.....	\$70,709.35
Philippine Islands.....	47,450.00
Total.....	118,159.35

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	97,450.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	65,000.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:

United States.....	\$50,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	47,813.29
Total.....	<u>97,813.29</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	20,346.06
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	363.29
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	32,813.29

Supplies.—The supplies purchased under this item consist of mineral oil, which is usually purchased under contract.

United States: Estimate is made for \$50,000 for the purchase of mineral oil (class A). This is \$20,709.35 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. Estimate is \$10,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The amount estimated for is deemed sufficient, in view of the fact that there remain only 29 posts which are lighted solely by mineral oil.

List of 29 garrisoned posts lighted solely by mineral oil follows:

Fort Apache, Ariz.	Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
Fort Armistead, Md.	Fort Lyon, Me.
Fort Canby, Wash.	Fort McRee, Fla.
Fort Carroll, Md.	Fort Michie, N. Y.
Cayey, P. R.	Fort Niagara, N. Y.
Fort Clark, Tex.	Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
Fort Davis, Alaska.	Fort St. Philip, La.
Fort De Soto, Fla.	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.
Fort Egbert, Alaska.	Fort Smallwood, Md.
Fort Foster, Me.	Fort Standish, Mass.
Fort Fremont, S. C.	Fort Stark, N. H.
Fort Gaines, Ala.	Fort Sumpter, S. C.
Fort Gibbon, Alaska.	Fort Wetherill, R. I.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.
Fort Levett, Me.	

Mineral oil in the United States costs approximately \$0.1391 per gallon (average cost for the fiscal year 1914).

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$47,813.29 for procurement of mineral oil in the Philippine Department during the fiscal year 1916. Estimate submitted by the department authorities is stated to be based on actual strength in the department on March 31, 1914. It is \$22,813.29 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

List of posts and garrisoned towns in the Philippine Islands lighted by mineral oil:

Augur Barracks (Jolo).	Cotabato.
Camp Connell (Calbayog).	Fort Mills.
Camp Bumpus (Tacloban).	Camp Avery.
Camp Downes (Ormoc).	Fort San Pedro (Iloilo).
Camp Eldridge (Los Banos).	Fort Wint.
Camp Gregg (Bayambang).	Ludlow Barracks (Parang).
Camp John Hay (Baguio).	Pettit Barracks (Zamboanga).
Camp Keithley.	Puerta Princesa.
Camp McGrath (Batango).	Regan Barracks (Daraga).
Camp Overton.	Torrey Barracks (Malabang).
Camp Stotsenburg (Angeles).	Warwick Barracks (Cebu).
Camp Vicars.	Zamboanga.

The increase of \$32,813.29 is due to increase of \$22,819.29 in estimate from Philippine Islands and \$10,000 to provide for troops on the Mexican border who use mineral oil almost exclusively. Also mineral oil will probably increase in cost during the fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. R. S. 12b, other light, purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$1,500.00
Services.....	2,500.00
Total.....	4,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915.....	5,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	1,000.00
Services.....	2,000.00
Total.....	3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of carbide, etc., required in the manufacture of artificial light.

Services.—The services covered by this item consist of the purchase of gas and acetylene for lighting purposes.

United States: Of the total of the estimate \$1,000 is required for supplies (class A) and \$2,000 for services (class 1).

The amount estimated for is \$1,000 less than the cost for fiscal year 1914, and is deemed sufficient for posts where required.

Estimate for 1916 is \$2,000 less than the appropriation for 1915, for the reason that Army posts are being equipped for electric lighting as fast as funds for such installations become available, as for instance, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and for extension or completion of lighting systems at posts which have previously been partially lighted by means of mineral oil.

This service is used as follows: At Fort Wayne, Mich., gas at 45 to 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; at Fort Porter, N. Y., gas at \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet; at Pittsburgh (supplies and subsistence depot) Pa., gas at 27 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; at St. Louis (depot) Mo., gas at 60 to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; at Fort McDowell, Cal., (hospital), acetylene (calcium carbide), at \$99 per ton.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. R. S. 12c, illuminating supplies for oil lamps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$6,162.80
Philippine Islands.....	3,534.48
Total.....	9,697.28

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	8,534.48
Fiscal year 1915.....	15,000.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	6,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,298.28
Total.....	11,298.28

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,601.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,763.80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,701.72

Remarks.

The supplies purchased under this item consist of lamps (other than electric and gas), lanterns, lamp parts, chimneys, wicks, etc.

Estimate is based on cost for 1914 for the United States, and is approximately the same. Estimate for the Philippines is the same as the amount called for by the Philippine authorities, but is \$1,763.80 more than the apportionment for 1914.

[Item No. R. S. 12d, illuminating supplies for electric and gas lighting.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
United States..... \$16,479.88

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 17,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 17,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 3,689.00
Total..... 20,689.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 4,209.12
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 20,689.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,189.00

Supplies.—The supplies purchased under this item consist of chandeliers, brackets, gas burners, lamp-posts, etc.

United States: Estimate is made for \$17,000 for supplies to meet current requirements. Cost for fiscal year 1914, approximately, \$16,479.88, which is \$4,209.12 less than this estimate.

Philippine Islands: Amount estimated by the department authorities \$3,689, based on actual strength in the department on March 31, 1914.

Increase of \$3,189 over appropriation for 1915, is due to the Philippine Islands estimating for \$3,689 under this item. No estimate made for fiscal year 1914.

[Item No. R. S. 12e, incandescent lamps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
United States..... 21,184.01
Philippine Islands..... 2,000.00
Total..... 23,184.01

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 30,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 24,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 20,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 2,375.00
Total..... 22,375.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 809.01
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 7,625.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 1,625.00

Supplies.—This estimate provides for the purchase of such incandescent lamps as may be required to meet current requirements at posts where electricity is used for lighting.

United States: Estimate is submitted for \$20,000 for purchase of incandescent lamps during the fiscal year 1916. This is \$1,184.01 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. Estimate is \$2,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916 is \$1,625 less than appropriation for fiscal year 1915, for the reason that there are some lamps on hand at Army posts and some lamps on hand at the New York depot. Manufacturers are continually increasing the efficiency of lamps, and this department wishes to use up all lamps on hand before purchasing more than absolutely necessary. In this way this office will be able to have in use only the latest and most improved lamps.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$2,375 under this item to provide the necessary incandescent lamps for use in the Philippine Islands. This is the amount submitted by the department authorities.

NOTE.—The per capita cost of incandescent lamps is approximately \$0.2372 per annum in the United States and \$0.1154 per annum in the Philippine Islands.

[Item No. R, S 12, installation and extension of lighting system.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$56, 809. 11
Philippine Islands.....	12, 000. 00
Total.....	68, 809. 11

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	46, 275. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	136, 998. 58

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	48, 616. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 120. 00
Total.....	50, 736. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	18, 073. 11
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4, 461. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	86, 262. 58

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of such job and contract services as may be required for the construction or extension of electric-lighting systems, wiring, etc., at the various Army posts enumerated.

United States: Estimate is made for \$48,616 for services (Class IV) required, as shown in the following statement, viz:

For lighting (wiring and fixtures) in buildings estimated for under barracks and quarters appropriation.....	\$12, 890. 00
For electric fixtures in hospitals and hospital stewards' quarters.....	3, 500. 00
For electric fixtures in bakeries.....	220. 00
For installation of lighting systems at posts not provided with systems, and extensions.....	32, 006. 00
	48, 616. 00

The following is a list of the installations and extensions of lighting systems contemplated during the fiscal year 1916:

Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans.: Installation of additional generator, switchboard, etc.....	\$20, 125. 00
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------

Upon completion of the new prison, the light and power supplied by the new power plant will be sufficient only for the needs of the new prison proper. The boiler capacity is sufficient for heating and lighting purposes; in order to provide for Riverside and for lighting the quarters of civilian employees, and members of the guard north of the prison and the ground adjacent thereto, the prison corral, the terminal station, and all other exterior lighting pertaining to the prison proper, and additional engine and generator, switchboard, etc., will be required.

Fort Preble, Me.: Construction of a substation and electric distributing system.....	6, 000. 00
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Recommendations have been recently made to garrison this post with two companies of Coast Artillery Corps, and if this construction is carried out current, it is believed, could be purchased for 5 cents per kilowatt hour instead of 8 cents per kilowatt hour, the present rate.

Fort Baker, Cal.: Lighting road between post and town of Sausalito, Cal. \$1, 881. 00

This amount is asked to illuminate the road and to the town of Sausalito. This road is extremely dangerous and lights along it would render it safer for travel at night. It is the only traveled road connecting the posts of Barry and Baker with Sausalito. The town of Sausalito has street lights from the Ferry Building to the outer gate of the reservation.

Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont.: Substitution of electric lighting system for kerosene oil now in use..... \$4, 000. 00

If this installation is made current will be delivered at post for 8 cents per kilowatt hour to 6 cents per kilowatt hour, according to consumption.

Total..... 32, 006. 00

There are two garrisoned posts at present lighted by gas—Fort Porter and Wayne. Garrisoned posts lighted by mineral oil: There are 29 posts lighted by mineral oil. (See item R S 12a.)

Estimate is \$78,482.58 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The decrease of \$86,262.58 is due to decrease of new projects for fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands: Estimate as submitted by the department authorities calls for \$2,120 (class IV services).

Estimate is \$7,780 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. R S 12g, repairs to lighting plants and systems.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$30, 530. 66
Services.....	6, 000. 00
Total.....	36, 530. 66

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	96, 580. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	67, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$44, 000. 00	\$6, 000. 00	\$50, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	3, 541. 00	3, 000. 00	6, 541. 00
Total.....	47, 541. 00	9, 000. 00	56, 541. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$20, 010. 34

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 40, 039. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 10, 959. 00

United States. Of the total of the estimate for the United States there will be required for services to meet current requirements \$6,000 (class IV) for temporary employees required incident to repairs to lighting plants and systems, and \$44,000 for supplies (classes A, B, and D), such as brushes, push buttons, oil cans, carbons, fuses, gas pipe, gaskets, tools, paint, packing, plugs, sheet lead and copper, parts for switches, tubes, wire, zinc, and other miscellaneous articles required for repair and maintenance of lighting apparatus, etc. The amount estimated for is \$13,469.34 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$7,500 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, due to the fact that the amount formerly included in this item for salary of regular employees, such as electricians, engineers, etc., is now included under item 28, post.

Lighting systems provided for in the fiscal year 1914 have since been installed.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$6,541 for repairs to lighting plants and systems. The decrease of \$10,959 is due to a decrease of \$3,459 in estimates for the Philippine Islands, and to \$7,500 in estimate for United States.

[Item No. R 8 12h, fuel for operation of lighting plants.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$68,869.12

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 100,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 107,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 70,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 3,600.00
Total..... 73,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 4,730.88
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 26,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 33,900.00

Supplies.—Under this item are purchased such quantities of coal, wood, fuel oil, etc., as may be required for the operation of the Government plants in which electricity for lighting is generated. (See item R. S. 12 for list of posts.)

United States: Estimate under this item is made for \$70,000 (class A) for the procurement of fuel for operation of lighting plants during the fiscal year 1916. Estimate is \$30,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

The approximate cost for the operation of plants during the fiscal year 1914 was \$68,869.12.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is based on actual strength in the department on March 31, 1914. The apportionment under this item for the fiscal year 1915 is \$7,600.

The decrease of \$33,900 is due to a decrease of \$3,900 in estimate from the Philippine Islands and to \$30,000 in estimate for the United States.

[Item No. R. S. 13, fuel required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
United States..... \$76,113.36
Philippine Islands..... 35,000.00
Total..... 111,113.36

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 135,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 125,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 80,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 30,000.00
Total..... 110,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,113.36
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 25,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 15,000.00

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of fuel—such as coal, wood, fuel oil, mineral oil, gasoline—required for the operation of modern batteries at Coast Artillery posts (class A, B, and D supplies).

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, December 6, 1913.

Forts at which electric plants for power and light (including searchlights) have been installed and the total number of batteries at each.

Fort.	Number of batteries.	Fort.	Number of batteries.
Lyon.....	2	Hunt.....	4
Preble.....	4	Wool.....	5
Williams.....	6	Moultrie.....	9
Stark.....	4	Screven.....	6
Banks.....	2	Dade.....	6
Warren.....	5	Pickens.....	7
Andrews.....	5	Morgan.....	5
Rodman.....	5	St. Philip.....	6
Wetherill.....	7	Travis.....	2
Greble.....	4	Crockett.....	3
Mansfield.....	3	Miley.....	4
Michie.....	5	McDowell.....	3
Slocum.....	4	Baker.....	5
Totten.....	7	Columbia.....	3
Hamilton.....	11	Worden.....	12
Mott.....	5	Casey.....	10
DuPont.....	6	Ward.....	4
Smallwood.....	2	Monroe.....	12
McKinley.....	9	Caswell.....	7
Levett.....	4	Sumter.....	1
Foster.....	2	Taylor.....	10
Heath.....	1	DeBoto.....	2
Strong.....	7	McRae.....	2
Standish.....	7	Gaines.....	2
Revere.....	4	Jackson.....	4
Adams.....	6	San Jacinto.....	3
Getty.....	3	Rosecrans.....	1
Philip Kearny.....	3	Winfield Scott.....	16
H. G. Wright.....	8	Barry.....	6
Terry.....	11	Stevens.....	2
Schuyler.....	4	Canby.....	2
Wadsworth.....	12	Flagler.....	9
Hancock.....	13	Whitman.....	1
Delaware.....	6		
Howard.....	6	Total number of batteries.....	388
Carroll.....	3		
Washington.....	8	Total number of forts.....	71
Armistead.....	4		

Power plants at Coast Artillery posts.

STEAM-DRIVEN SETS.

[Used for fortification purposes and post lighting (estimated service, 24 hours per day).]

120-kilowatt set.....	1
80-kilowatt sets.....	2
75-kilowatt sets.....	6
60-kilowatt set.....	1
50-kilowatt sets.....	10
35-kilowatt sets.....	2
30-kilowatt sets.....	8
25-kilowatt sets.....	4
20-kilowatt sets.....	2
15-kilowatt set.....	1
10-kilowatt sets.....	2

[Used for emplacement lighting and power (estimated service, 4 hours per day).]

80-kilowatt sets.....	2
60-kilowatt sets.....	4
55-kilowatt set.....	1
50-kilowatt sets.....	3
40-kilowatt set.....	1
35-kilowatt sets.....	4

30-kilowatt sets.....	3
25-kilowatt sets.....	4
20-kilowatt sets.....	2
15-kilowatt sets.....	9
10-kilowatt sets.....	9
7-kilowatt sets.....	3
5-kilowatt sets.....	5

[Used for searchlights only (estimated service, 4 hours per week).]

35-kilowatt sets.....	5
30-kilowatt set.....	1
25-kilowatt sets.....	3
15-kilowatt sets.....	4
10-kilowatt sets.....	17

OIL ENGINE SETS.

[Used for fortification purposes and post lighting (estimated service, 24 hours per day).]

25-kilowatt set.....	1
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[Used for emplacement lighting and power (estimated service, 4 hours per day).]

25-kilowatt sets.....	2
15-kilowatt sets.....	3
10-kilowatt sets.....	14
5-kilowatt sets.....	10

[Used for searchlights only (estimated service, 4 hours per week).]

10-kilowatt sets.....	7
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[Used for mining casements only (estimated service, 24 hours per day).]

1-kilowatt sets.....	23
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GASOLINE SETS.

[Used for emplacement lighting and power (estimated service, 4 hours per day).]

50-kilowatt set.....	1
25-kilowatt sets.....	110

[Used for searchlights only (estimated service, 4 hours per week).]

50-kilowatt set.....	1
25-kilowatt sets.....	90
10-kilowatt sets.....	30

[Now being purchased for various purposes (estimated service, average 4 hours per day).]

25-kilowatt sets.....	13
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United States: It is estimated that \$80,000 will be required to meet current requirements for the purchase of class A and D supplies under this item. Estimate is \$20,000 less than the apportionment under this item for fiscal year 1915. This is \$3,886.64 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. There will be 13 additional gasoline sets installed during the fiscal year 1914, for which fuel will be required, but on account of the irregular hours at which the engines of modern batteries are run, it has been difficult to estimate the amount required for the purchase of fuel for this purpose.

The 13 new 25-kilowatt gasoline sets will be installed at the following posts:

For emplacement and general service:

Fort Preble.....	1
Fort Hancock.....	1
Fort Wadsworth.....	1
Fort Moultrie.....	1
Fort Rosecrans.....	1
Fort Totten.....	1

For searchlight duty:

Charleston, S. C.....	1
Key West, Fla.....	1
Savannah, Ga.....	1
Tampa, Fla.....	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1
Galveston, Tex.....	1
Pensacola, Fla.....	1
	<hr/> 7

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities calls for \$30,000, which is the amount of this estimate. This estimate is \$5,000 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. Estimate is \$5,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

NOTE.—Modern batteries are now installed at all the Coast Artillery posts.

The decrease of \$15,000 is due to \$5,000 increase in estimate for the Philippine Islands and to decrease of \$20,000 in estimate for the United States.

[Item No. R. S. 14, engine supplies required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$14, 451. 92
Philippine Islands.....	5, 000. 00
Total.....	<hr/> 19, 451. 92

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	17, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	16, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	14, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	5, 000. 00
Total.....	<hr/> 19, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	451. 92
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	2, 500. 00

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of waste, lubricating oils, oil lamps in battery plants, brooms, brushes, coal-handling and firing tools and appliances, etc., necessary for the maintenance, operation, and preservation of electric plants at Coast Artillery posts, as provided in paragraph 8 of General Orders, No. 72, War Department, 1906, as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 72. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1906.

The following regulations regarding the supplies to be furnished for the service of the seacoast fortifications and the various departments by which they are to be furnished are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * *

FOR FORTIFICATIONS IN GENERAL.

8. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish all fuel and engine supplies, such as waste, lubricating oils, oil lamps, brooms, brushes, coal-handling and firing tools and appliances, etc., necessary for the maintenance, operation, and preservation of all electric plants. For central plants which furnish current to the post as well as to the fortifications, it will, in addition, furnish all material and funds necessary for their repair and preservation. (A. R., 1066.) It will also furnish such materials as may be needed for the use of the battery mechanics, all grass-cutting tools, and all carpenters' tools. When under the provisions of paragraph 1535, Army Regulations, any seacoast post, or any part of it, has been turned over to and garrisoned by the

Coast Artillery, all repairs to the post buildings and to all plumbing, water supply, and sewer systems, roads, walks, and grounds will be made by the Quartermaster's Department, governed in this work by the provisions of paragraph 1534, Army Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. C. BATES.
Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.
F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Military Secretary.

United States: Estimate is made for \$14,000 for class A, B, and D supplies under this item to meet current requirements. The amount estimated for is \$2,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915 and \$451.92 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is submitted by the department authorities, which was based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1913, called for \$5,000, and is the amount of this estimate. The cost for the fiscal year 1914 was \$5,000 and apportionment \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1915.

Increase of \$2,500 is due to increase of \$500 in estimate for the Philippine Islands and \$2,000 to provide for actual cost in 1914.

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided; the subitems and amount estimated for 1915 under each item are as follows:

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 15: Bakeries, construction of (services).....	\$6,488.50		\$6,488.50
Item R. S. 15a: Bakeries, repair of (supplies and services)....	4,000.00	\$5,336.17	9,336.17
Total.....	10,488.50	5,336.17	15,824.67

Recapitulation of cost for the United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1914.

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Item R. S. 15: Bakeries, construction of.....	\$20,069.21	\$18,000.00	\$38,069.21
Item R. S. 15a: Bakeries, repair of.....	4,551.54	1,800.00	6,351.54
Total.....	24,620.75	19,800.00	44,420.75

Recapitulation of item 15 and subitem, estimate for fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$8,488.50	\$10,488.50
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	2,336.17	5,336.17
Grand total.....	5,000.00	10,824.67	15,824.67
Item 15.....		6,488.50	6,488.50
Item 15a.....	5,000.00	4,336.17	9,336.17
Total.....	5,000.00	10,824.67	15,824.67

[Item No. R. S. 15, bakeries, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$20,069.21
Philippine Islands.....	18,000.00
Total.....	38,069.21

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$61,500.00
 Fiscal year 1914..... 26,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 6,488.50
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 31,580.71
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 55,011.50
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 20,311.50

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item are for the construction of bakeries at the various Army posts, all of the work being performed under contract (Class IV services).

United States: The following work is contemplated to be done with the funds estimated for.

Estimate is \$15,311.50 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Fort Adams, R. I.: Addition to bakehouse..... \$1,500.00
 Bakers at present occupy old dilapidated ferry house, which is now habitable and has no bathing appliances.
 Washington Barracks, D. C.: Moving and resetting oven in bakery..... 1,904.50
 Fort Morgan, Ala.: Alterations to post bakery..... 500.00
 This work is necessary to make alterations to building No. 58 (post bakery), with a view to installing a rear fire oven in building.
 Fort Jay, N. Y.: Remodeling and repairing bakery..... 2,034.00
 This sum is required for removing one of the old ovens, putting in foundation for a No. 40 Marshall oven, cut in new door opening, build chimney, and install new oven.
 Fort Myer, Va.: Addition to bakery..... 550.00
 This is necessary to provide a toilet room for men on duty in the bakery and to improve the sanitary conditions at the post.

Total..... 6,488.50

Philippine Islands: No estimate submitted.

[Item No. R. S. 15a, for repair of post bakeries.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,551.54	\$4,551.54
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	800.00	1,800.00
Total.....	3,000.00	3,351.54	6,351.54

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$5,800.00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 6,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	2,336.17	5,336.17
Total.....	5,000.00	4,336.17	9,336.17

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$2,984.63
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 3,536.17
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 2,836.17

Remarks.

Increase of \$2,836.17 is due to increase of estimate for the Philippine Islands.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such building materials as are required for repairing buildings occupied as post bakeries.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of the hire of labor required for repairs to post bakeries.

United States: Of the total of the estimate for the United States, there will be \$2,000 required to meet current requirements for supplies (classes A, B, and D), and \$2,000 for services (classes 1, 2, 3, and 4). The amount estimated for is \$551.54 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, but is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, but is \$3,536.17 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

[Item No. R. S. 16, bake ovens and apparatus pertaining thereto (purchase or construction of).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$5,274.14

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 15,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 18,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 12,925.86

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 18,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,200.00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased bake ovens required at posts to equip post bakeries being constructed and to replace such bake ovens as become unserviceable. Also field bakeries for use with troops in the field.

What is known as the Marshall oven is now supplied in sizes as follows, to meet the needs at posts: No. 30, capacity 480 rations, costs \$650; No. 40, capacity 576 rations, costs \$700; No. 50, capacity 780 rations, costs \$775; No. 60, capacity 1,008 rations, costs \$825. The life of these ovens is approximately five years.

Field bakeries are established for war service at the rate of one to each division, and for peace service in such number within each territorial department as may be authorized from time to time by the Secretary of War. The cost of a field bakery, complete, is approximately \$6,000.

Estimate is based upon expenditures for current requirements of approximately \$6,000, which is approximately the same as cost for 1914, and \$12,000, which it was proposed to expend for the purchase of two field bakeries to replace those now in use on the Mexican border, which will require to be replaced, due to length of time in use.

[Item No. R. S. 16a, bake ovens and apparatus, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$3,398.70

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 601.30

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 1,000.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be procured under this item consist of such articles as tin, sheet iron, bricks, lime, tools, utensils, etc., as are required for the repair of bake ovens and apparatus therefor. Bake ovens are installed at all of the Army posts.

Estimate is based on cost for 1914 with a small amount added to cover additional expenditures on account of field bakeries in use on the border. It is thought, however, that the amount of the estimate under this item could be reduced \$500.

[Item No. R. S. 17, ice machines, purchase and installation of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

<i>Services:</i>	
United States.....	\$4,261.50
Philippine Islands.....	18,000.00
Total.....	22,261.50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	38,850.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	43,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

<i>Services:</i> United States.....	1,176.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	21,085.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	37,674.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	41,824.00

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item are for the construction of ice machines as stated below:

United States: Fort Bayard, N. Mex., removing and rebuilding walls of refrigerating plant, \$1,176. This estimate is made to provide for the removing of the present walls in one room, 18 feet square, of the refrigerating plant, with a view of taking out the tar insulation which causes meats and other comestibles to taste of tar, and to rebuild these walls, using a different kind of insulation. Estimate is \$38,824 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: No estimate submitted.

Decrease of \$41,824 is due to decrease of \$3,000 in estimate for Philippine Islands, and to \$38,824, caused by decrease in new construction in United States.

[Item No. R. S. 18, maintenance, ice machines, where required for the health and comfort of the troops.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,000.00	\$5,065.75	\$12,065.75
Philippine Islands.....	60,000.00	40,000.00	100,000.00
Total.....	67,000.00	45,065.75	112,065.75

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$110,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	97,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$7,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	60,000.00	30,000.00	90,000.00
Total.....	64,000.00	33,500.00	97,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$14,565.75

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 12,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of salt, ammoani, mineral oil, wood, etc., for the maintenance of ice plants and pipe and boiler fittings, packing, pumps, and numerous classes A and D supplies required for repairs.

Services.—The services consist of the hire of mechanics and laborers required to make repairs to ice machines.

United States: Of the total of the estimate for the United States, there will be required to meet current requirements, \$4,000, for supplies (classes A, B, and D), and \$3,500 for services classes I, III, and IV). The amount estimated for is \$4,565.75 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. Estimate is \$4,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

The ice plants in service in the United States are, with two exceptions, operated in connection with pumping or power plants, and the cost of operation is thereby reduced to a minimum, and in many cases a proportionate charge of the cost of operation is not made, the production of ice being considered a by-product. The amount estimated for does not therefore include fuel and labor, but is considered for the repair and maintenance of the apparatus itself.

The following is a list of the ice plants in the United States:

Apache.....	1	Sill.....	1
Dade.....	1	Bayard.....	1
San Juan.....	1	Screven.....	1
McIntosh.....	1	Clark.....	1
Oglethorpe.....	1	Presidio of San Francisco, General	
Sam Houston.....	2	Hospital.....	1
Caswell.....	1	Hot Springs Army and Navy General	
Huachuca.....	1	Hospital.....	1
Morgan.....	1		
Bliss.....	1	Total.....	18

Philippine Islands.—Estimate submitted by the department authorities, and is based on cost of operating 32 ice machines during nine months of the fiscal year 1914. Estimate is \$4,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

The large amount required by the Philippine Islands, which includes fuel required for operating the plants, is necessitated by the large number and capacity of the machines installed at nearly all the posts in the islands, in order to meet the requirements of the climate. The large amount estimated for includes all supplies, labor, fuel, and repairs, as ice plants in the Philippine Islands in most cases are operated alone as ice plants.

There are in operation in this department 32 ice machines, located at 18 posts and stations.

The following posts and stations have each two machines operated in conjunction: Camp John Hay, Camp Stotsenburg, Fort Wint, Camp McGrath, Augur Barracks, Fort William McKinley, Camp Overton, Ludlow Barracks, Pettit Barracks, Regan Barracks, Warwick Barracks, Camp Keithley, Tientsin, China.

The following stations each have one machine: Camp Downs, Camp Connell, Fort San Pedro, Cotabato, Torrey Barracks.

[Item No. R. S. 19, cold storage, where required for the health and comfort of the troops.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$7,755.00
Philippine Islands.....	85,000.00
Total.....	92,755.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	88,900.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	68,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$7,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		75,000.00	75,000.00
Total.....	2,000.00	80,000.00	82,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$10,755.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6,900.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	13,500.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of meat hooks, racks, lumber, asbestos for covering pipes, and such other class A, B, and D supplies as may be required.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of mechanics and labor necessary in the operation and maintenance of cold-storage plants. Cold storage is usually furnished in conjunction with ice machines at posts.

United States: Of the total of the estimate for the United States there will be required to meet current requirements \$2,000 for supplies (classes A, B, and D) and \$5,000 for services (Class IV). The amount estimated for is \$755 less than the cost for fiscal year 1914 but is \$3,500 more than the apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities calls for \$75,000. Estimate is made for \$75,000, which is the amount estimated for by the department authorities. A total of approximately 128,454 cubic feet of space used for cold storage at Manila has been contracted for for 1915, which at the amount estimated for is approximately \$0.375 per cubic foot per annum. Any additional storage space that may be required is paid for at a definite rate per day or month, as stated in the contract.

Increase of \$13,500 is due to increase of \$10,000 in estimate for the Philippine Islands and \$3,500 to equal cost in fiscal year 1914 for the United States.

[Item No. R. S. 20, ice for issue to organizations of enlisted men.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$52,415.16
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	62,415.16

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (includes items 21 and 22, post).....	60,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$50,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00
Total.....	52,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$9,915.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	12,500.00

Remarks.

This item covers the supply of ice to organizations of enlisted men of the Army. Issues are made when practicable, as follows:

For each ration, 4 pounds; the maximum allowance to any organization or detachment of less than 100 men to be 100 pounds per day, and to organizations of 100 men or more to be 1 pound per day for each man.

To troops stationed north of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude and where from any cause it is impracticable to cut and store ice for their use, the allowance will be for seven months only, beginning April 1 and ending October 31, except in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, where during the remainder of the year one-half of such allowance may be issued, and in the State of California, where the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

To troops stationed south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

At posts where it is practicable during the cold season to cut and store ice required, no issues of ice will be allowed from funds of the Quartermaster Corps as long as such stored ice is available.

Ice is issued to all enlisted men, and the Army Regulations regarding same are embodied in section 10, paragraph 1215. The price of ice purchased for issue to troops in the United States averages about 25 cents per 100 pounds, ranging from 7 cents per 100 pounds at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to about 25 cents per 100 pounds at the northern posts, and from 40 to 75 cents per 100 pounds in southern latitudes. In the Philippine Islands ice costs about 38.287 cents per 100 pounds.

When ice plants are operated by the Quartermaster Corps, the issues of ice are made upon requisitions approved by the commanding officer.

Estimate is based on cost for 1914 for the United States, and is \$2,415.16 less. Estimate for the Philippine Islands is the same as called for by the department authorities.

NOTE.—The appropriation for fiscal year 1914 under this item includes ice for issue to offices and for preservation of stores, items 21 and 22, post.

[Item No. R. S. 21, ice for issue to offices.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$4,734.32
Philippine Islands (included in item 20, ante).	

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (included in item 20, ante).	
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00
Total.....	7,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,765.68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,500.00

Remarks.

This item covers the purchase of ice for issue to offices at headquarters of departments, brigades, posts, depots, arsenals, etc.

Estimate for the United States is based on cost for fiscal year 1914 and is approximately the same. Estimate for the Philippine Islands is the same as called for by the department authorities. The increase shown is due to the fact that the apportionment for the Philippine Islands for fiscal year 1914 was included under item 20, ante.

NOTE.—Appropriation for fiscal year 1914 included under item 20, ante.

[Item No. R. S. 22, ice for preservation of stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$9,160.00
Philippine Islands (included in item 20, ante).	

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914 (included in item 20, ante).	
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$27,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00
Total.....	15,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	5,840.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	15,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	14,000.00

Remarks.

This item covers the procurement of ice for preservation of subsistence stores of a perishable nature. Issues are authorized for this purpose in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

Estimate for the United States is based on the cost for fiscal year 1914 and is approximately the same. Estimate for the Philippine Islands is the same as called for by the department authorities. The increase shown is due to the fact that the apportionment for the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1914 was included under item 20, ante.

NOTE.—Appropriation for fiscal year 1914 included under item 20, ante.

[Item No. R. S. 23, laundries, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$23,198.75
Philippine Islands.....	30,000.00
Total.....	53,198.75

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$57,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$22,450.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	30,748.75
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	34,550.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	22,450.00

Remarks.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.—Construction of a post laundry, \$22,450. This post is in great need of a post laundry. The laundry at this post is run by a Chinaman, and is in a very dilapidated condition, and is very unsanitary, and can not be remodeled or repaired.

Cost is estimated as follows:

Construction.....	\$9,000.00
Plumbing.....	950.00
Laundry machinery, etc.....	9,500.00
Boiler and power plant.....	3,000.00

Total..... 22,450.00

There was expended for laundry construction during fiscal year 1914 \$23,198.75, nearly all of which was for construction of laundry at Fort Riley, Kans.

No work contemplated under this item for fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. R. S. 23A, laundries, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$2,495.30
Services.....	2,000.00
Total.....	4,495.30

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 1,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$600.00	\$400.00	\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	700.00	476.80	1,176.80
Total.....	1,300.00	876.80	2,176.80

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$2,318.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 4,495.30

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 1,176.80

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies required under this item consist of such lumber, bricks, nails, etc., required to make necessary repairs to post laundries.

United States: Of the estimated amount \$600 is required for supplies and \$400 for job and contract services necessary to make the repairs.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated under this item is \$1,176.80, which is \$590 less than the amount requested by the department authorities.

[Item No. R. S. 24, laundries, operation and maintenance of, at military posts in the United States and its island possessions.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,420.00	\$2,400.00	\$4,820.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Total.....	3,920.00	3,900.00	7,820.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$8,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 7,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Total.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	7,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$820.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item are coal, soap, starch, wrapping paper and twine, marking tags, and such other supplies (classes A, B, and D) as may be required in the operation and maintenance of post laundries.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of hire of foremen, engineers, markers, washmen, starchers, mangle girls, and such other labor as may be necessary.

NOTE.—The law provides that the proceeds of laundry work shall be used to defray the expenses of operating the laundries; but it is necessary to have available a sum of money to begin the operation at the beginning of it and carry it on until such time as proceeds become available. Otherwise there would be difficulty in procuring the supplies required and in paying the wages of employees. All laundries are practically self-supporting.

United States: Of the total of the estimate for the United States there will be required \$2,000 for supplies (classes A and D), and \$2,000 for services (classes II and III). The amount estimated for is \$820 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Laundries have been installed at the following posts in the United States: United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort St. Michael, Alaska; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; and Fort Riley, Kans.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on cost during nine months of the fiscal year 1913, for operating the steam laundry at Manila, called for \$17,747.44, but in view of the fact that laundries are practically self-sustaining, estimate is made for \$3,000, which is the same as the apportionment to the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1915. This is \$14,747.44 less than the estimate as submitted by the department authorities.

Laundries have been installed at the following posts and stations in the Philippine Islands: Augur Barracks, P. I.; Manila, P. I., and Fort Wint, P. I.

[Item No. R. 8. 25, laundry materials, issue of, for use of general prisoners.]

Cost fiscal year 1914

<i>Supplies:</i>		
United States.....		\$11,574.92
Philippine Islands.....		500.00
Total.....		12,074.92

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	12,300.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

<i>Supplies:</i>		
United States.....		11,500.00
Philippine Islands.....		500.00
Total.....		12,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....		74.92
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....		10,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....		300.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as soap, starch, washtubs, boards, etc., as may be required for issue to general prisoners. The estimated number of general prisoners for which rations are to be provided during the fiscal year 1916 is 2,600.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916 is based on cost for the United States and apportionment for the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1914, and is approximately the same.

[Item No. R. S. 26, laundry materials, issue of, for applicants for enlistment.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$987. 48

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 12.52
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.....
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 200.00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased laundry materials, such as soaps, towels, starch, scrubbing boards, washtubs, etc., for issue to applicants for enlistment in the United States.

Estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1914 and is approximately the same.

[Item No. R. S. 27, soap, authorized issue of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
United States..... \$39,956.56
Philippine Islands..... 10,000.00
Total..... 49,956.56

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 36,660.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 45,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 35,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 10,000.00
Total..... 45,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 4,956.56
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 8,340.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 500.00

Remarks.

The supplies purchased under this item consist of such soap as may be required for issue to the Army, as provided for in paragraph 1215, Army Regulations.

Issues are authorized to organizations of enlisted men as follows: For each ration, 0.64 ounce.

The allowance of issue soap on the above basis for the estimated strength of the Army in the fiscal year 1916 will be as follows: 101,699 men by 0.64 ounces issue soap for 366 days at \$0.035 per pound equals \$52,098.27. In view, however, of the cost for the fiscal year 1914 (\$49,956.56), estimate is made for \$45,000 which it is believed, will be sufficient.

Soap under this item is used for washing the laundry of enlisted men and in kitchens. A special allowance is usually authorized for guardhouses and military prisons; such amounts as are required are authorized by the commanding officer.

[Item No. R. S. 28, hire of employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$134,682.99
Philippine Islands.....	100,000.00
Total.....	234,682.99

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	115,138.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	170,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	125,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	99,500.00
Total.....	224,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	10,182.99
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	109,362.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	54,500.00

Remarks.

Services.—This item covers the hire of clerks, engineers, electricians, dynamo tenders, plumbers, and steam fitters, watchmen, coal passers, and other employees.

United States: The estimate is made for \$125,000 to cover services under this item.

All of the employees under this item are civil service (classified) except coal passer, laborer at \$720 and rations, and wood Sawyer.

A majority of these employees will be replaced by enlisted men as their positions become vacant by resignation, discharge, etc.

Estimate is \$9,682.99 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$25,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

There will be approximately 10 of the positions under this item filled by enlisted men each year.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$99,500 under this item, which is approximately the amount submitted by the department authorities (\$99,266), who state this is the amount required to cover services formerly included under items 1, 8, 11, 12, 18, and 24.

NOTE.—The total of this estimate is \$103,362 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, no appropriation for the Philippine Islands having been made under this item for that year. It is also \$54,500 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, due to the fact that but \$20,000 was appropriated for the Philippine Islands for this year.

[Item No. R. S. 29, furniture necessary for post schools and libraries.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$887.86
Philippine Islands.....	600.00
Total.....	1,487.86

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,150.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$500. 00
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	<u>1, 000. 00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	487. 86
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	150. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.	

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased such articles as school desks and chairs, blackboards, tables, bookcases, and such other articles of furniture as may be required for post schools and libraries and for officers' schools at military posts.

[Item No. R. S. 30, textbooks necessary for post schools and libraries.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$700. 00
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	<u>1, 200. 00</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1, 700. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 600. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	1, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	<u>1, 500. 00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	300. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	200. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	100. 00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased the necessary textbooks required for post schools and libraries and for officers' schools at military posts.

[Item No. R. S. 31, papers necessary for post schools and libraries.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$110. 00
Philippine Islands.....	150. 00
Total.....	<u>260. 00</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	550. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:

United States.....	\$150. 00
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	250. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	10. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	300. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	250. 00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased paper, writing pads, etc., required for post schools and libraries and for officers' schools at military posts.

[Item No. R. S. 32, equipment, necessary for post schools and libraries.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States.....	\$6, 890. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 500. 00
Total.....	8, 390. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	8, 300. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	8, 800. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1, 000. 00	\$5, 000. 00	\$7, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	600. 00	400. 00	1, 000. 00
Total.....	1, 600. 00	6, 400. 00	8, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$390. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	300. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	800. 00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of erasers, crayons, pointers, maps, terrestrial globes, periodical holders, linoleum, and such other supplies as may be required for post schools and libraries and for officers' schools at military posts.

The services to be procured are subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals. The basis on which they are supplied to posts is published annually in a pamphlet issued by the Quartermaster Corps.

The law authorizing payment of subscriptions in advance did not go into effect until after the price list for current fiscal year was published, and no quotations on newspapers and periodicals have been received since that time. Rates are called for each year about January for publication of the price list for next fiscal year. It is not believed, however, that any saving will be made on account of payment in advance.

[Items Nos. R. S. 33, commercial papers, subscriptions to; R. S. 34, market reports, etc., subscriptions to.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$1, 159. 61
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	150. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 900. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$1, 200. 00
Philippine Islands.....	200. 00
Total.....	<u>1, 400. 00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	240. 39
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1, 250. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	500. 00

Remarks.

The services required under these items consist of subscriptions to commercial papers and market reports required in connection with the purchase of subsistence stores.

There is no regular list of all the commercial papers and market reports which may be procured, but the following, among others, are supplied when required:

American Grocer.	Weekly Northwestern Miller.
Bakers' Helper.	National Provisioner.
Bakers' Review.	Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.
Canner and Dried Fruit Packer.	Journal, Society of Chemical Industry.
Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.	Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.
Chicago Daily Farmers and Drovers' Journal.	Journal, American Chemical Society.
Modern Miller.	New York Herald.

Such commercial papers as the above named are procured at depots such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., for use in connection with purchase of subsistence supplies and other stores.

[Item No. R. S. 35, tableware for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$30, 622. 73
Philippine Islands.....	4, 920. 00
Total.....	<u>35, 542. 73</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	24, 920. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	32, 895. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	30, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	4, 819. 63
Total.....	<u>34, 819. 63</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	723. 09
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	9, 899. 63
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1, 924. 63

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of articles of tableware, such as gravy boats, bowls, vinegar cruets, dishes, pitchers, salt cellars, etc. (See General Order No. 32, War Department, 1914, following this item.)

Estimate is based on cost for fiscal year 1914 and is \$723.09 less. Increase over appropriation for fiscal year 1915 is due to the fact that the cost for fiscal year 1914, upon which the estimate is based, was in excess of the appropriation for that fiscal year.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 32.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1914.

* * * * *

Prices at which articles of tableware and kitchen utensils will be charged in case of loss, damage, etc.

[Articles in italics are expendable.]

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
<i>Blades, meat-saw, 18-inch</i> ¹.....each..	\$0.30	<i>Knives:</i>	
Boats, gravy.....do.....	.27	<i>Bread</i> ¹.....each.....	\$0.21
Bowls.....do.....	.12	<i>Butcher</i> ¹.....do.....	.13
Bowls, sugar.....do.....	.31	<i>Carving</i> ¹.....do.....	.55
Boxes, pepper.....do.....	.05	<i>Table</i>.....do.....	.23
<i>Breakers, salt, for salicellars</i> ¹.....do.....	.02	<i>Ladles, soup</i> ¹.....do.....	.11
<i>Cellars, salt</i>.....do.....	.06	<i>Mills, coffee</i> ¹.....do.....	4.22
<i>Choppers, meat</i> ¹.....do.....	5.25	<i>Openers, can</i> ¹.....do.....	.05
<i>Cleavers</i> ¹.....do.....	.82	<i>Pans:</i>	
Cruets, vinegar.....do.....	.18	<i>Dish</i> ¹.....do.....	.38
Cups.....do.....	.08	<i>Frying</i> ¹.....do.....	.28
<i>Cutters, meat (sausage machines)</i> ¹.....do.....	2.35	<i>Pitchers:</i>	
<i>Cutters, meat, parts for (requisitions for meat-cutter parts should in all cases state name of manufacturer and number of machine for which parts are required):</i>		<i>Sirup</i>.....do.....	.50
<i>Cranks</i> ¹.....each.....	.24	<i>Water</i>.....do.....	.69
<i>Crossbars</i> ¹.....do.....	.20	<i>Plates:</i>	
<i>Plates:</i>		<i>Dinner</i>.....do.....	.10
<i>1/4-inch holes, with knives</i> ¹.....do.....	.55	<i>Meat</i>.....do.....	1.08
<i>1/2-inch holes, with knives</i> ¹.....do.....	.46	<i>Soup</i>.....do.....	.11
<i>3/4-inch holes, with knives</i> ¹.....do.....	.27	<i>Pots, mustard</i>.....do.....	.12
<i>Rings</i> ¹.....do.....	.31	<i>Saucers</i>.....do.....	.08
<i>Screws:</i>		<i>Saws, meat</i> ¹.....do.....	.63
<i>Clamp</i> ¹.....do.....	.35	<i>Scales and weights</i> ¹.....do.....	3.95
<i>Feed</i> ¹.....do.....	.61	<i>Sets, carving</i> ¹.....do.....	1.35
<i>Thumb</i> ¹.....do.....	.10	<i>Sieves, flour</i> ¹.....do.....	.39
<i>Studs</i>.....do.....	.10	<i>Skimmers</i> ¹.....do.....	.15
<i>Dippers</i> ¹.....do.....	.07	<i>Spoons:</i>	
<i>Dishes:</i>		<i>Basting</i> ¹.....do.....	.06
<i>Pickle</i>.....do.....	.18	<i>Mustard</i> ¹.....do.....	.01
<i>Vegetable</i>.....do.....	.30	<i>Table</i>.....do.....	.18
<i>Forks:</i>		<i>Tea</i>.....do.....	.10
<i>Carving</i> ¹.....do.....	.48	<i>Steels, carving</i> ¹.....do.....	.21
<i>Meat</i> ¹.....do.....	.09	<i>Stoppers, vinegar-cruet</i> ¹.....do.....	.03
<i>Table</i>.....do.....	.20	<i>Tops, metal:</i>	
<i>Graters</i> ¹.....do.....	.15	<i>Pepper-box</i> ¹.....do.....	.04
		<i>Salicellar</i> ¹.....do.....	.04
		<i>Sirup-pitcher</i> ¹.....do.....	.20
		<i>Tumblers</i>.....do.....	.04

¹ Expendable under par. 2, Bulletin No. 3, War Department, 1914.

² Expendable under par. 3, Bulletin No. 2, War Department, 1914.

Equipment of tableware and kitchen utensils.

[Based on General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 29, 1895, and under provisions of par. 301, Army Regulations.]

Articles.	Allowance for organizations of various strengths.						
	28 men.	65 men.	100 men.	104 men.	109 men.	120 men.	160 men.
<i>Cleavers</i>	1	4	2	3	2	2	3
<i>Cutters, meat (sausage machines) or meat choppers, as desired</i>	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
<i>Dippers</i>	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
<i>Forks:</i>							
<i>Meat</i>	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
<i>Table</i>	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
<i>Graters</i>	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
<i>Knives:</i>							
<i>Bread</i>	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
<i>Butcher</i>	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
<i>Table</i>	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
<i>Ladles, soup</i>	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
<i>Mills, coffee</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Openers, can</i>	1	2	3	4	4	5	5

Equipment of tableware and kitchen utensils—Continued.

Articles.	Allowance for organizations of various strength.						
	28 men.	65 men.	100 men.	104 men.	109 men.	120 men.	160 men.
Pans:							
Dish.....	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Frying.....	2	4	7	7	7	8	11
Saws, meat.....	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Scales, and weights.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sets, carving.....	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Sieves, flour.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Skimmers.....	1	2	3	4	4	5	5
Spoons:							
Basting.....	3	6	10	10	11	12	16
Mustard.....	6	12	20	21	22	24	32
Table.....	28	65	100	104	109	120	160
Tea.....	28	65	100	104	109	120	160

Allowance of china and glassware.

Based on General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., Jan. 29, 1895; Par. II, General Orders, No. 157, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., Dec. 2, 1901; General Orders, No. 81, War Department, Apr. 25, 1906; Par. V, Circular No. 3, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., Mar. 9, 1895; and under the provisions of par. 301, Army Regulations.]

Articles.	Price each.	28 men.		65 men.		100 men.		104 men.		109 men.		120 men.		160 men.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats, gravy.....	\$0.27	6	\$1.62	12	\$3.24	20	\$5.40	21	\$5.67	22	\$5.94	24	\$6.48	32	\$8.64
Bowls.....	.12	28	3.36	65	7.80	100	12.00	104	12.48	109	13.08	120	14.40	160	19.20
Bowls, sugar.....	.31	6	1.86	12	3.72	20	6.20	21	6.51	22	6.82	24	7.44	32	9.92
Boxes, pepper.....	.05	6	.30	12	.60	20	1.00	21	1.05	22	1.10	24	1.20	32	1.60
Cruets, vinegar.....	.18	2	.36	5	.90	8	1.44	8	1.44	9	1.62	10	1.80	13	2.34
Cups.....	.08	28	2.24	65	5.20	100	8.00	104	8.32	109	8.72	120	9.60	160	12.80
Dishes:															
Pickle.....	.18	4	.72	8	1.44	13	2.34	14	2.52	14	2.52	18	3.24	21	3.78
Vegetable.....	.30	14	4.20	30	9.00	50	15.00	52	15.60	54	16.20	60	18.00	80	24.00
Pitchers:															
Sirup.....	.50	6	3.00	12	6.00	20	10.00	21	10.50	22	11.00	24	12.00	32	16.00
Water.....	.69	3	2.07	6	4.14	10	6.90	10	6.90	11	7.59	12	8.28	16	11.04
Plates:															
Dinner.....	.10	28	2.80	65	6.50	100	10.00	104	10.40	109	10.90	120	12.00	160	16.00
Meat.....	1.08	3	3.24	6	6.48	10	10.80	10	10.80	11	11.88	12	12.96	15	16.20
Soup.....	.11	28	3.08	65	7.15	100	11.00	104	11.44	109	11.99	120	13.20	160	17.60
Pots, mustard.....	.12	6	.72	12	1.44	20	2.40	21	2.52	22	2.64	24	2.88	32	3.84
Saltcellars.....	.05	6	.30	12	.60	20	1.00	21	1.05	22	1.10	24	1.20	32	1.60
Saucers.....	.08	28	2.24	65	5.20	100	8.00	104	8.32	109	8.72	120	9.60	160	12.80
Tumblers.....	.04	28	1.12	65	2.60	100	4.00	104	4.16	109	4.36	120	4.80	160	6.40
Total values.....			33.23		72.01		115.48		119.68		126.18		139.08		183.76
Annual allowance, 20 per cent.....			6.65		14.40		23.10		23.94		25.24		27.82		36.75
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent.....			1.66		3.60		5.78		5.99		6.31		6.96		9.19
Quarterly allowance a man.....			.06		.06		.06		.06		.06		.06		.06
Quarterly allowance a man for torpedo planters.....			.12		.12		.12		.12		.12		.12		.12

Interpolations.—For any number of men not given in the foregoing tables, calculate the allowance by simple proportion, taking the allowance of 100 men as a basis. When such proportion results in the fraction of an article, one-half or less is disregarded, more than one-half is counted as 1, except that a final one-half is counted as 1 in cases where only one article is allowed 30 or 60 men, i. e., skimmers, meat saws, meat choppers or cutters, carving sets, cleavers, sieves, and graters.

[Item No. R. S. 36, mess furniture; for kitchens and mess halls; each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$10,815.32
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00
Total.....	12,815.32

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	9,352.38
Fiscal year 1915.....	11,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,931.04
Total.....	12,931.04

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	116.72
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,578.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,931.04

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of mess tables and stools, kitchen tables, kitchen utensils of all kinds, and such other supplies as may be required.

The cost of mess tables and stools during the past five years was as follows:

	Fiscal year.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Mess tables.....	\$8.32				\$8.32
Mess stools.....	.45			\$0.97	.58

Estimate is based on cost for fiscal year 1914, and is approximately the same.

[Item No. R. S. 37, forage (in kind) for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster Corps at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of Cavalry and the batteries of Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted and for the authorized number of officers' horses.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	2,935,390.76
Philippine Islands.....	592,445.87
Total.....	3,527,836.63

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3,145,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,560,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,975,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$2,980,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	514,762.00	500.00	514,762.00
Total.....	3,489,762.00	5,500.00	3,494,762.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$33,074.63
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	349,762.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	65,238.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—Under this item are purchased oats, hay, bran, corn, barley, middlings, and dog food.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of the hire of grain inspectors, laborers required for cutting and baling hay, handling grain, construction of bins, etc.

United States: Of the total of the estimate for the United States, \$2,975,000 will be required to meet current requirements for the purchase of supplies and \$5,000 for services. The amount estimated for is \$44,609.24 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$95,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The estimate is based on the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and also provides for an increase in allowance of animals by 318 over the number which were estimated for the fiscal year 1914. This increase is due to the additional Cavalry horses authorized by "Table of organization, 1914." The increased cost of forage, due to the increase in the number of animals, will amount to approximately \$35,170.54, based upon the average cost of forage for the fiscal year 1914.

The average cost of forage for the fiscal year 1914 was \$0.7934 per hundredweight for hay and \$1.6398 per hundredweight for oats, which was approximately \$0.01 per hundredweight for hay less than and \$0.0058 per hundredweight more for oats than the prices paid for forage for the fiscal year 1913.

Due to the war in Europe, there has been a large advance in the price of forage, particularly oats, in the United States since July 1, 1914, when contracts for the fiscal year 1915 were entered into. A number of contractors have requested that their contracts be canceled by reason of this advance in prices, but in view of the fact that there is no authority of law for the cancellation of a contract where it is not impossible of performance, these requests were not granted.

The following shows the variation in the oat markets from the beginning of the war in Europe up to September 15, 1914:

	Price per hundredweight.		Price per hundredweight.
New York:		San Antonio—Continued.	
July 16.	\$1.35	Aug. 20.	\$1.72
July 23.	1.38	Aug. 27.	1.875
July 30.	1.30	Sept. 3.	1.937
Aug. 6.	1.395	Sept. 10.	1.937
Aug. 13.	1.425	Sept. 14.	1.81
Aug. 20.	1.485	Seattle, Wash.:	
Aug. 27.	1.65	July 15.	1.30
Sept. 3.	1.71	July 20.	1.35
Sept. 10.	1.71	Aug. 4.	1.50
Sept. 11.	1.68	Aug. 30.	1.60
Kansas City:		Sept. 5.	1.65
July 16.	1.17	Sept. 11.	1.65
July 23.	1.14	Chicago:	
July 30.	1.185	July 15-22.	1.104
Aug. 6.	1.125	July 23-30.	1.08
Aug. 13.	1.26	Aug. 1-7.	1.1325
Aug. 20.	1.29	Aug. 8-15.	1.248
Aug. 27.	1.50	Aug. 16-23.	1.329
Sept. 3.	1.50	Aug. 24-31.	1.446
Sept. 10.	1.50	Sept. 1-7.	1.476
Sept. 14.	1.365	Sept. 8-15.	1.455
San Francisco:		St. Louis:	
July 1-20.	1.20	July 16.	1.17
July 20-31.	1.375	July 23.	1.14
Aug. 1-15.	1.40	July 30.	1.125
Aug. 15-31.	1.50	Aug. 6.	1.14
Sept. 1-17.	1.60	Aug. 13.	1.245
San Antonio:		Aug. 20.	1.29
July 16.	1.569	Aug. 27.	1.53
July 23.	1.14	Sept. 3.	1.53
July 30.	1.587	Sept. 10.	1.50
Aug. 6.	1.546	Sept. 14.	1.44
Aug. 13.	1.687		

The following shows the average prices per bushel on oats, on September 1 of the years indicated, as furnished by the Department of Agriculture:

1914.....	\$0. 423
1913.....	.393
1912.....	.35
1911.....	.404

The above figures can not be compared very accurately with the average prices paid under contracts for forage for the fiscal year 1914, as they do not include the cost of freight, handling, etc., and the contractors' profit, which are added to these prices by the contractors, who are required to make deliveries at posts where the forage is required, but the prices do indicate that if they remain as at present, the price of oats will be far in excess of that upon which this estimate is based—namely, the prices for the fiscal year 1914.

The average cost quoted above for the fiscal year 1914 will make the forage required for the authorized allowance of animals in the United States cost approximately \$3,344,729.32, as shown below:

(In the United States the allowance of forage per day is 14 pounds of hay per animal—12 pounds of oats for horses, and 9 pounds of oats for mules.—Par. 1077, Army Regulations).

Forage allowance, United States.

Horses:	
Cavalry.....	12, 426
Artillery.....	3, 806
Riding.....	1, 588
Draft.....	346
Bell.....	23
Private mounts.....	1, 500
Remounts.....	2, 500
Total.....	22, 189
Mules:	
Draft.....	6, 267
Pack.....	1, 838
Riding.....	728
Total.....	8, 833
Hay:	
22,189×14×366..... pounds..	113, 696, 436
8,833×14×366..... do.....	45, 260, 292
Total.....	158, 956, 728
Oats:	
22,189×12×366..... pounds..	97, 454, 088
8,833×9×366..... do.....	29, 095, 902
Total.....	126, 549, 990
Hay: 158,956,728 pounds×\$0.7934 per hundredweight	\$1, 261, 162. 68
Oats: 126,549,990 pounds×\$1.6398 per hundredweight	2, 075, 266. 64
Total.....	3, 336, 429. 32
Dog food.....	8, 300. 00
Total.....	3, 344, 729. 32

This is \$364,729.32 more than the amount estimated for 1916, but presuming that the forage for remounts will be grown and harvested on the depot reservations (full allowance included in the above figures for 2,500 remounts), it is believed the amount estimated for will be sufficient.

Cost of forage per animal per day, taking the average price under contracts for the fiscal year 1914, is \$0.2833.

The sum of \$8,300 has been added to this item to cover cost of dog food for dogs used in Alaska. This is \$2,000 more than the amount apportioned for this purpose during

the fiscal year 1915, but is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1914 (\$8,373.21). There are now 134 dogs used on the trails in Alaska, making the cost of dog food per dog \$61.94 per annum.

Philippine Islands: The following are the average prices per hundredweight paid for forage for the Philippine Islands under contract for the fiscal year 1914:

Oats.....	\$1.57775
Hay.....	.856

The amount estimated for for native grass is approximately the same as the cost for the fiscal year 1914. The prices per hundredweight paid for forage thus far purchased for the fiscal year 1915 are as follows:

Oats.....	\$1.558
Hay.....	.77

The total cost of forage purchased for the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1915 is \$496,850. This does not include native grass, which is purchased in the Philippine Islands. All shipments for the Philippine Islands to meet requirements are made from the Pacific coast.

Considering the prices paid under recent contracts and the cost of forage in the Philippines during the fiscal year 1914, the cost of supplying forage in the Philippine Islands will be as follows:

Forage allowance, Philippine Islands.

Hay: 5,691×9½×366.....	pounds..	19,440,456
Oats:		
3,282 horses×12×366.....	do....	14,414,544
2,408 mules×9×366.....	do....	7,931,952
Total.....	do....	22,346,496
Hay: 19,440,456 pounds×\$0.77 per hundredweight.....		\$149,691.51
Oats: 22,346,496 pounds×\$1.558 per hundredweight.....		348,158.40
Native grass.....		59,000.00
Total.....		556,849.91

The above is \$42,087.91 more than the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on an allowance of 4,988 animals in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1916. This estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, as it is contemplated that there will be a reduction in the number of draft animals in use in the Philippine Islands, due to the substitution of motor trucks in lieu thereof.

[Item No. R. S. 38, salt for horses, mules, etc.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$1,165.36

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914, included in item 37.	
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,274.43
Total.....	3,274.43
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,109.07
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	725.57

Remarks.

Supplies.—This item covers the purchase of salt for animals (class A) necessary to meet current requirements. The allowance of rock salt for each animal per day is 0.8 ounce (see par. 1215, Army Regulations).

United States: The following rock salt will be required for the allowance of animals in the United States for the fiscal year 1916: 31,022 animals by 0.8 ounce per day by 365 days, at \$0.006 per pound, equals \$3,396.91. This item was formerly supplied by the Subsistence Department.

Estimate is made for \$1,396.91 less than this amount in view of the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$1,274.43 under this item which is the amount called for in estimate from the department authorities. No apportionment made for fiscal year 1914 under this item, expenditures for purchase of salt having been made from apportionment for forage.

The following rock salt will be required for the allowance of animals in the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1916: 5,691 animals by 0.8 ounce per day by 365 days, at \$0.009 per pound, equals \$934.74. This is \$340.03 less than the amount estimated for.

[Item No. R. S. 39, vinegar for horses, mules, etc.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$1,900.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 4,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
 United States..... 2,000.00
 Philippine Islands..... 1,194.78
 Total..... 3,194.78

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,294.78

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 1,605.22

Remarks.

Supplies.—This item covers the purchase of vinegar for animals (class A), necessary to meet current requirements. The allowance of vinegar for each animal per day is 0.1 gill (see par. 1215 Army Regulations).

United States: The following is allowance of vinegar for the animals in the United States for the fiscal year 1916: 31,022 animals by 0.1 gill per day by 365 days, at \$0.16 per gallon equals \$5,561.44. In view, however, of the cost for the fiscal year 1914 of \$1,900, estimate is made for but \$2,000 under this item.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is made for \$1,194.78 under this item which is the amount called for by the department authorities, and which was stated to be based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1914. No apportionment made for the fiscal year 1914 under this item, the expenditures for purchase of vinegar having been made from apportionment for forage.

[Item No. R. S. 40, bedding for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster Corps at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of Cavalry and the batteries of Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
 United States..... \$118,843.75
 Philippine Islands..... 10,270.86
 Total..... 129,114.61

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 135,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 145,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$105,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	17,956.80
Total.....	122,956.80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6,157.81
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	12,043.20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	22,043.20

Remarks.

United States: Estimate is made for \$105,000 under this item for bedding for animals (class A) to meet current requirements. The amount estimated for is \$13,843.75 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, but is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

The regulation allowance of bedding (see par. 1085, Army Regulations) is 1,200 pounds per animal per year, and the number of animals in the United States to be furnished is approximately 28,522, exclusive of animals in the remount depots. The authorized allowance for that number of animals would aggregate 34,226,400 pounds, which, at \$0.3407 per 100 pounds (the average cost of bedding for the fiscal year 1914), would amount to \$185,062.14. It is thought, however, that the amount estimated for (\$105,000) will be sufficient, as during a portion of the year the larger part of the animals of the Army are on practice marches and maneuvers, when bedding is not required for them.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1914, called for \$17,956.80, which is the amount of this estimate.

The estimated number of animals on hand in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1916 is 5,691. The authorized allowance of bedding for that number of animals would aggregate 5,121,900 pounds, which, at \$0.348 per 100 pounds (the average cost of bedding for the fiscal year 1914), would amount to \$17,824.21, which is approximately the amount of this estimate.

[Item No. R. S. 41, seeds, for the raising of forage at remount depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$348.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	400.00
Philippine Islands.....	60.00
Total.....	460.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	112.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	540.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	40.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such seeds as may be required for raising forage at the various remount depots.

United States: Estimate is made for \$400 under this item which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

The following are the present established remount depots: Fort Reno, Okla; Fort Keogh, Mont.; and Front Royal, Va.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$60 under this item, which is the amount of this estimate.

NOTE.—The total of the items R. S. 41, 42, 43, and 44 of this estimate covering amounts required for the raising of forage at remount depots, is \$3,835.

The estimated value of forage produced at the remount depots for the fiscal year 1914, was as follows:

Fort Keogh, Mont.:	
15,000 pounds corn.....	\$225. 00
52,420 pounds hay, timothy.....	431. 15
117,355 pounds oats.....	1, 689. 91
241,385 pounds straw.....	899. 16
Total.....	3, 245. 22
Fort Reno, Okla.:	
61,000 pounds Kafir corn, heads.....	557. 05
552,000 pounds hay, alfalfa No. 1.....	4, 001. 60
368,000 pounds hay, alfalfa No. 2.....	2, 300. 00
125,000 pounds silage, Kafir corn.....	343. 75
835,425 pounds feterita.....	5, 004. 05
200 bushels rye seed.....	170. 00
Total.....	12, 376. 45
Front Royal, Va.:	
56,000 pounds corn.....	1, 008. 00
30,000 pounds oats.....	447. 00
60,000 pounds hay.....	630. 00
25,000 pounds straw.....	120. 63
33,600 pounds rye.....	211. 68
Total.....	2, 417. 31
Grand total.....	18, 038. 98

[Item No. R. S. 42, implements for the raising of forage at remount depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$944. 50
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 000. 00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	1, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	25. 00
Total.....	1, 025. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	80. 50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1, 975. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	25. 00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of plows, harrows, threshing machines, rakes, hoes, and other farming implements required for raising forage at remount depots.

United States: Estimate is made for \$1,000, which is \$80.50 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$25 under this item, which is the amount of this estimate.

[Item No. R. S. 43, labor for the raising of forage at remount depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$640. 53

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$1,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 1,200. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... \$700. 00
 Philippine Islands..... 750. 00
Total..... 1,450. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 809. 47
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 450. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 250. 00

Remarks.

Services.—The services required under this item consist of the hire of such labor (Class I and IV) as may be required in addition to the regular authorized labor at remount depots for raising forage.

United States: Estimate is made for \$700, which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$750 under this item, which is the amount of this estimate; no previous estimate made for the Philippine Islands under this item.

The increase in this item over cost for fiscal year 1914 is due to the estimate submitted by the department authorities, Philippine Islands.

[Item No. R. S. 44, expenses incident thereto, for the raising of forage at remount depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$138. 50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$500. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 200. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
 United States..... \$150. 00
 Philippine Islands..... 750. 00
Total..... 900. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 781. 50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 400. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 700. 00

Remarks.

United States: Estimate is made for \$150 under this item, which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$750, which is the amount of this estimate.

The increase in this item is due to the amount estimated for by the department authorities, Philippine Islands, no previous estimate having been submitted under this item.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. R. S. 45, straw for soldiers' bedding.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$2,042.83
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00
Total.....	3,542.83

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00
Total.....	2,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,042.83
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Remarks.

United States: Estimate is made for \$2,000 under this item to meet current requirements. The amount estimated for is \$42.83 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and is \$1,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be the estimated amount required for troops in the field, called for \$500, which is the amount of this estimate. This is \$1,000 less than the apportionment for 1914 and \$500 less than that for fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. R. S. 46 stationery.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$83,161.68
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00
Total.....	103,161.68

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$90,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	88,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$70,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,107.95
Total.....	90,107.95
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	13,053.73
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	107.95
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,107.95

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of paper, pencils, penholders, pens, ink, desk baskets, shears, inkstands, blotters, rulers, and such other supplies as may be required. The principal organizations for which stationery is provided by the Quartermaster Corps, including The Adjutant General's Department in the field, are department headquarters, artillery district headquarters, post headquarters, recruit depots, quartermaster depots and offices, constructing quartermasters, company

orderly rooms, quartermaster sergeants, as well as for courts, boards, special reports, military attaches, officers, retired officers, etc., and for officers' schools at military posts.

Estimate is based on cost for the fiscal year 1914 and is \$13,053.73 less.

It is believed that a considerable saving can be made in the purchase of stationery under the plan now being carried out for purchasing stationery under annual contract, but it can not be determined at this time what the saving will be. In view, however, of the fact that the estimate is submitted for \$13,053.73 less than the cost for fiscal year 1914, it is believed that the amount estimated for will be required.

Under this item are also purchased certain articles of stationery for the use of officers' schools at military posts, which were formerly purchased from the appropriation "Equipment of officers' schools." This will have a tendency to increase expenditures under this item.

[Item No. R. S. 47, typewriters and exchange of same.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$10, 138. 73
Philippine Islands.....	5, 000. 00
Total.....	15, 138. 73

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915.....	\$13, 400. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$10, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	3, 960. 00
Total.....	13, 960. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 178. 73
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriated fiscal year 1915.....	560. 00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased typewriting machines, and parts of repair of such machines. This corps has authority of law for the exchange of unserviceable machines as part payment for new ones. This method has been found to result in a considerable saving. The average life of a typewriting machine is considered about 10 years.

There are in use and on hand in the United States, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Canal Zone, and Alaska approximately 3,000 machines, which includes those formerly belonging to the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Departments before their consolidation into the Quartermaster Corps.

Since the enactment of section 4 of the act approved July 16, 1914 (act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915), which provides as follows:

"That no part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen for the purchase of any typewriting machine at a price in excess of the lowest price paid by the Government of the United States for the same make and model of machine during the period of the fiscal years nineteen hundred and thirteen and nineteen hundred and fourteen; such price shall include the value of any typewriting machine or machines given in exchange, but shall not apply to special prices granted on typewriting machines used in schools of the District of Columbia or of the Indian Service, the lowest of which special prices paid for typewriting machines shall not exceeded in future purchases for such schools.

"The head of every executive department and other Government establishment shall transmit to Congress, on the first day of its next session, a statement showing, for the first three months of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, the following relative to typewriting machines purchased during that period: The model, character, contract price, and make of each machine purchased; the relative cost of repairs and supplies for such makes of typewriters; the model, character, amount allowed, and make of each machine given in exchange; aggregate cost, aggregate allowance on exchanges, and aggregate net cost of all machines. And there shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the session following the close of the

fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, statements of all of the foregoing facts for the entire period of that fiscal year."

this corps has been able to secure considerably lower prices on typewriting machines. The average gross cost of machines of ordinary length of carriage under the new scale of prices is \$66.83½; the average allowance for old machines turned over to the typewriter companies as part payment is \$8.50; and the average net cost of such machines is \$58.33½.

The approximate cost of upkeep per year per machine is \$2 in the United States and \$2.50 in the Philippine Islands.

United States.—The amount estimated for, \$10,000, is the same as was estimated for and apportioned during the fiscal years 1914 and 1915. The cost for both of these years has been in excess of this amount, however, and the excess has been met from receipts from proceeds of sales.

Philippine Islands.—The amount estimated for is the same as asked for by the Philippine authorities, and is \$1,040 less than the apportionment for fiscal year 1914. Owing to the fact that the prices of typewriting machines quoted by dealers in Manila are higher than the prices for which the same machine can be purchased in this country, all machines for the Philippines are purchased in the United States and shipped to Manila on transports.

The records of this office show the prices for machines in the United States and the Philippine Islands to be as follows:

Make and model of machine.	Price in Manila.	Price in United States.
Remington, No. 10-A.....	\$85.00	\$70.00
Smith-Premier, No. 10-A.....	85.00	70.00
Monarch, No. 3.....	70.00	70.00
L. C. Smith, No. 5.....	85.00	65.00
Underwood, No. 5.....	85.00	70.00
Royal, No. 5.....	67.50	50.00
Royal, No. 10.....		58.50

[Item No. R. S. 47a, typewriters, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services, United States..... \$1,509.38

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914, included in item 47, ante.

Fiscal year 1915..... \$5,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States..... \$2,000.00

Philippine Islands..... 570.00

Total..... 2,570.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,060.62

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,030.00

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of the necessary repairs to typewriting machines.

United States: The amount estimated for is \$490.62 more than the cost for fiscal year 1914, and is due to the fact that the department now has more machines to maintain in repair and the severe service which machines receive in the field, a large portion of the Army in the United States now being on field duty along the Mexican border and at Vera Cruz.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is the same as asked for by the Philippine authorities. No comparison can be made with the cost for the fiscal year 1914, as the amount apportioned to the Philippine Islands for that year, \$5,000, was to cover both purchases and repairs. It is \$1,030 less than the amount apportioned for repairs for the fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. R. S. 48, blank books for the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$160.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,200.00
Total.....	1,360.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,250.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	100.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	1,100.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$260.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	150.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	200.00

Remarks.

Under this item are to be purchased such blank books as may be necessary for use of the Quartermaster Corps.

It is understood that there are in stock at some of the depots a large quantity of blank books, but whether or not they are of kinds suitable for use in the Philippine Islands is not known. A list of the blank books in stock could be procured and sent to the Philippine Islands to ascertain whether they could use any of them.

Estimate for Philippine Islands (\$1,000) is the same as called for by the department authorities, and it is not known why this particular amount is called for. It is believed however that blank books are used to a greater extent in the Philippines than in the United States. In the United States blank books have been replaced largely by blank forms and loose-leaf books.

[Item No. R. S. 49, blank forms for the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$19,348.20
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00
Total.....	22,348.20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$14,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	22,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00
Total.....	22,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	151.80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	8,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of the printing of such blank forms as are required for the Quartermaster Corps.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. R. S. 50, certificates of discharged soldiers.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$900. 00
Philippine Islands.....	120. 00
Total.....	1, 020. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$920. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	900. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$800. 00
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	900. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	120. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	20. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1915.	

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of the printing of certificates of discharged soldiers.

[Item No. R. S. 51, printing department orders and reports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$66, 966. 67
Philippine Islands.....	25, 000. 00
Total.....	91, 966. 67

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$87, 290. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	59, 600. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1, 000. 00	\$49, 000. 00	\$50, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 500. 00	22, 500. 00	25, 000. 00
Total.....	3, 500. 00	71, 500. 00	75, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$16, 966. 67
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	12, 290. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	15, 400. 00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies purchased under this item consist of such printing materials as presses, type, rollers, etc., as may be required for use at headquarters, posts, and depots where printing presses are operated.

Services.—The services under this item are usually procured by contract for printing or job service.

United States: Of the total of the estimate there will be required to meet current requirements \$1,000 for supplies and \$49,000 for services. The amount estimated for is \$16,966.67 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$400 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. Permanent services permanently included under this item are now estimated for under item 28 ante.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1914 called for \$35,000. Estimate is, however, made for but \$25,000 under this item, which is thought to be sufficient. This is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.

NOTE.—The law requires that printing be done at the Government Printing Office, or by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract the same is done with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the purchase of material and hire of necessary labor for the purpose.

The period of contracts does not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which made.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no changes in that item, but in the item for incidental expenses, page 35, there is some new language—"overseers of general prisoners"?

Gen. ALESHIRE. The changes that are made in that item are necessary in order to conform to the legislation that is included, I think, at the end of that appropriation, which legislation was recommended by the Judge Advocate General, and approved by the Secretary of War, and by whose direction it was included in the estimate. The Judge Advocate General, I think, expects to be heard on that provision. But the changes that you speak of, Mr. Chairman, are made to conform to this proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The proviso on page 37?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Provided, That the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, shall hereafter be known as the United States disciplinary barracks, and the branches of said prison as branches of said barracks, and the duty now devolved by existing law upon the board of commissioners respecting the government and control of the United States military prison, the semiannual inspections, the framing of regulations, and the submitting of reports, shall hereafter be performed by the Secretary of War, or by such officers as he may designate: Provided, further, That the authority now vested in the Secretary of War to give an honorable restoration to duty, in case the same is merited, to general prisoners confined in the United States disciplinary barracks and its branches shall be extended so that such restoration may be given to general prisoners confined elsewhere, and the Secretary of War shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish a system of parole for prisoners confined in said barracks and its branches, the terms and conditions of such parole to be such as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Do you want to explain that, or would you prefer to have the Judge Advocate General explain it?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir; I do not know anything more about it than I gather from reading it. I spoke to the Judge Advocate General about it, and he said he expected to explain it to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. That seems to be a change in the whole program of dealing with prisoners.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have increased the appropriation for incidental expenses.

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$96,937.50; and it is due to the fact that we have got to provide for sanitation in the Canal Zone. Formerly this work was done from the appropriation for the canal; but now that the troops are there, another regiment having just been sent, the Surgeon General recommended that an amount be included for that purpose. Fifty thousand dollars was the amount he suggested, and that is included in this estimate and explains so much of this increase.

Mr. GARD. How much?

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$50,000; and the remainder of the \$96,937.50 is due to the requirement for funds to take care of the troops and for sanitation along the Mexican border and at Galveston. Those requirements have become very necessary under present conditions and must be met.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is your idea about quarters for the troops in Texas and on the border? Are you going to build anything in the nature of permanent barracks for them there?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Not that I know anything about, Mr. Anthony. They have enlarged Fort Bliss from a four-company Infantry post to a regimental post for Cavalry, and also enlarged Fort Huachuca from six troops of Cavalry to a regimental post.

Mr. ANTHONY. As I understand it, you have about 22,000 men on the border now. Is it your intention to keep them under canvas this winter, or are they to be put under some permanent shelter?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is a question that is being considered, no doubt. Use has been made of a few of the old posts that have been abandoned, or which were about to be abandoned, such as Fort McIntosh; Fort Brown, at Brownsville, Tex.; and Fort Clark. Fort Clark has never been abandoned, although you probably remember the question of its abandonment was considered. The troops are under canvas, but they go and come; as I understand it, they are on patrolling duty.

Mr. ANTHONY. If they are going to scatter them all over the State of Texas, why would it not be a good idea to return them to the stations where they belong?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know, Mr. Anthony.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I am trying to arrive at is this: Instead of spending money for practically rebuilding a lot of abandoned posts for that purpose, why would it not be a good idea to put them at the posts in the central part of the country which have facilities for taking care of them, and which are maintained at the expense of the Government and from which transportation is just as available? Would not the Government save money by sending them back to the places where they belong?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No material expenditures have been made for quarters, except, as I stated, at Fort Bliss and Fort Huachuca, and very small amounts in building shelters in which to cook. But I think your plan would involve a greater expenditure for the Government on account of transportation than the present plan.

Mr. ANTHONY. On account of transportation?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. They will have to be transported back some day, will they not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; but if you take them back now and then send them to the border again, you would have that additional transportation charge.

Mr. ANTHONY. Your statement is contingent upon having use for them down there?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. My statement is based on this, Mr. Anthony: So far as I know, they are required there, and if you should withdraw them from their temporary stations you would have to put them on the trains and send them back to their permanent stations,

and then if you should have need for them on the border again, you would have that additional transportation charge.

Mr. ANTHONY. They have been down there for two years and have not been used.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Of course, I do not know about that. Those are questions that would have to be answered by the Chief of Staff.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Total cost for the fiscal year 1914—current requirements.	Total estimate for fiscal year 1916—current requirements.	Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.	
				Total increase—current requirements.	Total decrease—current requirements.
1	Postage.....	\$2,968.80	\$3,000.00	\$31.20	
2	Telegrams and telephones.....	74,453.91	75,000.00	546.09	
	Extra duty:				
3	Barracks and quarters.....				
4	Clerks.....				
5	Overseers.....				
6	Military-prison guard.....	15,109.85	15,074.50		\$35.35
7	Mess stewards.....	1,480.00	1,480.00		
8	Cooks.....	5,971.80	9,125.00	3,153.40	
9	Instructor cooks.....	6,935.00	7,665.00	730.00	
10	Expresses.....				
11	Escorts.....				
12	Office furniture.....	16,755.12	17,000.00	244.88	
13	Towels.....	4,788.16	3,000.00		1,788.16
14	Laborers.....	67,522.90	70,000.00	2,477.10	
15	Interpreters.....	16,808.00	16,926.00	120.00	
16	Spies.....				
17	Guides.....				
18	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	709,090.00	690,000.00		19,090.00
19	Other employees.....	272,723.00	260,000.00		12,723.00
20	Clerks, United States military prison.....	10,600.00	10,600.00		
21	Foremen, United States military prison.....	6,800.00	3,800.00		2,400.00
22	Watchmen, United States military prison.....	980.00	980.00		
23	Organist, United States military prison.....	104.00	104.00		
24	Recruiting.....	128,319.08	123,300.00		6,019.08
25	Deserters, apprehension of.....	74,714.02	69,000.00		5,714.02
26	Escaped military prisoners.....				
27	Donation of \$5.....	14,588.00	14,600.00	12.00	
28	Veterinary surgeons.....	11,400.00	11,400.00		
29	Medicines, horses and mules.....	36,343.84	34,000.00		2,343.84
30	Picket rope.....	2,088.00	3,500.00	1,412.00	
31	Blacksmith's tools.....	12,943.84	13,000.00	56.16	
32	Horseshoes.....	45,150.04	45,000.00		150.04
33	Tools, Cavalry.....	1,610.45	1,000.00		610.45
34	Shoeing horses and mules.....	23,970.00	25,000.00	1,030.00	
35	Chests and issue outfits.....		4,800.00	4,800.00	
36	Additional expenses.....	69,400.00	126,000.00	56,600.00	
	Total.....	1,633,055.61	1,654,414.50	71,212.83	49,853.94
	Decrease.....			49,853.94	
	Net increase.....			21,358.89	

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Total apportionment for the fiscal year 1914—current requirements.	Total estimate for fiscal year 1916—current requirements.	Estimate for 1916 compared with apportionment for 1914.	
				Total increase—current requirements.	Total decrease—current requirements.
1	Postage.....	\$400.00	\$400.00		
2	Telegrams and telephones.....	27,000.00	22,000.00		\$5,000.00
	Extra duty:				
3	Barracks and quarters.....				
4	Clerks.....				
5	Overseers.....				
6	Military-prison guard.....				
7	Mess stewards.....				
8	Cooks.....				
9	Instructor cooks.....				
10	Expresses.....				
11	Escorts.....				
12	Office furniture.....	3,500.00	3,000.00		500.00
13	Towels.....	150.00	350.00	\$200.00	
14	Laborers.....	16,499.88	7,500.00		8,999.88
15	Interpreters.....	8,000.00	8,000.00		
16	Spies.....				
17	Guides.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
18	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	137,860.00	120,000.00		17,860.00
19	Other employees.....	50,000.00	40,000.00		10,000.00
20	Clerks, United States military prison.....				
21	Foreman, United States military prison.....				
22	Watchmen, United States military prison.....				
23	Organist, United States military prison.....				
24	Recruiting.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
25	Deserters, apprehension of.....	1,500.00	1,000.00		500.00
26	Escaped military prisoners.....				
27	Donation of \$5.....	400.00	500.00	100.00	
28	Veterinary surgeons.....	12,000.00	10,200.00		1,800.00
29	Medicines, horses and mules.....	9,000.00	7,000.00		2,000.00
30	Picket rope.....	1,500.00	1,200.00		300.00
31	Blacksmith's tools.....	4,000.00	4,000.00		
32	Horseshoes.....	12,000.00	11,000.00		1,000.00
33	Tools, Cavalry.....	500.00	500.00		
34	Shoeing horses and mules.....	15,000.00	12,000.00		3,000.00
35	Chests and issue outfits.....				
36	Additional expenses.....	25,000.00	25,000.00		
	Total.....	328,309.88	275,650.00	300.00	50,959.88
	Increase.....				300.00
	Net decrease.....				50,659.88

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Items.	Total apportionment for the fiscal year 1915—current requirements.	Total estimate for fiscal year 1916—current requirements.	Estimate for 1916 compared with apportionment for 1915.	
				Total increase—current requirements.	Total decrease—current requirements.
1	Postage.....	\$3,400.00	\$3,400.00		
2	Telegrams and telephones.....	104,039.00	97,000.00		\$7,039.00
	Extra duty:				
3	Barracks and quarters.....				
4	Clerks.....				
5	Overseers.....				
6	Military prison guard.....	15,109.85	15,074.50		35.35
7	Mess stewards.....	702.00	1,480.00	\$778.00	
8	Cooks.....	5,414.50	9,125.00	3,710.50	
9	Instructor cooks.....	6,932.00	7,665.00	733.00	
10	Expresses.....				
11	Escorts.....				
12	Office furniture.....	20,500.00	20,000.00		500.00
13	Towels.....	1,500.00	3,350.00	1,850.00	
14	Laborers.....	68,000.00	77,500.00	9,500.00	
15	Interpreters.....	27,286.00	24,926.00		2,360.00
16	Spies.....				
17	Guides.....	779.00	1,000.00	221.00	
18	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	800,000.00	810,000.00	10,000.00	
19	Other employees.....	300,000.00	300,000.00		
20	Clerks, United States military prison.....	10,400.00	10,600.00	200.00	
21	Foremen, United States military prison.....	6,300.00	3,900.00		2,400.00
22	Watchmen, United States military prison.....	960.00	960.00		
23	Organist, United States military prison.....	104.00	104.00		
24	Recruiting.....	121,000.00	124,300.00	3,300.00	
25	Deserters, apprehension of.....	67,000.00	70,000.00	3,000.00	
26	Escaped military prisoners.....				
27	Donation of \$5.....	14,740.00	15,100.00	360.00	
28	Veterinary surgeons.....	22,200.00	21,600.00		600.00
29	Medicines, horses and mules.....	39,000.00	41,000.00	2,000.00	
30	Picket rope.....	5,300.00	4,700.00		600.00
31	Blacksmith's tools.....	17,500.00	17,000.00		500.00
32	Horseshoes.....	52,000.00	56,000.00	4,000.00	
33	Tools, Cavalry.....	1,500.00	1,500.00		
34	Shoeing, horses and mules.....	38,000.00	37,000.00		1,000.00
35	Chests and issue outfits.....		4,800.00	4,800.00	
36	Additional expenses.....	83,480.65	151,000.00	67,539.35	
	Total.....	1,833,127.00	1,930,064.50	111,971.85	15,034.35
	Decrease.....			15,034.35	
	Net increase.....			96,937.50	

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements 1916 compared with cost 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements compared with cost fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914 (76,677 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 (84,313 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost 1914.	Estimate 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Postage.....	\$2,908.80	\$0.039	\$3,000.00	\$0.036		\$0.003	\$0.039	\$0.036		\$0.003
2	Telegrams and telephones.....	74,453.91	.971	75,000.00	.890		.081	.971	.890		.081
3	Extra duty.....										
4	Barracks and quarters.....										
5	Clerks.....										
6	Overseers.....	16,109.85	.197	15,074.50	.179		.018	.197	.179		.018
7	Military-prison guard.....	1,460.00	.019	1,460.00	.017		.002	.019	.017		.002
8	Mess stewards.....	5,971.60	.078	9,125.00	.106	\$.030		.078	.106	\$0.030	
9	Cooks.....	6,935.00	.090	7,965.00	.091	.001		.090	.091	.001	
10	Instructor cooks.....										
11	Expresses.....										
12	Escorts.....	16,755.12	.219	17,000.00	.201		.018	.219	.201		.018
13	Office furniture.....	4,768.16	.062	3,000.00	.036		.026	.062	.036		.026
14	Towels.....	67,522.90	.881	70,000.00	.830		.051	.881	.830		.051
15	Laundry.....	16,806.00	.219	16,928.00	.201		.018	.219	.201		.018
16	Interpreters.....										
17	Spies.....										
18	Guides.....										
19	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	709,090.00	9.248	690,000.00	8.184		1.064	9.248	8.184		1.064
20	Other employees.....	272,732.00	3.557	260,000.00	3.063		.474	3.557	3.063		.474
21	Clerks, United States military prison.....	10,600.00	.138	10,600.00	.126		.012	.138	.126		.012
22	Foremen, United States military prison.....	6,300.00	.062	3,900.00	.046		.036	.062	.046		.036
23	Watchmen, United States military prison.....	960.00	.013	960.00	.011		.002	.013	.011		.002
24	Organist, United States military prison.....	104.00	.001	104.00	.001			.001	.001		
	Recruiting.....	128,316.08	1.674	128,300.00	1.462		.212	1.674	1.462		.212

25	Deserters, apprehension of.....	74,714.02	.974	69,000.00	.818	.156	.974	.818		.156
26	Escaped military prisoners.....									.156
27	Donation of \$5.....	14,588.00	.190	14,400.00	.173	.017	.190	.173		.017
28	Veterinary surgeons.....	11,400.00	.149	11,400.00	.135	.014	.149	.135		.014
29	Medicines, horses, and mules.....	36,343.84	.474	34,000.00	.403	.071	.474	.403		.071
30	Picket rope.....	2,083.00	.027	3,500.00	.042	.015	.027	.042		.015
31	Blacksmith's tools.....	12,943.84	.169	13,000.00	.154	.015	.169	.154		.015
32	Horsehoes.....	45,150.04	.589	45,000.00	.584	.065	.589	.584		.065
33	Tools, Cavalry.....	1,610.45	.021	1,000.00	.013	.009	.021	.012		.009
34	Shoeing horses and mules.....	23,970.00	.313	25,000.00	.296	.017	.313	.296		.017
35	Cheats and issue outfit.....			4,800.00	.057	.057		.057		.057
36	Additional expenses.....	69,400.00	.905	126,000.00	1.494	.589	.905	1.494		.589
	Total.....	1,633,055.61	21.299	1,654,414.50	19.620	2.871	21.299	19.620		2.871
	Estimate per capita 1916.....		19.620							.692
	Increase.....									.692
	Net decrease.....		1.679							1.679

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[illegible]

24	Recruiting.....	1,000.00	.047	1,000.00	.049	.002	.047	.049	.002	.022
25	Deserters apprehension of.....	1,400.00	.071	1,400.00	.049		.071	.049		.022
26	Escaped military prisoners.....									
27	Donation of \$4.....	400.00	.019	500.00	.024	.005	.019	.024	.005	
28	Veterinary surgeons.....	12,000.00	.670	10,200.00	.496		.670	.496		.074
29	Medicines, horses, and mules.....	9,000.00	.427	7,000.00	.340		.427	.340		.087
30	Picket rope.....	1,800.00	.071	1,200.00	.058		.071	.058		.013
31	Blacksmith's tools.....	4,000.00	.190	4,000.00	.194	.004	.190	.194	.004	
32	Horseshoes.....	12,000.00	.670	11,000.00	.535		.670	.535		.035
33	Tools, Cavalry.....	500.00	.024	500.00	.024		.024	.024		
34	Shoeing horses and mules.....	15,000.00	.712	12,000.00	.583		.712	.583		.129
35	Chests and issue outfits.....									
36	Additional expenses.....	25,000.00	1.187	25,000.00	1.215	.028	1.187	1.215	.028	
	Total.....	326,309.88	15.499	275,650.00	13.400	.060	15.499	13.400	.060	2.149
	Estimate per capita, 1916.....		13.400							.060
	Increase.....									
	Net decrease.....		2.089							2.089

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction and betterments.

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements 1916 compared with cost, 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.			
		Cost fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914 (97,744 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 (104,881 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost 1914.	Estimate 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Postage.....	\$3,368.80	\$0.034	\$3,400.00	\$0.032		\$0.002	\$0.034	\$0.032		\$0.002
2	Telegrams and telephones.....	101,453.91	1.038	97,000.00	.925		.113	1.038	.925		.113
3	Extra duty:										
4	Barracks and quarters.										
5	Clerks.....										
6	Overseers.....	16,106.85	.155	15,074.50	.144		.011	.155	.144		.011
7	Military-prison guards.....	1,460.00	.015	1,460.00	.014		.001	.015	.014		.001
8	Mess stewards.....	5,971.60	.081	9,125.00	.087	\$0.026		.081	.087	\$0.026	
9	Cooks.....	6,935.00	.071	7,665.00	.073	.002		.071	.073	.002	
10	Instructor cooks.....										
11	Expenses.....										
12	Escorts.....	20,255.12	.207	20,000.00	.191		.016	.207	.191		.016
13	Office furniture.....	4,918.16	.050	3,350.00	.032		.018	.050	.032		.018
14	Towels.....	84,022.78	.860	77,500.00	.739		.121	.860	.739		.121
15	Laborers.....	24,806.00	.254	24,925.00	.238		.016	.254	.238		.016
16	Interpreters.....										
17	Spies.....	1,000.00	.010	1,000.00	.010			.010	.010		
18	Guides.....	846,950.00	8.665	810,000.00	7.724		.941	8.665	7.724		.941
19	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	322,723.00	3.302	300,000.00	2.860		.442	3.302	2.860		.442
20	Other employees.....	10,600.00	.108	10,600.00	.101		.007	.108	.101		.007
21	Clerks, United States military prison.....	6,300.00	.064	3,400.00	.037		.027	.064	.037		.027
22	Foremen, United States military prison.....	900.00	.010	900.00	.010			.010	.010		
23	Watchmen, United States military prison.....	104.00	.001	104.00	.001		.001	.001	.001		.001
24	Organist, United States military prison.....	120,310.00	1.323	124,300.00	1.186		.138	1.323	1.186		.138
25	Recruiting.....										

25	Deserters, apprehension of.	76,214.02	.780	.667	.113	.780	.667	.113
26	Escaped military prisoners.	14,988.00	.153	.144	.009	.153	.144	.009
27	Donation of \$6.	23,400.00	.239	.206	.033	.239	.206	.033
28	Veterinary surgeons.	45,443.84	.464	.391	.073	.464	.391	.073
29	Medicines, horses and mules.	3,588.00	.037	.045	.008	.037	.045	.008
30	Picquet rope.	16,943.84	.173	.162	.011	.173	.162	.011
31	Blacksmith's tools.	57,150.04	.585	.534	.051	.585	.534	.051
32	Horseshoes.	2,110.45	.022	.014	.008	.022	.014	.008
33	Tools, Cavalry.	38,970.00	.399	.353	.046	.399	.353	.046
34	Shoeing horses and mules.							
35	Chests and issue outfits.							
36	Additional expenses.	94,400.00	.966	1.440	.046	.966	1.440	.046
	Total.	1,959,365.49	20.046	18.405	2.197	20.046	18.405	2.197
	Estimate per capita, 1916.		18.405					
	Increase.							.556
	Net decrease.		1.641					1.641

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Cost for the United States fiscal year 1914.

Supplies.....	\$186,071. 79
Services.....	1, 446, 983. 82
Aggregate supplies and services.....	1, 633, 055. 61
Apportioned to the Philippine Islands fiscal year 1914.....	326, 309. 88
Total cost account of United States and apportionment to the Philippine Islands fiscal year 1914.....	1, 959, 365. 49

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$208,900.00	\$1,445,514.50	\$1,654,414.50
Philippine Islands.....	46,600.00	229,060.00	275,660.00
Grand Total.....	255,500.00	1,674,564.50	1,930,064.50

[Item No. I. E. 1, postage.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$2,968. 80
Philippine Islands.....	400. 00
Total.....	3,368. 80

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	4,100. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,400. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	3,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	400. 00
Total.....	3,400. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	31. 20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	700. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

Registry stamps are used principally by the arsenals of the Ordnance Departments and to some extent at supply depots of the Quartermaster Corps, for small package, of supplies, which are sent by registered mail when this method is cheaper than shipment by express.

Special-delivery stamps are purchased when the urgency of the business which the correspondence concerns renders it necessary. Stamps are also required in correspondence with military attachés abroad and in correspondence with China and Japan, upon which postage must be paid.

[Item No. I. E. 2, telegrams, cost of, on official business, received and sent by officers of the Army.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$27,792. 28
Philippine Islands.....	10,000. 00
Total.....	37,792. 28

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$40,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	47,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	30,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00
Total.....	38,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	207.72
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	9,000.00

Remarks.

Decrease of \$9,000 in Philippine Islands. This decrease is due to the concentration of American troops, reduction of posts, and circular B, War Department, January 29, 1913, relative to economy and preparation of telegrams.

[Item No. I. E. 2a, cablegrams, cost of, on official business, received and sent by officers of the Army.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$14,163.28
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	24,163.28

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	25,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	21,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	15,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00
Total.....	23,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,163.28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Remarks.

Increase of \$2,000, Philippine Islands, over appropriation for 1915 is asked for in view of the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and to the fact that owing to the nature of this service it is impracticable to estimate the exact amount that will be required.

[Item No. I. E. 2b, telephones, rental of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$29,659.17
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00
Total.....	36,659.17

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	33,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	32,639.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$27,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00
Total.....	33,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3,659.17
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	361.00

Remarks.

United States: Under authority of General Orders, No. 5, War Department, January 28, 1913 (extract copy herewith), there are rented under contract with commercial companies approximately 695 telephones to connect the offices of commanding officers and quartermasters at certain posts with near-by towns.

Fifty posts have telephone connections with near-by towns; no residence telephones included. (Act Aug. 24, 1912.) (See list marked "A." See also list herewith marked "B" for other places where telephones are rented and paid for by the Quartermaster Corps.)

Philippine Islands: The records do not show the number of telephones rented in the Philippine Islands, but it is reported that no residence telephones are included. (Act Aug. 24, 1912.)

General Orders, }
No. 5. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 28, 1913.

General Orders, No. 20, War Department, June 26, 1912, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

* * * * *

2. When the Quartermaster Corps finds it necessary to contract for commercial telephone communication with a near-by town it will in every case endeavor to obtain this connection by trunk service through the Signal Corps switchboard. If it is impracticable to obtain the communication in this manner the Quartermaster Corps is authorized to contract for telephones in the offices of the commanding officer and the quartermaster, or such of them as may be necessary, and for the rental of a commercial wire, together with a sufficient number of telephones, and switchboard if necessary, for the official business of the post.

* * * * *

(1421566 D—A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
Adjutant General.

United States: Increase of \$3,000 over estimate for fiscal year 1915 is due to the following:

Telephones which have been authorized, for which no estimate was made for fiscal year 1915, due to the fact that it was not known how long the troops would remain on the Mexican border, etc.:

Camp on Mexican border.....	\$2,400.00
Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	42.00
New Orleans, La., on account of large amount of class A1 supplies handled.....	18.00
Cable stations previously paid for by Signal Corps, but which are to be paid hereafter by Quartermaster General in accordance with decision of Comptroller of Treasury.....	84.00
Additional telephone at Philadelphia, Pa.....	48.00
Military attaches.....	350.00
Change of system at Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	140.00

Total..... 3,082.00

Philippine Islands: Estimate is decreased \$2,639.

A.—Telephones rented under contracts with commercial companies.

Bliss, Fort.....	1	Oglethorpe, Fort.....	1
Brady, Fort.....	2	Ontario, Fort.....	1
Benjamin Harrison, Fort.....	1	Otis, Camp, Canal Zone.....	3
Crook, Fort.....	1	Porter, Fort.....	2
Clark, Fort.....	1	Plattsburg Barracks.....	2
Columbus Barracks.....	3	Presidio of San Francisco.....	2
Davis, Fort.....	1	Presidio of Monterey.....	4
Des Moines, Fort.....	1	Riley, Fort.....	4
D. A. Russell, Fort.....	2	Robinson, Fort.....	3
Douglas, Fort.....	2	Ringgold, Fort.....	1
Ethan Allen, Fort.....	2	Shafter, Fort, Hawaii.....	4
George Wright, Fort.....	3	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.....	4
Jefferson Barracks.....	4	San Juan, P. R.....	4
Logan, Fort.....	5	Slocum, Fort.....	2
Logan H. Roots, Fort.....	1	Sill, Fort.....	1
Lawton, Fort.....	2	Snelling, Fort.....	1
Leavenworth, Fort.....	7	Sheridan, Fort.....	1
McDowell, Fort.....	1	Thomas, Fort.....	1
Meade, Fort.....	1	Vancouver Barracks.....	2
Missoula, Fort.....	1	W. H. Seward, Fort.....	1
McPherson, Fort.....	1	Walter Reed Hospital.....	10
Myer, Fort.....	4	Wayne, Fort.....	1
Madison Barracks.....	2	Washington Barracks.....	2
McIntosh, Fort.....	3	Wood, Fort.....	2
Niagara, Fort.....	1		
Omaha, Fort.....	1	Total.....	113

B.—Telephones.

Headquarters Eastern Department..	66	Omaha depot.....	3
Headquarters Southern Department and Fort Sam Houston.....	5	Pittsburgh depot.....	2
Headquarters Western Department..	39	Portland, Oreg.....	5
Headquarters Central Department..	25	Philadelphia depot.....	21
Headquarters Hawaiian Department.	23	Reno, Fort, remount depot.....	2
Albany, N. Y. (brigade headquarters)	4	Rock Island Arsenal.....	3
Atlanta, Ga. (brigade headquarters).	2	Recruiting stations.....	80
Bliss Patrol headquarters.....	1	San Diego, Cal., Aviation School...	2
Baltimore, Md., Brown's wharf.....	1	Seattle depot.....	16
Boston depot.....	7	San Francisco depot.....	46
Boise Barracks (caretaker).....	1	St. Louis depot.....	7
Camps on Mexican border.....	25	Tacoma, Wash.....	2
Constructing quartermaster.....	4	Valdez, Alaska.....	1
Chicago depot.....	11	Whipple Barracks (caretaker).....	1
El Paso depot and camps.....	13	W. H. Harrison, Fort (caretaker)...	1
Front Royal remount depot.....	6	Walla Walla, Fort (caretaker).....	1
Galveston depot and camps.....	27	Watervliet Arsenal.....	1
Hot Springs General Hospital.....	2	Washington depot.....	55
Jeffersonville depot.....	7		
Keogh, Fort, remount depot.....	2	Total.....	582
Ketchikan, Alaska.....	1		
Kansas City, Mo.....	4	Total posts.....	113
Leavenworth Military Prison.....	16	Total others.....	582
New Orleans, La.....	2		
New York depot.....	39	Grand total.....	695

[Item No. I. E. 2c, telephone tolls.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$2, 839. 18

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 3, 500. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 3, 400. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 3, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 160. 82
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 500. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 400. 00

Remarks.

This item covers official conversations over the long-distance telephone when the urgency of the public business renders it necessary.

A large portion of this long-distance service is used at Washington, D. C.; New York City; Philadelphia, Pa.; Governors Islands, N. Y.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Portland, Oreg.

[Item No. I. E. 3, extra-duty pay to soldiers employed on extra duty under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses.]

Remarks.

Extra-duty men formerly paid under this item have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps as provided for in section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved August 24, 1912.

NOTE.—Approximately 410 extra-duty men have been replaced by Quartermaster Corps men.

[Item No. I. E. 4, extra-duty pay to soldiers employed on extra duty as clerks for post quartermasters at military posts.]

Remarks.

Extra-duty men formerly paid under this item have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, as provided for in section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved August 24, 1912.

NOTE.—Approximately 117 extra-duty men have been replaced by Quartermaster Corps men.

[Item No. I. E. 5, extra-duty pay to soldiers employed on extra duty for prison overseers at posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners.]

Remarks.

Extra-duty men formerly paid under this item have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, as provided in section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved August 24, 1912.

NOTE.—Approximately 85 extra-duty men have been replaced by Quartermaster Corps men.

[Item No. I. E. 6, extra-duty pay to soldiers of the United States military prison guard.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$15, 109. 85

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 15, 109. 85
Fiscal year 1915..... 15, 109. 85

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$15,074.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	35.35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	35.35
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	35.35

Remarks.

NOTE.—When soldiers are detailed for employment as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, or constant labor of not less than 10 days' duration, they shall receive, in addition to their regular pay, the following compensation: Fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, school teachers, and clerks at Army, division, and department headquarters, and 35 cents per day for other clerks, teamsters, laborers, and other enlisted men on extra duty. (R. S., sec. 1287, as amended by 23 Stats. L., p. 110.)

The estimate contemplates the detail of the following number of men of the prison guards, at 35 cents per day each: Leavenworth, Kans., 59 for 365 days, and Alcatraz, Cal., 59 for 365 days, which requires amount estimated for.

Refers to guards at Leavenworth and Alcatraz, which it is not thought advisable to replace by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

[Item No. I. E. 7, extra-duty pay for mess stewards at recruit depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$1,460.00
------------------------------	------------

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	702.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	702.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	1,460.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	758.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	758.00

Remarks.

This estimate is for extra-duty pay for 4 mess stewards at recruit depots—Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort McDowell, Cal., and Fort Slocum, N. Y. Paragraph 329, Army Regulations, reads as follows:

"In case the mess stewards and cooks at recruit depots are graduates of the schools for bakers and cooks, extra-duty pay will be paid them by the Quartermaster Corps at the following rates, approved by the Secretary of War: To mess stewards, \$1 a day, and to cooks, 50 cents a day, and they will receive no further extra compensation."

Mess stewards are authorized under paragraph 1346, Army Regulations, when organizations or detachments are merged into a general mess.

Increase of \$758 over appropriation for 1915 is due to the establishment of a general mess at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Fort McDowell, Cal., recruit depots.

[Item No. I. E. 8, extra-duty pay for cooks at recruit depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$5,971.60
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	5,414.50
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,414.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	9,125.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3,153.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,710.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,710.50

Remarks.

This estimate is for extra-duty pay to 50 cooks at recruit depots for 365 days each at 50 cents per day each. (See quotation from A. R. 329, under item I. E. 7.)

Columbus Barracks.....	13	Fort McDowell.....	10
Jefferson Barracks.....	10	Fort Slocum.....	10
Fort Logan.....	7		

Increase of \$3,710.50 over appropriation for 1915 is due to the 20 additional cooks authorized for the following recruit depots:

Columbus Barracks.....	6	Fort McDowell.....	1
Jefferson Barracks.....	3	Fort Slocum.....	10

Tables of organization, 1914, page 52, prescribes 1 cook for the band company and 2 cooks for each of the recruit companies (including band company) at the following recruit depots:

Columbus Barracks.....	7	Fort McDowell.....	5
Jefferson Barracks.....	6	Fort Slocum.....	6
Fort Logan.....	4		

[Item No. I. E. 9, extra-duty pay for instructor cooks at the schools for bakers and cooks (first and second class).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$6,935.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 6,932.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 6,932.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 7,665.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 730.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 733.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 733.00

Remarks.

This estimate is for extra-duty pay to 14 men at \$1 per day and 14 at 50 cents per day for 365 days each.

NOTE.—Under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1909, as published in General Order No. 49, War Department, 1909 (p. 15), and General Order No. 30, War Department, 1914, the following rates of extra-duty pay are authorized for instructors at the schools for bakers and cooks: Senior and chief instructors, \$1 per day; instructors, \$0.50 per day.

	No.	Rate. per day.	Amount.
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3	\$1.00	\$1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Washington Barracks, D. C.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.....	2	1.00	730.00
	2	.50	365.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
			7,665.00

Increase of \$733 over appropriation for 1915 is due to the contemplated establishment of two additional schools for bakers and cooks, one at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and one at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and the reorganization of the other bakers and cooks' schools as authorized in General Order 30, War Department, 1914, copy herewith:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 21, 1914.

I. The enlisted instruction personnel at each of the several schools for bakers and cooks will hereafter consist of—

1. A permanent school detachment; the enlisted faculty.
2. A temporary personnel—
 - (a) Members of the bakery companies attached as needed.
 - (b) Certain proficient student personnel.

TABLE OF INSTRUCTION PERSONNEL.

1. *The enlisted faculty.*—One senior instructor: Supervisor of instruction; baking and cooking; instructor of mess sergeants; in charge of bakery laboratory; lecturer on subjects taught. To have the rank of quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and extra-duty pay of \$1 per day.

One chief instructor in baking, garrison, and field: Expert on processes of fermentation, pastry, and bread making. To have the rank of sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and extra-duty pay of \$1 per day.

One chief instructor in cooking, garrison and field: Expert in handling the Army ration in garrison and field to best advantages. To have the rank of sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and extra-duty pay of \$1 per day.

One instructor in baking, garrison and field: Able to replace the chief instructor in baking. To have the rank of sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and extra-duty pay of 50 cents per day.

One instructor in cooking, garrison and field: Able to replace the chief instructor in cooking. To have the rank of sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and extra-duty pay of 50 cents per day.

One instructor in mess accounts and arithmetic: Acting first sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, and clerk to the school detachment and attached student personnel; keeper of all records and accounts. To have the rank of sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and extra-duty pay of 50 cents per day.

2. *The temporary personnel.*—Assistant instructors (assigned from time to time in such numbers, and to such duty as the particular school needs may require). To assist in instruction, under the guidance and supervision of the enlisted faculty. To be obtained from the following sources: (a) From members of the bakery companies (cooks and bakers) attached to and utilized as, but not forming a part of, the permanent instruction personnel of the schools, but to be subject to duty with the bakery company whenever assembled. To have the rank of their grade. (b) From non-commissioned officers, pursuing the mess sergeants' course of four months during the last month of that course. To have the rank of their grade.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

GEO. ANDREWS,
The Adjutant General.

[Item No. I. E. 10, expresses, expenses of, to and from frontier posts, and armies in the field.]

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item during the fiscal year 1915; therefore none are anticipated for 1916, and no amount is estimated.

[Item No. I. E. 11, expenses of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains, where military escorts can not be furnished.]

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item during the fiscal year 1915; therefore none are anticipated for 1916, and no amount is estimated.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. I. E. 12, office furniture authorized.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,755.12	\$1,000.00	\$16,755.12
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	500.00	3,500.00
Total.....	18,755.12	1,500.00	20,255.12

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$20,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	20,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$16,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$17,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00	500.00	3,000.00
Total.....	18,500.00	1,500.00	20,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$255.12
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item to meet current requirements are such articles as office tables, desks, chairs, file boxes and cases, copy presses, water coolers, cuspidors and mats, clocks, rugs, linoleum, desk and waste baskets, shears, etc., and such other class A and class D supplies as may be required to replace unserviceable articles at all posts.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item are such repairs as may be required from time to time for placing office furniture in serviceable condition.

The following statement shows the offices and the number of rooms for which office furniture has to be supplied:

	Offices.	Rooms.
UNITED STATES.¹		
5 department headquarters.....	25	200
3 Artillery district headquarters.....	3	15
20 coast-defense headquarters.....	116	348
4 division headquarters.....	16	.....
11 brigade headquarters.....	11	.....
120 posts and stations.....	894	2,619
15 military attachés.....	15	45
60 recruiting stations.....	60	200
21 depots, etc.....	21	211
Total.....	1,161	3,738
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.¹		
At posts (22).....	142	340
At department headquarters.....	4	36
At depots, etc.....	7	42
Total.....	153	418
Total United States and Philippine Islands.....	1,314	4,156

¹ Estimated.

[Item No. I. E. 13, towels, issue of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,500.00	\$1,268.16	\$4,768.16
Philippine Islands.....	100.00	50.00	150.00
Total.....	3,600.00	1,318.16	4,918.16

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00	50.00	350.00
Total.....	2,300.00	1,050.00	3,350.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,568.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,850.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,850.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies estimated for under this item are towels in amount of approximately 11,500, at an average cost of about 20 cents each.

Services.—The services under this item are required in connection with the laundering of towels.

Increase of \$1,850 over appropriation for fiscal year 1915 is due to laundering of towels formerly paid from I. E. 36 and the estimated number of towels that will be required for fiscal year 1916.

The following extract from Army Regulations, 1913, paragraph 1215, governs the issue of towels:

"9. Towels, huck: For use in the offices of regimental headquarters when adjuncts of post headquarters and in the offices of post and coast-defense staff officers and in bakeries when the necessity for the issue is certified to by the commanding officer—For each person whose employment therein is authorized, not to exceed two towels a year."

(Includes purchase of towels for department and depot quartermasters' offices.)

[Item No. I. E. 14, laborers, hire of, in the Quartermaster Corps, including care of officers' mounts, when same are furnished by the Government.]

*Cost fiscal year 1914.**Services:*

United States.....	\$67,522.90
Philippine Islands.....	16,499.88
Total.....	84,022.78

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	45,779.25
Fiscal year 1915.....	68,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$70,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,500.00
Total.....	<u>77,500.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6,522.78
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	31,720.75
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	9,500.00

Remarks.

Increase of \$9,500 over appropriation 1915 is in part due to the transfer of laborem from other appropriation for payment (principally from Army transportation), under requirements of General Orders No. 9, War Department, 1914, which read as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 14, 1914.

II. Information having reached the War Department that funds appropriated for certain purposes have been applied to other purposes and vouchers stated which did not correctly describe the object for which the money was expended, the attention of all disbursing officers of the Army is directed to section 3678, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that—

"All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others."

and to the act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, which provides—

"That whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other person holding any office or employment under the Government of the United States and being charged with the duty of keeping accounts or records of any kind, shall, with intent to deceive, mislead, injure, or defraud the United States or any person, make in any such account or record any false or fictitious entry or record of any matter relating to or connected with his duties, or whoever with like intent shall aid or abet any such officer, clerk, agent, or other person in so doing; or whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other person holding any office or employment under the Government of the United States and, being charged with the duty of receiving, holding, or paying over moneys or securities to, for, or on behalf of the United States, or of receiving or holding in trust for any person any moneys or securities, shall, with like intent, make a false report of such moneys or securities, or whoever with like intent shall aid or abet any such officer, clerk, agent, or other person in so doing, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

Scrupulous care will be exercised by all officers, enlisted men, and civilians whose duties pertain to the disbursement of public funds, to the end that the law be strictly observed and that a practice so dangerous and so fraught with possibilities of wrongdoing be stopped.

By order of the Secretary of War.

LEONARD WOOD, *Major General, Chief of Staff.*

Official:

GEO. ANDREWS, *The Adjutant General.*

Appropriations Army transportation, etc., have been reduced accordingly.
Increase is also due to laborers over 45 years of age reported since estimate of 1915, and therefore can not be replaced by enlisted men.

Estimate for United States covers the employment of 106 laborers at salaries ranging from \$120 to \$900 per annum, as per list below:

[R=Rations.]

	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
<i>Over 45 years old.</i>			<i>Depots and independent stations, etc.—Contd.</i>		
Fort Bayard (R).....	1	\$540.00	Marion, Fla.....	1	\$360.00
Benicia Arsenal (at \$600).....	2	1,200.00	New Orleans.....	1	600.00
Fort Bliss.....	1	600.00	New York.....	1	840.00
Fort Crook.....	1	300.00	New York (at \$720).....	4	2,880.00
Fort D. A. Russell.....	1	600.00	New York.....	1	660.00
Fort Hancock (R).....	1	480.00	New York.....	1	626.00
Henry Barracks.....	1	480.00	Omaha-(R) (at \$720).....	2	1,440.00
Fort Huachuca (R).....	1	480.00	Philadelphia (at \$2.23 per day).....	1	735.55
Fort Jay (R).....	1	720.00	Philadelphia (at \$2.15 per day).....	6	4,037.70
Jefferson Barracks (R).....	1	540.00	Pittsburgh (at \$600).....	6	3,600.00
Fort Jay (R).....	1	600.00	Portland, Oreg.....	1	720.00
Fort Leavenworth (R).....	1	720.00	Presidio of San Francisco (R).....		
Fort Leavenworth (R) (at \$480).....	3	1,440.00	(at \$720).....	2	1,440.00
Fort Logan (R).....	1	480.00	Presidio of San Francisco.....	1	720.00
Fort Missoula.....	1	480.00	Presidio of San Francisco.....	1	660.00
Presidio of San Francisco (R).....	1	720.00	Presidio of San Francisco (R).....		
Presidio of San Francisco (at \$660).....	2	1,320.00	(at \$600).....	2	1,200.00
Presidio of San Francisco (R).....			St. Louis (at \$720).....	2	1,440.00
(at \$600).....	2	1,200.00	St. Louis (at \$600).....	3	1,800.00
Fort Reno.....	1	420.00	St. Paul (at \$600).....	3	1,800.00
Fort Riley.....	1	480.00	Sam Houston (R).....	1	720.00
Fort Sam Houston (R).....	1	480.00	San Francisco (at \$780).....	11	8,580.00
Fort Sill.....	1	720.00	Tokyo, Japan.....	1	120.00
Fort Slocum (R).....	1	600.00	Washington.....	1	900.00
Vancouver Barracks (R).....	1	480.00	Washington.....	1	840.00
	29	16,080.00	Washington.....	1	720.00
			Washington (at \$600).....	2	1,200.00
<i>Depots and independent stations, etc.</i>			Washington (at \$480).....	2	960.00
Boston (at \$720).....	7	5,040.00	Washington Barracks.....	1	780.00
Chicago (at \$720).....	3	2,160.00	Washington Barracks.....	1	720.00
Chicago.....	1	660.00		77	52,319.25
Governors Island (R).....	1	720.00	SUMMARY.		
Governors Island (R) (at \$600).....	2	1,200.00	Over 45 years old.....	29	16,080.00
Fort Huachuca (R).....	1	720.00	Depots, etc.....	77	52,319.25
Kansas City.....	1	720.00	Total.....	106	68,399.25

[Item No. I. E. 15, interpreters, hire of, for the Army.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:		
United States.....		\$16,806
Philippine Islands.....		8,000
Total.....		24,806

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	26,806
Fiscal year 1915.....	27,286

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:		
United States.....		19,926
Philippine Islands.....		8,000
Total.....		24,926

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	120
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,880
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,360

Remarks.

Increase of \$120 over cost for 1914 is due to the promotion of interpreter at Vienna, Austria, from \$480 to \$600 per annum.

Decrease of \$2,360 over appropriation for 1915 is due to the reduction in estimate received from the Philippine Islands.

This item covers the hire of 24 interpreters at salaries ranging from \$300 to \$1,800 per annum, as follows:

Fort Apache, Ariz.....	\$900	Mexico City, Mexico.....	\$600
Berlin, Germany.....	900	Nagasaki, Japan.....	1,050
Berne, Switzerland.....	480	Paris, France.....	900
Brussels, Belgium.....	420	Peking, China.....	1,800
Bucharest, Roumania.....	576	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	900
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	660	Rome, Italy.....	600
Christiania, Norway.....	300	Fort St. Michael, Alaska.....	720
Constantinople, Turkey.....	480	St. Petersburg, Russia.....	720
Guatemala City, Guatemala.....	600	Santiago, Chile.....	480
Habana, Cuba.....	900	Stockholm, Sweden.....	360
London, England.....	900	Tokio, Japan.....	600
Madrid, Spain.....	480	Vienna, Austria.....	600

[Item No. I. E. 16, spies, hire of, for the Army.]

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item in the United States during the fiscal year 1915; therefore none are anticipated for 1916.

[Item No. I. E. 17, guides, hire of, for the Army.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: Philippine Islands..... \$1,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,350.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 779.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: Philippine Islands..... 1,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 350.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 221.00

Remarks.

For the hire of guides as their services may be required for duty with officers on progressive map work.

Increase of \$221 over appropriation for 1915 is asked for in view of the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

[Item No. I. E. 18, clerks, compensation of, to officers of the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:
United States..... \$709,090.00
Philippine Islands..... 137,860.00
Total..... 846,950.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 900,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 800,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916

Services:	
United States.....	\$690,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	120,000.00
Total.....	810,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	36,950.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	90,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

Remarks.

Under this item are paid such employees as chief clerks, clerks employed in keeping account of money and property, preparing vouchers, contracts, etc., records and correspondence clerks, stenographers and typewriters, and similar clerical assistance.

This amount covers the hire of 633 clerks, the actual number authorized, at salaries ranging from \$420 to \$2,500 per annum.

Philippine Islands: Increase of \$10,000, due to the fact that the department authorities were not able to make the savings anticipated during the fiscal year 1914.

(For list of employees see Book of Estimates, 1916.)

Item No. I. E. 19, other employees, compensation of, to the officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$272,723.00
Philippine Islands.....	50,000.00
Total.....	322,723.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	355,523.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	300,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	260,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	40,000.00
Total.....	300,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	22,723.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	55,523.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.	

Remarks.

Under this item are paid such employees as civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of construction, electrical and mechanical engineers, draftsmen, rodmen, custodians, caretakers, storekeepers, watchmen, gardeners, messengers, janitors, scrubbers, horseshoers and farriers, elevator conductors, foremen, foresters, inspectors, packers, superintendents, telephone operators, etc. It covers the hire of 275 employees at salaries ranging from \$12 to \$2,500 per annum in the United States.

United States: Decrease of \$10,000 is due to 13 civilian employees replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

Philippine Islands: Increase of \$10,000 is due to the fact that the department authorities were not able to make the savings anticipated during the fiscal year 1914.

(For list of employees, see Book of Estimates, 1916.)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. I. E. 20, clerks, United States military prison.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$10,600.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 9,100.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 10,400.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*Services: United States..... 10,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 200.00

Remarks.

Under this item are employed 6 clerks for the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and 2 clerks for the Pacific branch at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Increase of \$200 over appropriation for 1915 is due to the promotion of 1 clerk at Leavenworth Military Prison from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per annum.

[Item No. I. E. 21, foremen for the United States military prison.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$6,300.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 6,300.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 6,300.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*Services: United States..... 3,900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2,400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,400.00

Remarks.

There are authorized for the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth 2 foremen and 1 superintendent of brickmaking plant. The pay of these employees ranges from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.

Decrease of \$2,400 is due to 2 foremen mechanics at \$1,200 per annum each being replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corp.

[Item No. I. E. 22, watchmen for the United States military prison.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$960.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 960.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 960.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 960.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

This amount covers the pay of 2 watchmen at the United States prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. I. E. 23, organist for the United States military prison.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$104.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 104.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 104.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 104.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

This represents payment to organist at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for 52 Sundays, at \$2 per Sunday.

[Item No. I. E. 24, recruiting, incidental expenses of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,310.50	\$25,800.00	\$34,110.50
Philippine Islands.....	300.00	700.00	1,000.00
Total.....	8,610.50	26,500.00	35,110.50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$33,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 33,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,200.00	\$25,800.00	\$34,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00	700.00	1,000.00
Total.....	8,500.00	26,500.00	35,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$110.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,000.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item are such articles as chairs, desks, recruiting scales, signs, etc.

Services.—The services to be procured are painting signs, erection of flagstaffs, repairs of furniture, and such other services not included in the subitems hereafter mentioned as may be required for the recruiting service.

Increase of \$2,000 over appropriation fiscal year 1915 is asked for to provide for possible contingencies, it being impracticable, owing to the nature of this service, to estimate the exact amount that will be required.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. I. E. 24a, recruiting, baths.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$1,281.80

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 2,500.00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 2,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 718.20
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 500.00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 500.00

Remarks.

The total amount estimated for will be required to meet current requirements.

[Item No. I. E. 24b, recruiting, bill posting.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... 69,750.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 66,500.00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 66,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 66,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 3,250.00

Remarks.

This item includes all bill posting throughout the United States, as per contract entered into with a bill-posting company, display signs, and lithograph posters.

[Item No. I. E. 24c, recruiting, advertising.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... 10,985.44

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 7,919.40
 Fiscal year 1915..... 5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 8,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,985.44
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 80.60
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,000.00

Remarks.

This item includes newspaper and periodical advertising and theater-curtain advertising.

Increase of \$3,000 over appropriation fiscal year 1915 is asked for in view of the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. I. E. 24d, recruiting, drayage.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$526. 80
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	900. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	900. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	600. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	73. 20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	300. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	300. 00

Remarks.

Amount estimated for will be required to meet current requirements.

[Item No. I. E. 24e, recruiting, ice.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$500
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	900
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 200

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	800
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	300
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	100
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	400

Remarks.

Ice under this item is only furnished to recruit depots.

[Item No. I. E. 24f, recruiting, laundry.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	7, 863. 54
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	7, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	8, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	8, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	136. 46
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

For laundering towels and flags for recruiting stations, also clothing and equipment for applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations, recruit depots, and recruit depot posts.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. I. E. 24g, recruiting, telephone service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$2,956.20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	43.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	400.00

Remarks.

Amount estimated for will be required to meet current requirements.

[Item No. I. E. 24h, recruiting, removal of garbage and ashes.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$167.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	250.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	33.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	50.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	50.00

Remarks.

Amount estimated for will be required for services to meet current requirements.

[Item No. I. E. 24i, recruiting, altering white clothing for recruiting parties.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$177.80

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	250.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	22.20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1914.....	50.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	50.00

Remarks.

Amount estimated for will be required for services to meet current requirements.

[Item No. I. E. 25, deserters, apprehension, securing, and delivery of, and the expense incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than \$50 for each deserter shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any citizen, officer, or civilian for such services and expense.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$74, 714. 02
Philippine Islands.....	1, 500. 00
Total.....	76, 214. 02

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	61, 500. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	67, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	69, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	70, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6, 214. 02
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1914.....	8, 500. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	3, 000. 00

Remarks.

Increase of \$3,000 over appropriation fiscal year 1915 is due to increase of the Army and unusual conditions along the Mexican border.

The Adjutant General reports that during the fiscal year 1914 there were 3,882 desertions from the Army. Estimate 1916 is based on approximately 1,400 desertions.

[Item No. I. E. 26, escaped military prisoners, apprehension, securing, and delivery of, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than \$50 for each escaped military prisoner shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civilian, officer, or citizen for such services and expense.]

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item during the fiscal year 1915, therefore none are anticipated for 1916, and no amount is estimated.

[Item No. I. E. 27, donations of \$5 to discharged prisoners (to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$14, 588. 00
Philippine Islands.....	400. 00
Total.....	14, 988. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	12, 400. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	14, 740. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	14, 600. 00
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	15, 100. 00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than cost, fiscal year 1914.....	112. 00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation, fiscal year 1914.....	2, 700. 00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than fiscal year 1915.....	360. 00

Remarks.

Increase of \$360 over the appropriation for 1915 is asked for to provide for possible contingencies, it being impracticable, owing to the nature of this service, to estimate the exact amount that will be required.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. I. E. 23, hire of veterinary surgeons for duty in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$11,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00
Total.....	23,400.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	23,400.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	22,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	11,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,200.00
Total.....	21,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	600.00

Remarks.

NOTE.—The pay of veterinarians in the Quartermaster Corps is regulated by section 20, act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 753), which provides that their compensation shall not exceed \$100 per month.

For the employment of 16 permanent veterinarians (9 in the United States and 7 in the Philippine Islands) and such temporary veterinarians as may be required from time to time in cases of emergency.

[Item No. I. E. 29, purchase of medicines for horses and mules for (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Light Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$36,243.84	\$100.00	\$36,343.84
Philippine Islands.....	9,000.00		9,000.00
Total.....	45,243.84	100.00	45,343.84

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$38,600.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	39,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$33,900.00	\$100.00	\$34,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00		7,000.00
Total.....	40,900.00	100.00	41,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,343.84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Remarks.

NOTE.—The allowance of veterinary supplies is established by General Order No. 115 (copy herewith), War Department, 1911, which fixes the money value of the allowance of veterinary medicines at 25 cents per animal per quarter.

Supplies.—The allowance of animals in the United States is 28,522, which is 313 animals more than were estimated for the fiscal year 1915. In addition to the allowance, there are approximately 2,500 animals at the remount depots which require veterinary medicines and supplies, making a total of 31,022 animals to be provided for. On basis of 25 cents per quarter per animal, \$31,022 is required, adding \$2,878 for the purchase of veterinary instruments, saddlebags, veterinary panniers, operating tables, textbooks, etc.

Services.—One hundred dollars is required for bills incurred in emergencies at camps and on practice marches.

Allowance of animals, Philippine Islands, is 5,691. Upon a basis of 30 cents per animal per quarter, \$6,829.20 is required, adding \$170.80 for the purchase of veterinary instruments, saddlebags, veterinary panniers, operating tables, textbooks, etc.

United States: Increase of \$4,000 over appropriation, fiscal year 1915, is due to the increase in the number of animals, United States, and the additional veterinary supplies and instruments it is contemplated will be required during the fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands: Decrease of \$2,000 is due to decrease of 559 in number of animals.

[G. O. 115.]

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 115. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 28, 1911.

1. The proceedings of the board of officers convened at Fort Riley, Kans., by paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 251, headquarters, Department of the Missouri, November 23, 1907, as supplemented by paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 201, headquarters, Department of the Missouri, September 28, 1910, and by paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 6, War Department, January 9, 1911, for the purpose of revising the veterinary supply table, as published in General Orders, No. 20, War Department, February 26, 1902, having been submitted to the Secretary of War, he directs that the following instructions and veterinary supply table be adopted and published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. In accordance with the recommendations of the board, the money allowance for each animal a quarter for the purchase of veterinary supplies is fixed at not to exceed the following:

a. Twenty-five cents for each animal a quarter for all posts and stations within the continental limits of the United States.

b. Thirty cents for each animal a quarter for all posts and stations in tropical climates outside the United States.

2. The money allowance thus fixed for each animal a quarter will include such drugs and dressings not specified in the list of veterinary medicines and dressings enumerated herein, as may be required in special cases at posts where veterinarians of Cavalry, Field Artillery, or of the Quartermaster's Department are stationed.

3. A supply of the veterinary medicines, dressings, and equipment listed herein, just sufficient for the needs of a command, is much more desirable than an accumulation of a large stock likely to deteriorate by age. Requisitions should therefore be prepared with great care and only such quantities of drugs and dressings asked for as may be required for a safe working stock within the money value fixed. Issues should be controlled by the actual necessities of each command. Hypodermic tablets will be issued only for use of veterinarians.

4. In the preparation of the regular quarterly estimates the quartermaster and veterinarian will be governed in the money allowance by the total number of animals entitled to veterinary treatment and the current price list of drugs and dressings in the supply table furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, it being understood that in the money allowance for each animal a quarter is to cover all veterinary supplies, special drugs, and dressings that are called for.

5. The veterinary instruments and dispensary equipment for veterinary hospitals will be issued on memorandum receipts to veterinary hospitals or to veterinarians of Cavalry, Field Artillery, or the Quartermaster's Department who are stationed at posts and remount stations having no veterinary hospital; but having sufficient facilities for the proper care of such instruments and equipment. At the smaller posts use will be made of the field equipment of veterinary instruments in the hands of troops of Cavalry and batteries of Field Artillery. In case of epidemic or any

emergency arising at posts where no veterinarian is present instruments and supplies from neighboring posts will be utilized by veterinarians detailed for temporary duty where the emergency exists, in order to avoid the accumulation of expensive instruments and supplies at small posts. At posts not provided with veterinarians estimates for veterinary supplies will be confined to such articles as may be safely intrusted to nonprofessional hands.

6. The veterinary supplies listed herein will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. Designated depots of supply will not carry a large stock of veterinary medicines, but such quantities will be contracted for for delivery at such time and at such places as may be directed by the depot quartermaster.

7. VETERINARY MEDICINES AND DRESSINGS.

Medicines.—Acetanilid; acid, arsenious; acid, boracic; acid, carbolic; acid, salicylic; acid, tannic; alcohol; aloes, Barbadoe; alum; ammonia, aromatic spirits, in glass-stoppered bottles; aqua ammonia, solution of, in glass-stoppered bottles; belladonna, fluid extract of; camphor, gum; Cannabis americana, fluid extract of; cantharides, powdered; charcoal; chloride of ammonia, granulated, in glass-stoppered bottles; chloroform; chloro-lin; chloro naphtholeum or kresol; collodion; cosmoline; digitalis, fluid extract of; ether, nitrous spirits, in glass-stoppered bottles; ether, sulphuric; flaxseed meal (hermetically sealed for use in Tropics); formalin, for use in Tropics; gentian, powdered; gentian, fluid extract of; ginger; glycerine; iodine crystals; iodoform; iron, sulphate of, desiccated; iron, tincture, chloride of; lead, acetate of; lime, chloride of, for use in the United States only; liquor cresolis; lunar caustic; mercury, bichloride of (corrosive sublimate), in tablets; mercury, biniodide; mercury, mild, chloride of (calomel); nux vomica, fluid extract of; nux vomica, powdered; oil, linseed (raw); oil, olive; oil, turpentine; opium, tincture of; potassium, arsenate, tablets, for making Fowler's solution; potassium, bromide; potassium, iodide; potassium, nitrate; potassium, permanganate; quinine, sulphate of; sodium, bicarbonate; sulphur; tar, pine; witch hazel, distilled; zinc, sulphate of; zinc, oxide of.

Hypodermic tablets.—To be in hermetically sealed tubes with five tablets in each tube and tubes to be of uniform small size: Arecoline, sulphate, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets; atropine, sulphate, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets; cocaine, muriate of, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets; eserine, sulphate, in 1-grain tablets; morphine, sulphate, in 2-grain tablets; pilocarpine, muriate, in 1-grain tablets; strychnine, sulphate, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets.

Dressing.—Absorbent cotton (surgical), $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound packages; antiseptic gauze, carbolated, carton packages (5-yard packages).

Bandages.—Flannel, unstained, 4 inches wide, 4 yards long, heavy; cotton, white, 4 inches wide, 4 yards long; oakum, 1-pound packages; rubber tubing, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside diameter; silk for ligatures, ordinary size (braided); silk for ligatures, heavy size braided; soap, castile; sponges, surgeon's only, extra heavy.

8. INSTRUMENTS AND DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT FOR VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

Balling gun; bone chisel, medium; bone chisel, small; bone gouge, heavy; case, dental; case, eye operating; case, hypodermic, with slip needles; case, intravenous, same as above; case, post mortem, in canvas roll; case, surgical; casting harness, with side ropes; catheter, male, with stylet; chloroform dropper; ecraseur; floats, dental, angular and straight, with handle; forceps, artery; forceps, ball; forceps, bone; forceps, dressing, with catch, straight and long; forceps, uterine, curved and long; forceps, wolf tooth; hone, oil; hoof tester; hoof knife, three detachable blades, in leather roll; mallet, rawhide, large; needle holder; neurectomy hook; operating hood; ophthalmoscope; powder blower; razor; rectal injection pump, in canvas roll; reflector, with head band, 4-inch; retractors; rubber gloves; scissors, 6-inch, heavy, curved; shears, heavy, office, 12-inch; slings, suspending, complete; speculum, bilateral, mouth; speculum, eye; stomach tube, with stylet; syringe, 2-ounce, hard metal; syringe, 1-ounce, hard rubber; tourniquet; tracheotomy tube; trephine; trocar and canula, horse.

9. EXPENDABLE ARTICLES.

Medicine droppers; needles, suture, curved and half-curved, assorted sizes; thermometer, clinical; extra blades for dental floats.

10. DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT.

Basins, granite, 1-quart, flat bottom; basins, granite, 2-quart, flat bottom; bandage roller; funnel, small size, enamel ware; funnel, medium size, enamel ware; graduate glass, 10 c. c.; graduate glass, 2-ounce; graduate glass, 8-ounce; labels, gum; mortar and pestle, wedgewood, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside diameter; pill tile, 12 inches by 12 inches; scales and weights; scales, prescription; spatula.

11. THE VETERINARIAN'S FIELD EQUIPMENT.

Veterinarians' field chests.—Each set to consist of five boxes, one set to be supplied to each veterinarian of Cavalry and Field Artillery.

Of the two large chests of the side packs one will be supplied with 10 empty bottles, 14 or 16 ounces, height not to exceed 7½ inches; the other containing 18 empty round jars with screw tops, 3½ inches high by 2½ inches in diameter. These two chests with the three other chests (to be supplied empty) to contain the veterinarian's field supplies.

Instruments and appliances for field chests.—1 casting harness; 1 catheter; 1 clipper, hand; 1 drenching bottle, rubber; 1 flat, tooth, straight and angular; 1 graduate glass; 1 hoof knife set, in roll; 1 stomach tube, with stylet; 1 syringe, metal, 2-ounce; 1 tray, enameled, 10-inch.

Veterinarian's saddle bag, to contain the following: 1 hypodermic syringe; 1 hypodermic case; 1 tray, tin (to be filled with sponge or gauze, when packed); 1 case, surgical, small, vest-pocket size, to contain the following: 1 scalpel; 1 bistoury, probe pointed; 1 bistoury, sharp pointed; 1 tenaculum; 1 probe, silver, jointed, 2 sections; 1 director, grooved; 2 forceps, artery, with catch; 6 needles, suture, curved and half curved, assorted sizes; 1 scissors, curved or flat.

The above pack outfit complete with the veterinary field chests, veterinary saddle bags, and veterinary instruments and appliances, pertaining to both, is designated as "The veterinarian's field equipment" and will be considered and carried on returns as regimental property.

12. FIELD EQUIPMENT FOR FARRIERS AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT FOR HORSESHOERS.

Farrier's field equipment.—1 basin, granite, 1-quart; 4 bottles, pint (1 for colic drench, 1 for restorative in heat exhaustion, 1 for antiseptic wash, 1 with detachable rubber neck for drenching bottle); 1 farrier's instrument pocket case, in strong canvas cover, folding; 1 graduate glass, 2-ounce; 1 syringe, metal, 4-ounce. (Stiff metal handles on all instruments in all pocket cases.)

Horseshoer's emergency equipment.—1 shoeing hammer; 1 pincers; 1 hoof knife; 1 jointed horseshoe, No. 2; 1 rasp; horseshoe nails; ¼ pound oakum; 1 4-ounce bottle chlorolin or kresol.

13. STANDARD VETERINARY TEXTBOOKS.

One set as library of reference to each post veterinary hospital and to veterinarians of Cavalry, Artillery, and the Quartermaster's Department at posts where no veterinary hospital exists: United States Dispensatory; Anatomy, Sisson; Manual of Veterinary Physiology; Manual of Veterinary Hygiene; Veterinary Materia Medica, Winslow; Pathology, Moore; Veterinary Medicine, 5 volumes, law; Surgery, Moellers; Exterior of the Horse, Goubeaux and Barrier; Epizootic, Lymphangitis, Pallin; Pathology, Kinsley; Bacteriology, Abbott; Meat Inspection; Feeds and Feed, Henry; The Army Horse in Accident and Disease; The Army Horseshoer; Journal, American Veterinary Review; Journal of Pathology and Therapeutics, by McFadyan; Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science.

II. General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, February 26, 1902, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

BENJ. ALVORD,
Adjutant General.

[Item No. I. E. 30, picket ropes for (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Light Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,288.00	\$300.00	\$2,088.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00
Total.....	2,288.00	1,300.00	3,588.00

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$5, 800. 00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 5, 300. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2, 000. 00	\$1, 500. 00	\$3, 500. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00	200. 00	1, 200. 00
Total.....	3, 000. 00	1, 700. 00	4, 700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$1, 112. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1, 100. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 600. 00

Remarks.

This item covers supply of manila rope in field service, and wire rope, posts, and erection of permanent picket lines in connection with Cavalry and Artillery stables. The cost of one picket rope for each troop of Cavalry is over \$15, at 4 cents per foot. In addition there is chargeable to this item the erection of cedar or other posts for the support of permanent picket lines at Cavalry and Light Artillery posts. Estimate is therefore based on the following: One picket rope for each troop—cost approximately \$15.

Troops.

15 regiments Cavalry—13 troops to regiment (including headquarters and bands) 195
 6 regiments Field Artillery—7 batteries to regiment (including headquarters and bands)..... 42

237

237×\$15=\$3,555.00, approximate cost of rope; remainder, \$1,145.00, estimated for posts, etc.

[Item No. I. E. 31, blacksmith's tools and materials for (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Light Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:
 United States..... \$12, 943. 84
 Philippine Islands..... 4, 000. 00
 Total..... 16, 943. 84

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 14, 500. 00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 17, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
 United States..... 13, 000. 00
 Philippine Islands..... 4, 000. 00
 Total..... 17, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 56. 16
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2, 500. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915..... 500. 00

Remarks.

Estimate is based on the cost fiscal year 1914.

This item covers supply of anvils, leather aprons, chisels, cinch cutters, dividers, files, hammers, hardies, nippers, pincers, rasps, stocks, and dies, tongs, vises, wrenches, etc., for blacksmith shops. Blacksmith's tools, including forges for the Cavalry, Field Artillery regiments and machine-gun platoons, required for field service are furnished by the Ordnance Department.

[Item No. I. E. 32, horseshoes for (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of Cavalry the batteries of Light Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$45, 150. 04
Philippine Islands.....	12, 000. 00
Total.....	57, 150. 04

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	41, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	52, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	45, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	11, 000. 00
Total.....	56, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 150. 04
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	15, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	4, 000. 00

Remarks.

United States.—Based upon the allowance for 28,522 animals at 48 pounds of shoes per animal per year, at \$3.30 per hundredweight, \$45,178.85; adding 10 per cent for weight of shoes, for nails, at \$8 per hundredweight, \$10,952.45; and approximately \$1,450 for corks, etc., it would require a total of \$57,581.30 under this item. In view of the horseshoes and nails in stock at depots the estimate as submitted, \$45,000, is thought to be sufficient. Twenty-five hundred animals at remount depots do not require shoeing.

Philippine Islands.—The estimate is \$1,000 less than the estimate for the fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. I. E. 33, blacksmith's tools for the Cavalry service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$1, 610. 45
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	2, 110. 45

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	900. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	1, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	1, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	610. 45
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	600. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

This item covers renewals of tools for 180 horseshoers and farriers in the Cavalry service (includes forges, tuyere irons, etc.), and to replace tools lost in the field.

[Item. No. I. E. 34, shoeing horses and mules for (the following expenditures required for) the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Light Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for trains.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,970.00	\$19,000.00	\$23,970.00
Philippine Islands.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
Total.....	4,970.00	34,000.00	38,970.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$42,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	38,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		12,000.00	12,000.00
Total.....	5,000.00	32,000.00	37,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,970.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	1,000.00

Remarks.

United States.—Increase of \$2,000 over estimate for fiscal year 1915 is to provide for the additional animals (313) authorized under table of organization, 1914.

The contract cost for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$19,000; the cost of blacksmith coal was \$4,970; total, \$23,970.

Philippine Islands.—The estimate is \$3,000 less than the estimate for the fiscal year 1915.

United States.—There are either contracts or proposal and acceptance agreements for shoeing animals at the following posts and stations for fiscal year 1915:

Fort Andrews, Mass.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Boston, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, Ill; Columbia, Mo.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Crook, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Duluth, Minn.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Omaha, Nebr.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Fort Revere, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Texas City, Tex.; Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.; Washington, D. C.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Watervliet, N. Y.

[Item No. I. E. 35, chests and issue outfits.]

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	\$4,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	4,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4,800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,800.00

Remarks.

No amount estimated for fiscal years 1914 and 1915, as no purchases were made during those years. The amount estimated for is required for purchase of approximately 150 commissary chests at \$32 each, required for issue to troops, and for a reserve supply.

Issue of commissary chests is provided for by General Orders No. 105, War Department, 1911, amending paragraph 343, making an allowance of 4 commissary chests to each division headquarters.

Commissary chests are described in paragraph 268, Manual for the subsistence Department; they contain, among other articles, the following: One ax; one bag, can-

vas, for nails; bags, cotton and gunny; blades, meat saw; scoops; screw driver; candlesticks; cleaver; clothesline; faucets; hatchet; twine; lanterns, folding; nails; opener, box; pencils, lumber; saws; scales.

(Subsistence Department.)

(G. O. 105.)

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 105.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1911.

343. Subsistence property to be kept in the possession of organizations for use in permanent or maneuver camps and in the field when authorized.

Commissary chests:

Infantry division, division headquarters.....	4
Cavalry division, division headquarters.....	4

When battalions or squadrons, regiments or brigades, are detached, they may be supplied with commissary chests, * * *.

By order of the Secretary of War.

ARTHUR MURRAY,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,
Adjutant General.

[Item No. I. E. 36, additional expenditures such as are necessary and authorized by law in the movement and operation of the Army and not expressly assigned to any other department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$56,300.00	\$13,100.00	\$69,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
Total.....	76,300.00	18,100.00	94,400.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$96,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	83,460.65

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$78,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$126,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
Total.....	98,000.00	53,000.00	151,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$56,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	55,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	67,539.35

Remarks.

Purchases under this item comprise such supplies as crude oil, acids, etc., for the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin, disinfectants, soaps, lye, polishes, dictionaries, books, maps, mail boxes, ladders, paints, oils, brushes, mops, numbering machines, coffins, adding machines, flagstalls, drafting and surveying instruments, and materials and repairs for the instruments, office signs, door numbers, sentry boxes, etc.

Services are procured for the care and maintenance of post cemeteries, erection and repair of flagstalls, repair of surveying and drafting instruments, preparation of reservation maps, setting boundary stones, recording deeds, and other necessary expenses authorized by law and not otherwise expressly provided for.

United States.—Increase \$67,539.35 over appropriation fiscal year 1915 is due to the additional amount required (\$50,000) for sanitation on the Panama Canal Zone and cost for the fiscal year 1914.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc. I notice a decrease there, General.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. We have a very good stock of horses now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find that the demands being made for horses by the countries that are at war in Europe are interfering with your horses?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We have not found that yet, Mr. Chairman. We are buying young horses—horses three years old—at prices we paid for them heretofore. However, I understand that the matured horse, a horse five, six, or seven years old, is bringing a higher price. Perhaps if they continue to buy horses as they are now doing, we may have to pay a higher price.

The CHAIRMAN. But you buy the young horses and send them to your remount stations and have them trained?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Cost for the fiscal year 1914—total.	Estimate for fiscal year 1916.			Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.			
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Increase.			Decrease—total.
						Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	
2	Horses for— Officers entitled to public mounts.	\$4,710.00	\$11,900.00		\$11,900.00	\$7,190.00		\$7,190.00	
3	Cavalry.....	514,980.87	158,900.00	\$142,880.00	301,780.00		\$142,880.00	142,880.00	\$356,080.87
4	Artillery.....	194,537.04	51,660.00		51,660.00				142,877.04
5	Signal Corps.....	11,069.42	5,040.00		5,040.00				6,029.42
6	Engineers.....		840.00		840.00	840.00		840.00	
7	United States Military Academy.....	6,859.00	4,340.00		4,340.00				2,519.00
8	Service schools and staff colleges.....	8,133.75	3,640.00		3,640.00				4,493.75
9	Indian Scouts.....								
10	Infantry, mounted.....	31,671.83	10,080.00		10,080.00				21,591.83
11	Hospital Corps, mounted.....	5,811.00	2,520.00		2,520.00				3,291.00
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	658.87	600.00		600.00				58.87
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....	46,444.25	38,820.00		38,820.00				7,624.25
	Total.....	\$24,876.03	\$28,340.00	142,880.00	\$31,220.00	\$8,030.00	142,880.00	\$150,910.00	\$544,566.03

Decrease, current requirements..... \$544,566.03
Increase, current requirements..... 8,030.00

Net decrease, current requirements..... 536,536.03

Decrease, current requirements and new construction..... 544,566.03
Increase, current requirements and new construction..... 150,910.00

Net decrease, current requirements and new construction..... 393,656.03

Estimates for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914—
Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Item.	Estimate for fiscal year 1916.	Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914—Increase.
2	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$3,780.00	\$3,780.00
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	52,360.00	52,360.00
4	Horses for the Artillery.....	3,500.00	3,500.00
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
6	Horses for the Engineers.....	280.00	280.00
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....		
8	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....		
9	Horses for Indian Scouts.....		
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....	1,960.00	1,960.00
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	420.00	420.00
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	200.00	200.00
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....		
	Total.....	63,900.00	63,900.00

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION—UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Item.	Apportionments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate, 1916, compared with 1915 apportionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
2	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$13,260.00	\$15,680.00	\$2,420.00	.....
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	291,865.00	354,140.00	62,275.00	.....
4	Horses for the Artillery.....	168,260.00	55,160.00	.....	\$113,100.00
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	13,375.00	6,440.00	.....	6,935.00
6	Horses for the Engineers.....	3,380.00	1,120.00	.....	2,260.00
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....	4,030.00	4,340.00	310.00	.....
8	Horses for the service schools and staff colleges.....	3,380.00	3,640.00	260.00	.....
9	Horses for Indian Scouts.....				
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....	12,090.00	12,040.00	.....	50.00
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	4,845.00	2,940.00	.....	1,905.00
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	800.00	800.00	.....	.....
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....	50,000.00	38,820.00	.....	11,180.00
	Total.....	565,285.00	495,120.00	65,265.00	135,430.00
	Total increase.....				65,265.00
	Net decrease.....				70,165.00

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.			
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Enlisted strength of organizations on which per capita is computed.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.
2	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$4,710.00	1,800 mounted officers below the grade of major.	\$2.616.	\$11,900.00
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	514,980.87	13 regiments, 11,672 men.	44.121	158,900.00
4	Horses for the Artillery.....	194,537.04	4,631 men.	42.007	51,660.00
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	11,069.42	1,012 men.	10.938	5,040.00
6	Horses for the Engineers.....	8,859.00	1,594 men.		840.00
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.	8,133.75	630 men.	10.887	4,340.00
8	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....		597 men.	13.624	3,640.00
9	Horses for Indian scouts.....				
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....	31,671.83	765 mounted men.	41.401	10,080.00
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	5,811.00	411 men.	14.138	2,520.00
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	658.87	23,112, total of above.	.0285	600.00
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....	46,444.25		2.009	38,820.00
	Total.....	824,876.03	76,677, total strength of Army in United States.	10.757	288,340.00

No.	Items.	Enlisted strength of organizations on which per capita is computed.	Estimate per capita, fiscal year 1916.	Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost for 1914.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
2	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.	1,933 mounted officers below the grade of major.	\$6.156	\$3.54	.....
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	13 regiments, 12,240 men.	12.982	.....	\$31.120
4	Horses for the Artillery.....	4,636 men.	11.143	.....	30.864
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	1,321 men.	3.815	.....	7.123
6	Horses for the Engineers.....	1,625 men.	.5169	.5169	.....
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.	632 men.	6.867	.....	4.02
8	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.	587 men.	6.201	.....	7.423
9	Horses for Indian scouts.....			.....
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....	722 mounted men.	13.961	.....	27.44
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	754 men.	3.342	.....	10.796
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	24,460 men, total of above.	.024	.....	.0045
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....		1.587	.....	.422
	Total.....	84,313, total strength of Army in United States.	3.419	.....	7.336

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements and betterments—Continued.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Items.	Betterments.			Total per capita cost for betterments and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for betterments and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost for fiscal year 1914.	
		Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Betterments, 1916, compared with cost, 1914 (increase per capita).	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
2	Horses of officers entitled to public mounts.....				\$2.616	\$6.156	\$3.54	
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	\$142,880.00	\$11.673	\$11.673	44.121	24.655		\$19.466
4	Horses for the Artillery.....				42.007	11.143		30.864
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....				10.938	3.815		7.123
6	Horses for the Engineers.....					.5169	.5169	
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....				10.887	6.867		4.02
8	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....				13.624	6.201		7.423
9	Horses for Indian scouts.....				41.401	13.961		27.44
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....				14.138	3.342		10.796
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....				.0285	.024		.0045
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....				2.009	1.887		.422
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....							
	Total.....	142,880.00	1.694	1.694	10.757	5.113		5.644

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Total per capita cost for betterments and current requirements (estimate, 1916).	Total per capita cost for betterments and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost for fiscal year 1914 (increase).
		Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Enlisted strength of organizations on which per capita is computed.	Estimate per capita, fiscal year 1916.	Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost for 1914 (increase).		
2	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$3,780.00	317 mounted officers below the grade of major.	\$11.924	\$11.924	\$11.924	\$11.924
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	52,360.00	2 regiments, 1,944 men.	26.933	26.933	26.933	26.933
4	Horses for the Artillery.....	3,500.00	877 men.....	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	1,400.00	163 men.....	8.588	8.588	8.588	8.588
6	Horses for the Engineers.....	280.00	317 men.....	.883	.883	.883	.883
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....						
8	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....						
9	Horses for Indian scouts.....						
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....	1,960.00	108 men, mounted.	18.148	18.148	18.148	18.148
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	420.00	95 men.....	4.421	4.421	4.421	4.421
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	200.00	3,821 men, total of above.	.0523	.0523	.0523	.0523
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....						
	Total.....	63,900.00	20,568, total strength of Army in Philippine Islands.	3.106	3.106	3.106	3.106

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916.

No.	Items.	United States.			Philippine Islands— Current requirements.	Total United States and Philippine Islands.
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.		
2	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$11,900.00		\$11,900.00	\$3,780.00	\$15,680.00
3	Horses for the Cavalry.....	155,900.00	\$142,880.00	298,780.00	32,392.00	331,172.00
4	Horses for the Artillery.....	51,000.00		51,000.00	3,400.00	54,400.00
5	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	5,040.00		5,040.00	1,600.00	6,640.00
6	Horses for the Engineers.....	840.00		840.00	200.00	1,040.00
7	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....	4,340.00		4,340.00		4,340.00
8	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....	3,640.00		3,640.00		3,640.00
9	Horses for Indian Scouts.....					
10	Horses for the Infantry, mounted.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	1,900.00	11,900.00
11	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	2,520.00		2,520.00	400.00	2,920.00
12	Expenses incident to purchase.....	600.00		600.00	200.00	800.00
13	Civilian employees, hire of.....	38,820.00		38,820.00		38,820.00
	Total.....	288,340.00	142,880.00	431,220.00	40,272.00	471,492.00

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 2, horses for officers entitled to public mounts.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies, United States \$4,710.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$2,840.64

Fiscal year 1915..... 13,260.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:

United States..... \$11,900.00

Philippine Islands..... 3,780.00

Total..... 15,680.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 10,970.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 12,839.36

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915..... 2,420.00

Remarks.

This item covers the purchase of mounts which are to be furnished for all officers of the Army below the grade of major required to be mounted, and who have not provided themselves with private mounts and are not stationed at posts at which public mounts are available for their use.

The law provides as follows:

"Hereafter the United States shall furnish mounts and horse equipments for all officers of the Army below the grade of major required to be mounted, but in case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he shall receive an addition to his pay of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum if he provides one mount, and two hundred dollars per annum if he provides two mounts." (Act of May 11, 1908, 35 Stat., 108.)

The total number of horses supplied for this purpose since the passage of the law authorizing their supply is as follows:

For United States:

1908.....	34
1909.....	28
1910 (250 for Philippine Islands).....	274
1911.....	50
1912.....	11
1913.....	12
1914.....	30

Total..... 409

The above estimate is based on the following data:

United States:

Officers in the United States and Hawaii below the grade of major, who, under the law, are entitled to be mounted.....	1,933
Officers below the grade of major owning mounts.....	1,082

Officers below the grade of major who, under the law, are entitled to public mounts.....	851
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In order to replace such public mounts used by officers as may become unserviceable or die during fiscal year 1916, and also to provide mounts for such mounted officers below the grade of major as may be stationed at posts or be on duty in the field where no public horses are available, it is estimated that 10 per cent of 851 or 85 mounts will be required to meet the needs under this item during fiscal year 1916, which, at \$140 each, the estimated cost of young horses, amounts to \$11,900.00.

Philippine Islands:

Officers in the Philippine Islands below the grade of major, who, under the law, are entitled to be mounted.....	317
Mounts owned by officers below the grade of major.....	182

Officers below the grade of major using public mounts.....	135
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Considering the life of usefulness of horses in the Philippine Islands at five years, one-fifth would be required to replace such animals as may die or become unserviceable during fiscal year 1916; i. e., 27 horses at \$140 each, the estimated cost of young horses, \$3,780. (See remarks relative to life of usefulness of horses in Philippine Islands, item 3.)

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 3, horses for the Cavalry.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$514,980.87
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$211,649.78
Fiscal year 1915.....	291,865.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$301,780.00
Philippine Islands.....	52,360.00
Total.....	354,140.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	160,840.07
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	142,490.24
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	62,275.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount estimated for under this item is based on the following data:

Allowance of cavalry horses for troops stationed in the United States and Hawaii, as authorized by General Order 169, War Department, 1911, and enlisted strength specified in General Order 67, War Department, 1913 (in effect prior to issuance of Tables of Organization, 1914), as follows:

13 regiments of Cavalry, 862 horses each.....	11,206
Additional strength:	
Fort Myer, Va.....	36
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	36
Hawaii.....	69
	141
Total.....	11,347

Peace footing allowance of Cavalry horses for troops stationed in United States and Hawaii as authorized on page 56, Tables of Organization, 1914:	
13 regiments of Cavalry, 936 horses per regiment for enlisted men (excluding mounts for attached sanitary troops).....	12, 168
Additional strength as authorized on page 78, Tables of Organization, 1914:	
Fort Myer, Va.....	36
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	36
	<hr/> 72
Total allowance as authorized in Tables of Organization, 1914	12, 240
Increase in allowance authorized by Tables of Organization, 1914..	893
Considering the life of usefulness of Cavalry horses in the United States and Hawaii at 10 years, it will require the replacing of one-tenth of the old allowance (11,347) or 1,135 horses, at \$140 each, estimated cost of young horses.....	\$158, 900
To provide horses to cover the increase in allowance specified in Tables of Organization, 1914, 893 mature Cavalry horses will be needed. As it will be necessary to supply these animals as soon as funds become available for fiscal year 1916, mature horses will have to be purchased which will cost about \$160 each, amounting to.....	142, 880
Total.....	301, 780

There are 11,314 Cavalry horses with organizations in the United States and Hawaii. Philippine Islands: The peace and war allowance of Cavalry horses for enlisted men is 936 per regiment (excluding mounts for attached sanitary troops), as authorized on pages 47 and 56, Tables of Organization, 1914, or 1,872 horses for the two regiments of Cavalry stationed in the Philippine Islands.

Considering the life of usefulness of horses in the Philippine Islands at five years, one-fifth of 1,872 would be required to replace mounts that die or become unserviceable, 374 horses at \$140 each, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$52,360.

The life of usefulness of horses in the Philippine Islands is fixed at five years on account of the hard service to which horses are subjected, the climatic conditions, and the greater prevalence of disease than in the United States.

There are 1,722 Cavalry horses with organizations in the Philippine Islands.

Increase.—Increase of \$142,490.24 over appropriation for fiscal year 1914, and \$62,275 over appropriation for fiscal year 1915 is due to the fact that additional horses are estimated for to cover the increase in allowance authorized by Tables of Organization, 1914.

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 4, horses for the Artillery.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$194, 537. 04
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$63, 932. 84
Fiscal year 1915.....	68, 260. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$51, 660. 00
Philippine Islands.....	3, 500. 00
Total.....	<hr/> 55, 160. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	139, 377. 04
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	8, 772. 84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	113, 100. 00

Remarks.

United States: The peace allowance of horses for Artillery regiments in the United States and Hawaii, as authorized on pages 59, 66, 74, and 76, Tables of Organization, 1914 (excluding mounts for attached sanitary troops), is as follows:

	Draft horses.	Saddle horses.
2 regiments Light Artillery.....	1,080	470
1 regiment Mounted Artillery.....		126
1 regiment Siege Artillery.....	656	260
1 regiment Horse Artillery.....	540	553
Total.....	2,276	1,409

Total allowance of draft and saddle horses, 3,685.

Based upon allowance of 3,685 horses for Artillery batteries in the United States and Hawaii, and considering the life of usefulness of Artillery horses in the United States and Hawaii at 10 years, it will require the replacing of one-tenth each year, 369 horses, at \$140 each, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$51,660.

There are 3,682 Artillery horses with organizations in the United States and Hawaii.

Philippine Islands: The peace and war allowance of Artillery horses for one regiment of Mounted Artillery stationed in the Philippine Islands is 126, as authorized on pages 47 and 76, Tables of Organization, 1914 (excluding mounts for attached sanitary troops).

Based upon the field-service allowance of 126 horses in the Philippine Islands and considering the life of usefulness of horses at five years (see remarks relative to life of usefulness of horses in Philippine Islands, item 3, ante), it will require the replacing of one-fifth each year; i. e., 25 horses, at \$140 each, estimated average price of young horses, amounting to \$3,500.

There are 135 Artillery horses in the Philippine Islands.

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 5, horses for the Signal Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$11,069.42

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$5,810.40
Fiscal year 1915..... 13,375.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... \$5,040.00
Philippine Islands..... 1,400.00

Total..... 6,440.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 4,629.42
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 629.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 6,935.00

Remarks.

United States: The peace allowance of horses for the Signal Corps as authorized on pages 51 and 62, Tables of Organization, 1914 (excluding mounts for sanitary troops), is as follows:

4 field companies (A, D, E, and I) 81 horses each..... 324
2 telegraph companies (B and H) 18 horses each..... 36
Total..... 360

Based upon the allowance of 360 horses for the Signal Corps, and considering the life of usefulness of this class of animals in the United States at 10 years, one-tenth

renewal yearly will be required, or 36 horses at \$140 each, estimated average price of young horses, amounting to \$5,040.

There are 361 riding horses with Signal Corps organizations in the United States and Hawaii.

Philippine Islands: One field company of Signal Corps is stationed in the Philippine Islands. This company is allowed 81 horses as authorized on page 62, Tables of Organization, 1914. Based on life of usefulness being eight years, one-eighth renewal yearly will be required, or 10 horses at \$140 each, estimate cost of young horses, amounting to \$1,400.

There are 56 riding horses with the Signal Corps in the Philippine Islands.

NOTE.—The allowance of horses for the Signal Corps authorized in Tables of Organization, 1914, is the same as that previously authorized.

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 6, horses for the Engineers.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,228. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,380. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$840. 00
Philippine Islands.....	280. 00
Total.....	1,120. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,120. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,108. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	2,260. 00

Remarks.

The field-service allowance of riding horses for the United States is 64, and for the Philippine Islands 14, a total of 78 horses, as authorized on page 21, Tables of Organization, 1914 (excluding mounts for sanitary troops).

United States: Estimate is based upon the life of usefulness of animals being 10 years, requiring one-tenth replacement each year, or 6 horses, at \$140 each, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$840.

The former allowance of riding animals for Engineer troops per General Order 95, War Department, 1908, was as follows:

	Riding horses.	Riding mules.	Total.
For each pioneer company.....	24	1	.....
Allowance as authorized on page 21, Tables of Organization, 1914:			
Battalion headquarters.....	2	.....	.....
Pioneer company.....	6	18	.....
Allowance for First and Second Battalions, and Companies M and I (4 companies in each battalion), stationed in United States and Hawaii:			
Under new allowance (T. O., 1914).....	64	180	244
Under old allowance (G. O. 95, W. D., 1908).....	240.	10	250
On hand in United States and Hawaii.....	175	17	192

The new allowance of riding animals (244) is not on hand with Engineer troops for the reason that the First Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C., is short 48 riding animals. These were not supplied because no stable room is available at Washington Barracks to accommodate these animals.

From the above data it will be seen that riding horses supplied under the old allowance are used to make up the increase in riding mules authorized by Tables of Organization, 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate for the Philippine Islands is based upon the life of usefulness of horses for Engineers being eight to nine years instead of five, as it is considered that the service of this class of horses in the Philippine Islands is not as severe as for Cavalry and Artillery, and therefore the life of usefulness will be longer. Com-

considering that one-eighth of the allowance will be required to be replaced, two horses, at \$140 each, will be needed, amounting to \$280.

There are 10 riding horses and 13 riding mules on hand with Engineer troops in the Philippine Islands.

INCREASE.

Increase of \$1,120 over cost for fiscal year 1914 is due to the fact that no horses were supplied to Engineer troops during fiscal year 1914, for the reason that the allowance specified in Tables of Organization, 1914, is 16 horses per company less than previously authorized, and the surplus was used in replacing unserviceable animals.

(Item No. H. C. A. & E. 7, horses for the United States Military Academy.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$6,859.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$4,155.46
Fiscal year 1915..... 4,030.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... \$4,340.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,519.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 184.54
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 310.00

Remarks.

Based upon an allowance of 186 Cavalry and 121 Artillery horses for the detachment at West Point, N. Y., and, considering the life of usefulness of horses in the United States at 10 years, it will require the replacing of one-tenth each year, 31 horses, at \$140 each, amounting to \$4,340.

INCREASE.

The increase of \$184.54 over appropriation for fiscal year 1914 and \$310 over appropriation for fiscal year 1915 is due to increase in price of young horses.

The allowance of 186 Cavalry and 121 Artillery horses was fixed by this office at the time estimate for fiscal year 1915 was compiled. These figures were based on allowance stated in requisition from West Point dated March 24, 1913.

After estimate had been prepared based on the allowance specified above, indorsement dated October 20, 1914 (No. 2145188) was received from The Adjutant General of the Army, fixing an allowance of 200 Cavalry and 140 Artillery horses for West Point, N. Y. Considering the life of usefulness of horses in the United States at 10 years, one-tenth, or 34 horses, will be required to replace animals that may die or become unserviceable, which, at \$140 each, amounts to \$4,760, an increase of \$420 over this estimate. As the amount of the estimate under this item had been previously fixed, no change has been made in the sum required, and it is believed that the amount estimated for (\$4,340) will be sufficient to cover the needs of the United States Military Academy during fiscal year 1916.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE, CHIEF, QUARTERMASTER CORPS,
April 6, 1914.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY:

1. The depot quartermaster, Front Royal remount depot, Virginia, has been directed to supply 8 polo ponies, 1 wheel mule, 10 Cavalry horses, and 9 Artillery horses to the Quartermaster at West Point.

2. The accompanying requisition calls for 16 Artillery horses, whereas only 9 have been ordered supplied to West Point, N. Y., for the following reason: In requisition from West Point, dated March 24, 1913 (No. 131-106), the quartermaster stated that there should be on hand in the detachment of Field Artillery 121 horses for all purposes, that this number is the number prescribed by G. O. 131, W. D., 1907, and that he therefore assumed that an allowance of 121 horses would be considered proper.

As 112 serviceable Artillery horses are reported on hand at this place, the issue of 9 will complete the 121 required.

3. The estimate for fiscal year 1915 has been based on an allowance of 121 Artillery horses for West Point, and it is therefore recommended that this allowance be adhered to for the present. If it is considered necessary to increase the allowance of Artillery horses for West Point, it is recommended that the matter be taken up with the authorities at the Military Academy with this end in view, and that this office be advised of the result, so that provisions can be made in the future estimates for any increase that may be authorized.

4. It is also recommended that steps be taken at the same time to fix an allowance of Cavalry horses, polo ponies, and draft animals for West Point, in order that the Quartermaster Corps may have an authorized basis of estimating for the animals required for the Military Academy.

* * * * *

J. B. ALESHIRE,
Chief, Quartermaster Corps.

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 8, horses for service schools and staff colleges.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$8,133 75

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$14,400.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 3,380.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... \$3,640.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 4,493.75
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 10,760.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 260.00

Remarks.

The allowance of horses for the service schools and staff colleges is as follows:

Army War College.....	70
Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth.....	129
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.....	15
School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.....	50

Total..... 264

Estimate is based upon the life of usefulness of horses being 10 years, requiring one-tenth replacement each year, or 26 horses at \$140 each, amounting to \$3,640.

INCREASE.

Increase of \$260 over appropriation for fiscal year 1915 is due to increase in cost of young horses.

NOTE.—Allowance of 70 horses for Army War College fixed by Secretary of War on April 30, 1910 (A. G. O. No. 1636104) and October 2, 1912 (A. G. O. No. 1899867-B.).

Allowance of 129 horses for Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, was fixed by the Chief of Staff in memorandum dated February 7, 1912 (A. G. O. No. 1870475).

Allowance of 15 horses for Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., approved by the Secretary of War on October 13, 1910 (A. G. O. No. 1658860).

Allowance of 50 horses for the School of Fire, Fort Sill, was authorized by the Secretary of War on May 8, 1911 (A. G. O. No. 1726242).

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 9, horses for Indian scouts.]

No estimate for fiscal year 1916.

No demands were made under this item during fiscal year 1914, nor up to date have any been made for fiscal year 1915; therefore none are anticipated for 1916, and no amount is estimated for.

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 10, horses for the Infantry, mounted.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$31,671.83

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1914..... \$17,233.44
Fiscal year 1915..... 12,090.00*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

Supplies:

United States..... \$10,050.00
Philippine Islands..... 1,960.00

Total..... 12,040.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 19,631.83

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 5,193.44

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 50.00

Remarks.

United States: The peace allowance of riding horses for Infantry regiments in the United States, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, as authorized on pages 46 and 55, Tables of Organization, 1914 (excluding mounts for sanitary troops), is as follows:

26 regiments of Infantry, 27 horses each..... 702
1 Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry..... 20

Total..... 722

Based upon the life of usefulness of this class of animals being 10 years, one-tenth yearly, 72 horses at \$140 each will be needed, amounting to \$10,080.

Tables of Organization, 1914, allow the following mounts for an Infantry regiment in time of peace:

For United States:

Noncommissioned staff, orderlies, etc..... 27
Attached sanitary troops..... 6

Total..... 33

For Porto Rico:

Noncommissioned staff, orderlies, etc..... 20
Attached sanitary troops..... 3

Total..... 23

For Hawaii:

Noncommissioned staff, orderlies, etc..... 27
Attached sanitary troops..... 8

Total..... 35

Former allowance authorized by G. O. 169, W. D. 1911, as follows:

Regimental and battalion sergeants major..... 4

Regimental quartermaster sergeants..... 1

Trumpeter sergeant..... 1

Mounted scouts..... 15

Mounted orderlies..... 8

Total..... 29

There are 740 riding horses on hand in the United States and Hawaii with Infantry regiments.

Philippine Islands: Estimate for the Philippine Islands is based upon the field-service allowance of 108 horses for the four regiments of Infantry stationed there, as authorized on page 44, Tables of Organization, 1914. Life of usefulness in the Philippine Islands of this class of animals is considered to be eight years, requiring one-eighth renewal yearly, or 14 horses at \$140 each, amounting to \$1,960.

Peace and war allowance of mounts authorized in Tables of Organization, 1914, for a regiment of Infantry in the Philippine Islands is as follows:

Noncommissioned staff, orderlies, etc.....	27
Attached sanitary troops.....	8
Total.....	35

Former allowance was 29 riding horses per regiment as authorized by G. O. 169, W. D. 1911.

There are 116 riding horses with Infantry regiments in the Philippine Islands.

(Item No. H. C. A. & E. 11, horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$5,811.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,162.08
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,645.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$2,520.00
Philippine Islands.....	420.00
Total.....	2,940.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,371.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,777.92
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,903.00

Remarks.

United States: The war and peace allowance of riding horses for Hospital Corps organizations in the United States, as authorized on page 50, Tables of Organization, 1914, is as follows:

6 field hospitals, 8 horses each.....	48
10 ambulance companies, 13 horses each.....	130
Total.....	178

Based upon the life of usefulness of this class of animals in the United States being 10 years, one-tenth renewal yearly, 18 horses at \$140 each will be needed, amounting to \$2,520.

With ambulance companies.....	39
With field hospitals.....	88
Total.....	127

The allowance of mounts stated in Tables of Organization, 1914, for ambulance companies and field hospitals is the same as that previously authorized.

Philippine Islands: The peace and war allowance of riding horses for the one field hospital and one ambulance company stationed in the Philippine Islands is 21 as authorized by Tables of Organization, 1914. Based upon the life of usefulness being 8 years, one-eighth renewal yearly will be required, or 3 horses at \$140 each, amounting to \$420.

The number of mounts allowed by Tables of Organization, 1914, for an ambulance company and a field hospital is the same as that previously authorized.

Riding horses on hand in the Philippine Islands:

With ambulance company.....	6
With field hospital.....	6
Total.....	12

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 12, expenses incident to purchase.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$956.87

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$927.38
Fiscal year 1915..... 800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
United States..... \$960.00
Philippine Islands..... 200.00
Total..... 800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 141.13
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 27.28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

Eight hundred thousand dollars is estimated for to cover advertising, etc.

[Item No. H. C. A. & E. 13, civilian employees, hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$46,444.25

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... \$50,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... \$38,820.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 7,624.25
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 38,820.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 11,180.00

Remarks.

This amount is estimated for to cover the hire if the following civilian employees at remount depots, which this office has not yet been able to replace by Service Corps men:

1 assistant cook, at \$420 per annum..... \$420.00
2 range riders, at \$600 per annum..... 1,200.00
2 assistant range riders, at \$540 per annum..... 1,080.00
3 stablemen, at \$600 per annum..... 1,800.00
4 stablemen, at \$540 per annum..... 2,160.00
41 stablemen, at \$480 per annum..... 19,680.00
9 trainers, at \$600 per annum..... 5,400.00
2 trainers, at \$480 per annum..... 960.00
9 assistant trainers, at \$540 per annum..... 4,860.00
8 waiters, at \$420 per annum..... 1,260.00
Total..... 38,820.00

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Barracks and quarters." There is an increase there, I see.

Gen. ALESHIRE. A decrease of \$17,938.40, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. General, will you put in the hearings a statement showing where this \$1,160,000 is to be spent?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. There is a little new law in this, Mr. Chairman. On page 39 there is a phrase put in "and acting dental surgeons."

Gen. ALESHIRE. Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to make a statement about that.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Where an acting dental surgeon is stationed at a post he may be assigned quarters in kind; but if there are no quarters in kind available—no public building in which he can be assigned quarters—under the present laws he can not get commutation of quarters, nor can we hire a house for him. We could not go out in the near-by town and hire quarters, because there is no law for it. That is a ruling of the comptroller; and the words were added simply to get authority to hire quarters.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916, compared with apportionment cost, 1914.		New construction and betterments, cost, fiscal year 1914.
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (76,577 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (84,313 officers and enlisted men).	Increase, per capita.	Decrease, per capita.	
1	Barracks, construction of.							\$17,101.33
2	Quarters, construction of.							165,482.40
3	Stables, construction of.							120,922.43
4	Storehouses, construction of.							4,762.00
5	Magazines, construction of.							
6	Administration buildings, construction of.							
7	Office buildings, construction of.							
8	Sheds, construction of.							17,652.33
9	Shops, construction of.							4,822.16
10	Other buildings, construction of.							62,368.80
10a	Temporary shelter and minor new construction.	\$121,273.17	\$1.581	\$288,000.00	\$3.426		\$0.395	
11	Repairs to public buildings.	720,778.99	9.46	985,238.00	11.794	\$2.304		
12	Hire of employees.	82,688.28	1.078	82,600.00	.964		.004	
13	Rental of quarters for officers.	14,910.25	.194	14,910.25	.176		.018	
14	Rental of barracks for enlisted men.	9,751.55	.127	9,751.55	.115		.012	
15	Rental of quarters for non-commissioned officers.	27,322.70	.354	27,500.00	.327		.027	
16	Rental of cantonments.							
17	Rental of camp sites.	13,707.00	.178	13,707.00	.162		.016	
18	Rental of grounds for other military purposes.	1,754.00	.022	2,000.00	.023	.001		
19	Rental of buildings or portions of buildings.	70,940.00	.924	70,000.00	.83		.094	
20	Rental of stables.	16,551.00	.216	15,000.00	.214		.002	
21	Rental of storehouses.	63,860.00	.834	65,000.00	.768		.076	
22	Rental of offices.	58,873.00	.767	60,000.00	.723		.044	
23	Rental of buildings for other military purposes.	2,024.00	.026	2,000.00	.025	.009		
24	Site of recruiting stations.	114,344.93	1.491	95,000.00	1.163		.309	
25	Site of Lodgings.	85,513.31	1.154	77,000.00	.913		.241	
26	Furniture.	2,007.69	.026	4,000.00	.047	.021		
27	Per-wall lockers.	162.10	.002	30,000.00	.356	.353		
28	Refrigerators.	4,747.51	.062	10,000.00	.118	.056		
29	Screen doors.	5,100.00	.066	20,000.00	.238	.172		
30	Window screens.							
31	Storm doors and sash.	2,000.00	.026	2,000.00	.023		.003	
32	Window shades.	1,000.27	.013	1,000.00	.011		.002	
33	Flooring and framing tents.	2,000.36	.026	2,500.00	.029	.003		
	Total.	1,434,455.84	18.567	1,697,146.80	20.134	2.919	1.362	805,977.45
					18.567	1.362		
					1.567	1.567		

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments—Continued.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Items.	New construction and betterments.			New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost, fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost per capita.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost 1914.	Estimate 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Barracks, construction of	\$1.657	\$5,350.00	\$0.063	.....	.....	\$1.657	\$0.063	.....	\$1.594
2	Quarters, construction of	2.131	351,250.00	4.166	\$2.035	.....	2.131	4.166	\$2.035	.....
3	Stables, construction of	1.577	4,137.80	.049	.....	\$1.528	1.577	.049	.....	1.528
4	Storehouses, construction of	.062	2,866.00	.033	.....	.029	.062	.033	.....	.029
5	Magazines, construction of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Administration buildings, construction of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Office buildings, construction of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Sheds, construction of	.229	20,082.00	.236	.007	.....	.229	.236	.007	.....
9	Shops, construction of	.062	15,500.00	.183	.121	.....	.062	.183	.121	.....
10	Other buildings, construction of	.878	9,726.00	.11	.....	.768	.878	.11	.....	.768
10a	Temporary shelter and minor new construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.581	1.186	.....	.395
11	Repairs to public buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.40	11.704	2.304	.....
12	Hire of employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.078	.984	.....	.094
13	Rental of quarters for officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.194	.176	.....	.018
14	Rental of barracks for enlisted men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.127	.115	.....	.012
15	Rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.354	.327	.....	.027
16	Rental of cantonments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.178	.162	.....	.016
17	Rental of camp sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Rental of grounds for other military purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.022	.023	.001	.....
19	Rental of buildings or portions of buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.924	.83	.....	.94
20	Rental of stables	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.216	.214	.....	.002
21	Rental of storehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.834	.758	.....	.076
22	Rental of offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.767	.723	.....	.044
23	Rental of buildings for other military purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.026	.035	.009	.....
24	Hire of recruiting stations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.491	1.163	.....	.328
25	Hire of lodgings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.154	.913	.....	.241
26	Furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.026	.047	.021	.....
27	For wall lockers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.002	.355	.353	.....
28	Refrigerators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.062	.118	.56	.....
29	Screen doors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.066	.238	.172	.....
30	Window screens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Storm doors and sash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.026	.023	.....	.003
32	Window shades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.013	.011	.....	.002
33	Flooring and framing tents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.026	.029	.003	.....
Total.....		6.596 4.840	408,911.80	4.840	2.163	3.919 2.163	25.163 24.974	24.974	5.082	5.271 5.082
		1.756	.....	.....	.....	1.756 1.567	.189	.....	.....	.....
Net decrease.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.189	.....	.....	.....	.189

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportionments, 1915.	Estimates, 1916.	Estimates 1916, compared with 1915 apportionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Barracks, construction of.....	\$123,450.00	\$5,350.00	.....	\$123,800.00
2	Quarters, construction of.....	158,450.00	351,250.00	\$192,800.00	.....
3	Stables, construction of.....	119,950.00	4,137.80	.....	115,812.20
4	Storehouses, construction of.....	35,800.00	2,866.00	.....	32,934.00
5	Magazines, construction of.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	7,500.00
6	Administration buildings, construction of.....	21,500.00	.....	.....	21,500.00
7	Office buildings, construction of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Sheds, construction of.....	34,000.00	20,082.00	.....	13,918.00
9	Shops, construction of.....	10,481.00	15,500.00	5,019.00	.....
10	Other buildings, construction of.....	102,500.00	9,726.00	.....	92,774.00
10a	Temporary shelter and minor new construction..	100,858.00	100,000.00	.....	858.00
11	Repairs to public buildings.....	801,108.00	966,826.00	165,720.00	.....
12	Hire of employees.....	95,000.00	83,000.00	.....	12,000.00
13	Rental of quarters for officers.....	7,000.00	14,910.25	7,910.25	.....
14	Rental of barracks for enlisted men.....	3,000.00	9,751.55	6,751.55	.....
15	Rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers.	28,500.00	27,500.00	.....	1,000.00
16	Rental of cantonments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Rental of camp sites.....	10,000.00	13,707.00	3,707.00	.....
18	Rental of grounds for other military purposes..	7,000.00	2,000.00	.....	5,000.00
19	Rental of buildings or portions of buildings.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....	.....
20	Rental of stables.....	20,000.00	18,000.00	.....	2,000.00
21	Rental of storehouses.....	45,000.00	63,950.00	18,950.00	.....
22	Rental of offices.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	.....	.....
23	Rental of buildings for other military purposes..	5,000.00	3,000.00	.....	2,000.00
24	Hire of recruiting stations.....	98,000.00	98,000.00	.....	.....
25	Hire of lodgings.....	75,000.00	77,000.00	2,000.00	.....
26	Furniture, heavy, for officers' quarters.....	5,000.00	4,000.00	.....	1,000.00
27	Wall lockers.....	40,000.00	30,000.00	.....	10,000.00
28	Refrigerators.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
29	Screen doors.....	17,000.00	20,000.00	3,000.00	.....
30	Window screens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Storm doors and sash.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
32	Window shades.....	1,500.00	1,000.00	.....	500.00
33	Flooring and framing of tents.....	4,000.00	2,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Total.....		2,123,997.00	2,106,058.60	425,657.80	443,596.20
Total decrease 1916 estimate over apportionment 1915.....		17,938.40	17,938.40

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Comparison of the estimate for fiscal year 1916 with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
Apportionment fiscal year 1915: United States.....	\$1,417,896.00	\$706,131.00	\$2,123,997.00
Estimate for fiscal year 1916: United States.....	1,697,146.80	408,911.80	2,106,058.60

Increases: Current requirements..... \$279,280.80
Decreases: New construction..... 297,219.20
Net decrease..... 17,958.40

RECAPITULATION.

TOTAL COST FOR THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1914, FOR ALL ITEMS OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR "BARRACKS AND QUARTERS."

[No expenditures being authorized by law for the Philippine Islands from this appropriation.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:
Supplies..... \$203,796.44
Services..... 1,726,637.22
Total..... 1,930,433.66

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,943,680.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 2,123,997.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:
Supplies..... 447,000.00
Services..... 1,659,058.60
Total..... 2,106,058.60

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 175,624.94
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1914..... 162,378.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1915..... 17,938.40

BUILDINGS ESTIMATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1916.

[Statement of buildings, etc., estimated for fiscal year 1916, pertaining to items 1 to 11, inclusive, with statement of necessity for buildings at each post and amounts required for construction, plumbing, heating, and lighting apparatus. The cost of construction proper is chargeable to the appropriation "Barracks and quarters," the plumbing to "Water and sewers at military posts," and the heating and lighting to the appropriation "Regular supplies, Q. M. Corps."] All of these projects have been approved by the Secretary of War to be included in the 1916 estimates.]

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
4	Bliss, Fort, Tex.:					
8	1 granary.....	\$2,000				\$2,000
	4 hay sheds.....	6,032				6,032
	Total.....	8,032				8,032

Fort Bliss, Tex.—In accordance with the approved plan of the War Department, this post has been enlarged to accommodate one regiment of Cavalry. The following buildings were constructed during the fiscal year 1914:

- 8 Cavalry barracks.
- 4 double mess buildings.
- 19 captains' quarters.
- 6 lieutenants' quarters.
- 1 barrack for Quartermaster Corps.
- 1 mess building for same.
- 9 Cavalry stables.
- 1 stable for animals of regimental detachment, etc.
- 1 set noncommissioned officers' quarters.

The above list covers the Quartermaster Corps barrack and mess hall for same; also the nine Cavalry stables which were estimated for under this appropriation for the fiscal year 1915, \$281,930.35 having been made available for new construction at this post during that fiscal year (1914).

The sum of \$20,000 has been apportioned for construction of a guardhouse at this post from the funds of the fiscal year 1915, and the granary and the four hay sheds included in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 will, as far as can be seen at this time, complete all the buildings required for its proposed garrison.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
4	Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Oil house.....	\$866	.....	.....	.....	\$866

Oil at this post is now stored in an unsightly little shed, the location of which is reported as inconvenient for the purpose. The ground occupied by this building is needed for the use of the company quartered in the barracks in front of it. It should be torn down and the brick of which it is constructed used in making repairs about the post. The amount estimated was the amount called for by the post authorities as necessary for this building.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
10	Armstrong, Fort, Hawaii: Mess hall and kitchen for 6 Quartermaster Corps enlisted men.....	\$1,350	.....	.....	.....	\$1,350

Due to the increase of business in Honolulu caused by the addition of more troops in the Hawaiian Islands and creating the Hawaiian Department, more dormitory space is required in the Quartermaster corral to quarter the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps and the mounted detachment at department headquarters. It is the intention to use the present dining room and kitchen which is part of the present dormitory building as sleeping quarters and construct a new building for kitchen and dining room. Due to the shortage of quarters, some of the enlisted men are now sleeping in one of the warehouses, which is not satisfactory, the space being required for storage purposes.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
2	Douglas, Fort, Utah: 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$10,000	\$650	\$563	\$305	\$11,518

The above estimate is based upon the remarks contained in inspector general's report dated August 11, 1913, in which he stated that additional quarters for non-commissioned officers entitled to same were required; that four shacks now occupied as quarters have no sanitary arrangements and are unfit for occupancy as quarters.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
10	Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.: Fire-apparatus house.....	\$4,000	.....	.....	.....	\$4,000

There are now at this post one gasoline fire engine and one chemical fire engine, but there is no suitable place now at the post for keeping these engines in cold weather. The above estimate contemplates the construction of a modern brick building with slate roof, similar in design to other buildings at post.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
1	Honolulu, Hawaii: Frame barrack for enlisted men of Quartermaster Corps	\$750	\$100	.....	\$75	\$875

In letter from the department quartermaster, dated December 1, 1913, he stated that the civilian employees and enlisted men of the quartermaster, orderlies, etc., attached to department headquarters, quartered at the Quartermaster Corps corral, Honolulu, number approximately 50 men. In addition, all enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps temporarily in the city are quartered there.

By using all the available space, including porches, there is only available for dormitory purposes approximately 1,150 square feet of floor space. This condition is very unsanitary and objectionable in other ways than are obvious and is the cause of much dissatisfaction among the men and should, without doubt, be remedied.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
2	Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.: 4 married officers' quarters	\$30,000	\$2,250	\$1,950	\$1,050	\$35,250
9	4 double stable, guard, and shop buildings	12,000	.....	.....	.....	12,000
11	Remodeling present barracks.....	22,000	1,227	.....	770	23,997
	Total.....	64,000	3,477	1,950	1,820	71,247

The approved plan of the War Department provided for increasing the accommodations at this post from six troops of Cavalry to one regiment of Cavalry.

The following buildings and improvements are included in the amount apportioned to this post from funds of the fiscal year 1915:

- 5 double officers' quarters.
- 8 bachelor officers' quarters.
- 4 troop barracks.
- 4 double lavatories.
- 7 troop stables.
- 1 hay shed.
- Addition to guardhouse.
- Converting building 58 into administration building.
- 1 barrack for machine-gun platoon and band.
- Remodeling storehouse No. 19.

None of the above work has as yet been placed under contract. Plans and specifications are now being prepared and it is expected that instructions will be given the constructing quartermaster to advertise in a short time.

With the buildings now at the post, and those included in the project for fiscal year 1915, the following accommodations will have been provided for this post:

- Barracks for 1 regiment and band.
- 46 sets officers' quarters.
- 12 troop stables.
- 1 band stable, etc.
- 4 stable, guard, and shop buildings.

With 4 sets of married officers' quarters estimated for sufficient quarters will be provided for a complete regiment of Cavalry.

The four double stable, guard, and shop buildings estimated for will also be sufficient with the four now at the post for a complete regiment.

There are now at this post five old frame barrack buildings (1 double and 4 single barracks). These buildings were constructed in 1881 and 1882, and in order to make them entirely habitable and suitable for occupancy certain remodeling and repairs will be necessary. This office estimates that \$22,000 will be required for this purpose.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
	Jay, Fort, N. Y.:					
11	Moving building 56.....	\$738	.....	.....	.....	\$738
11	Moving building 70.....	990	.....	.....	.....	990
10	Construction of concrete manure pit.....	721	.....	.....	.....	721
	Total.....	2,449	.....	.....	.....	2,449

Buildings Nos. 56 and 70 are double noncommissioned officers' quarters, frame construction. The above estimate contemplates moving these buildings to a new and suitable location and placing same on concrete foundations.

These buildings are at present below grade in some portions; this condition is due to natural causes, such as wash, grading, and filling, which has gradually raised the ground level immediately surrounding, leaving floor beams below grade.

The concrete manure pit estimated for is required to keep down the breeding of flies, which are now a menace to the health of the garrison on this island. At the present time there is no other method of disposing of manure than piling it up on the ground and letting it rot, to be used in covering the grounds in winter, or by spreading it over the ground as fertilizer, both of which methods are highly insanitary. The construction of a manure pit seems to be the most practicable means of overcoming the fly nuisance which has been complained of in a report made by the surgeon of the post.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
10	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Swill house and tank.....	\$1,455	.....	.....	.....	\$1,455

The above estimate contemplates the construction of a reinforced concrete building with a steel hopper receptacle for the swill, in rear of and annexed to the kitchen of the general mess at this depot. Owing to the large amount of slops, which is reported to run as high as 360 gallons in 24 hours, it is very essential that some sanitary method of handling the same be provided for, and the above method is considered the most economical and satisfactory that can be devised.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
11	Logan, Fort, Colo.: Basements under noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$3,000	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000

The above estimate contemplates the construction of cellars under noncommissioned officers' quarters 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 (3 double sets) at this post, in order to provide a proper storage place for articles and for the keeping of vegetables from freezing.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
3	Lawton, Fort, Wash.: Detention hospital for transient corral.....	\$1,171.80	.....	.....	.....	\$1,171.80

Requisition for the above building was received from the post and department authorities on October 31, 1913, who stated that "Conditions here show that a detention

hospital for glander suspects is needed. Last May a large number of animals were given the mallein test, and 10 animals had to be quarantined for suspected glanders in hastily improvised shelter, where it was difficult to give them the proper care. There is no other building at the post which could be used for the above purpose."

Above estimate is based on estimate received from local authorities which has been checked and found to be approximately correct for the building proposed.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
2	Madison Barracks, N. Y.: 1 double noncommissioned officer's quarters.....	\$5,500	\$400	\$360	\$290	\$6,550

There are 12 noncommissioned officers stationed at this post who are entitled to separate quarters, but there are only 10 sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters available at the post, leaving 2 sets of quarters necessary for the authorized number assigned to the post.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
1	Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.: Addition to Quartermaster Corps barrack.	\$4,600	\$350	.....	\$280	\$5,230

The above estimate contemplates a 40-foot extension to the present Quartermaster Corps barrack at this post. The present building was intended to accommodate 36 men, while the number of Quartermaster Corps men allotted to this post is 62.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
2	Presidio of San Francisco: 1 colonel's quarters.....	\$8,000	\$600	\$520	\$280	\$9,400
2	3 field officers' quarters.....	30,000	2,250	1,950	1,000	35,200
2	13 captains' quarters.....	91,000	6,625	5,915	3,185	106,325
2	24 lieutenants' quarters.....	168,000	12,000	10,920	5,280	196,200
10	Morgue building.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200
	Total.....	298,200	21,475	19,305	9,745	348,325

The proposed garrison for this post, according to the latest information received in this office, will consist of three regiments of Infantry complete. One of these regiments to be quartered in new permanent brick quarters and barracks now at the post and formerly occupied by the Sixteenth Infantry; one regiment (the Sixth) to occupy temporary buildings now existing in the east and west cantonments, and the third regiment (the Twelfth) to occupy barracks and quarters formerly occupied by the field hospital, ambulance company, Signal Corps Company, school for bakers and cooks, cavalry squadron, and the wooden barracks formerly occupied by the Coast Artillery, which buildings have been made available by the transfer of those organizations to the Presidio of Monterey.

The above estimate is submitted for permanent accommodations for 80 per cent of the officers of one regiment of Infantry.

The morgue building estimated for is necessary in order to provide a suitable place to hold the remains of officers and enlisted men returned from the Philippine Islands by transports prior to their shipment or burial in the national cemetery.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
8	Reno, Fort, remount depot: 1 hay shed.....	\$3,000	.....	.....	.....	\$3,000

With the above sum it is contemplated to construct a hay shed in the middle of the depot's largest alfalfa field. All forage sheds now constructed at this depot are in the immediate vicinity of the depot building. This location, while convenient for prairie hay, is from one-half mile to a mile and a half from the various alfalfa fields, and the haul is uphill. Being a farm of only two crops, alfalfa and grain sorghums, time during harvest is of the greatest importance, for the loss of a few days might cause the loss of several thousand dollars in a mature crop. It is therefore proposed to locate a shed in the field and haul out in the winter direct to pastures.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
11	Riley, Fort, Kans.:					
9	Reroofing officers' quarters.....	\$5,850				\$5,850
9	Squadron blacksmith shop.....	2,500	\$50		\$75	2,625
	Paint shop for transportation.....	1,000				1,000
	Total.....	8,350	50		75	9,475

Reroofing officers' quarters.—The buildings to be reroofed as contemplated above are:

Building 96, double officers' quarters.....	\$950
Building 98, double officers' quarters.....	950
Building 72, plumbing and steam-fitting shop.....	750
Building 102, double officers' quarters.....	950
Building 78, artillery stable.....	2,250
Total.....	5,850

All of these building were constructed during the year 1889, about 25 years ago, and the post authorities state that the present tin shingle roofs have become in bad condition from long service and should be replaced by slate.

Squadron blacksmith shop.—At the present time there is only one shop building with four forges. This affords shop room for two squadrons. The third squadron is now using a temporary frame building which is in very poor condition, and does not afford sufficient accommodations for the work.

Paint shop for transportation.—Request has been made by post and department authorities for a building with approximately 3,200 square feet of floor area for a shop for painting, transportation, and for saddler shop, in connection with the quartermaster stables at Fort Riley. While the amount estimated (\$1,000) will not provide a building of the size requested, it is estimated that a building suitable for the purpose can be constructed for the amount called for.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
3	Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.:					
8	Rebuilding stable.....	\$2,966				\$2,966
	2 hay sheds.....	9,000				9,000
	Total.....	11,966				11,966

Rebuilding stables.—The funds above estimated for are required to rebuild a frame stable (No. 74) which was partially destroyed by fire on April 9, 1913. This stable, which was originally built for a quartermaster stable, was used as an Artillery headquarters' stable, and should be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Two hay sheds.—These sheds are required in connection with the proposed substitution of one Cavalry regiment for one Infantry regiment now quartered at this post. Funds are now available for 12 troop stables, 1 band stable, 1 granary, and 1 hay shed from the appropriation for fiscal year 1915. In order to provide sufficient storage space for the forage for a regiment of Cavalry, 2 additional hay sheds, or three in all, will be required.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
2	SHI, Fort, Okla.: 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$8,750	\$660	\$560	\$300	\$10,270
8	Garage for motor ambulances.....	750				750
10	Fire apparatus houses.....	1,000				1,000
	Total.....	10,500	660	560	300	12,020

Noncommissioned officers' quarters.—At present there are four double sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters at this post, providing accommodations for 8 non-commissioned officers. In addition to these buildings funds are available from 1915 appropriation to construct an additional double set, which will make a total of 10 sets.

The four double sets of quarters now at post are occupied by the following non-commissioned officers: Regimental sergeant major, Artillery; post quartermaster sergeant; chief musician, Artillery; regimental quartermaster sergeant, Artillery; regimental commissary sergeant, Artillery; battalion quartermaster sergeant, Artillery; and two color sergeants, Artillery.

There are in addition to the above 12 noncommissioned officers' staff on duty at new post, as follows:

- 2 post ordnance sergeants (one, school of fire).
- 2 battalion sergeant majors, Artillery.
- 2 battalion quartermaster sergeants (1 Artillery and 1 school of fire).
- 2 sergeant majors, school of fire.
- 1 master signal electrician.
- 1 post quartermaster sergeant.
- 2 first-class signal sergeants, school of fire.

Four of the above noncommissioned officers are unmarried and do not occupy quarters so that there is immediate need of but four double sets.

There are a number of old and dilapidated buildings at the old post that are now occupied by the noncommissioned officers' staff officers indicated above. These buildings are too far away from the new post for occupancy by noncommissioned staff officers on duty at the new post. Most of them should be torn down.

Garage for motor ambulance.—Above estimate contemplates the construction of a frame building with concrete floor about 14 by 26 feet in size, for housing the motor ambulance recently ordered to this post. There is no suitable building for this purpose.

Fire-apparatus house.—The post authorities state that a suitable building should be provided for sheltering the fire truck, hose cart, road roller, and motor truck at this post. At present the only available shelter for motor truck and road roller is the wagon shed at the quartermaster corral, which is considered too near the stables to be a desirable permanent location for machines operated by coal or gasoline. It is contemplated to construct a separate building for the road roller and motor truck and a separate building for the fire truck and hose cart.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
5	Wood, Fort, N. Y.: Extension of cable shed.....	\$1,300				\$1,300

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army on January 20, 1913, reported the need of additional storage facilities for cable at the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N. Y., stating that there is now at the depot a number of reels of cable for which it is impossible to provide adequate shelter. He recommended that the present cable shed located on the west dock be extended 20 feet from its eastern end to provide for the necessary storage space required.

RECAPITULATION.

Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Wiring.	Total.
Total.....	\$440,489.80	\$27,162	\$22,738	\$12,890	\$503,279.80

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(Item No. B. & Q. 1, barracks, construction of.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$127, 101. 33

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 128, 650. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 5, 350. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 121, 751. 33

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 5, 350. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 123, 000. 00

Remarks.

The services to be performed under this item consist of contract services in the construction of barracks. With the amount estimated it is contemplated to construct buildings at the following posts:

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Extension of Quartermaster Corps barracks..... \$4, 600. 00
Honolulu, Hawaii: Barrack for enlisted men, Quartermaster Corps..... 750. 00

Total..... 5, 350. 00

During the fiscal year 1914 barracks were constructed as follows:

Fort Bliss, Texas:
8 Cavalry barracks..... 109, 815. 33
1 Quartermaster Corps barrack..... 13, 873. 00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Barrack for pack train..... 3, 413. 00

Total..... 127, 101. 33

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction. (Services, Class IV.)

All of the above projects have been approved by the Secretary of War.

For the fiscal year 1915 there has been allotted \$126,850, to provide for construction under this item as follows:

Fort Benjamin Harrison: Quartermaster Corps barrack..... \$7, 000. 00
Fort Geo. Wright, Wash.: Quartermaster Corps barrack..... 10, 000. 00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:
4 troop barracks..... 60, 000. 00
1 barrack for machine-gun platoon..... 15, 000. 00
Fort Myer, Va.: Quartermaster Corps barrack..... 15, 000. 00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Temporary barrack for aviation service, Signal Corps..... 5, 000. 00
Fort Sill, Okla.: Quartermaster Corps barrack..... 14, 850. 00

Total..... 126, 850. 00

The following additional items were included in the estimate for fiscal year 1915 under this head, viz:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: 1 Quartermaster Corps barracks..... \$18, 308. 00
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.: 3 shelter stations..... 1, 800. 00

Total..... 20, 108. 00

These items, however, are not included in the list of projects to be undertaken during the fiscal year 1915, for the reason that the Quartermaster Corps barrack at Fort Bliss was constructed from savings which accrued during the fiscal year 1914; and the 3 shelter stations at Yellowstone will not now be required owing to the withdrawal of troops from that post.

The decrease in the estimate for fiscal year 1916, compared with cost for fiscal year 1914, is due to the decrease in the requirements for new construction under this head.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

(Item No. B. & Q. 2, quarters, construction of.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$163,401.40

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 143,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 158,650.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 351,250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 187,848.60

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 208,250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 192,600.00

Remarks.

The services to be performed under this item will be done by contract. With the sum estimated it is contemplated to construct the following quarters:

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 4 married officers' quarters.....	30,000.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	8,750.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y.: 1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters..	5,500.00
Fort Douglas, Utah: 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	10,000.00
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:	
1 colonel's quarters.....	8,000.00
3 field officers' quarters.....	30,000.00
13 captains' quarters.....	91,000.00
24 lieutenants' quarters.....	168,000.00
Total.....	351,250.00

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction. (Services, class IV, nonpersonal.)

All of the above projects have been approved by the Secretary of War.

The amounts estimated for the above quarters are the amounts estimated by this office as the probable cost of such construction.

During the fiscal year 1914 quarters were constructed as follows:

Fort Bliss, Tex.:	
19 captains' quarters.....	\$66,932.25
6 lieutenants' quarters.....	17,796.84
1 set of noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	2,270.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:	
1 double captains' quarters.....	10,060.00
1 semipermanent noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	1,000.00
Schofield Barracks:	
Completion of 5 field officers' and 21 double officers' quarters.....	26,679.83
Servants' quarters for same.....	11,589.48
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
1 six-set bachelor officers' quarters.....	27,073.00
Total.....	163,401.40

For the fiscal year 1915 there has been allotted \$158,650 for construction of buildings under this item as follows:

Front Royal remount depot, Va.:	
1 double set noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$5,750.00
3 sets civilian employees' quarters.....	13,500.00
10 sets quarters for enlisted men.....	15,000.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:	
5 double officers' quarters.....	60,000.00
8 bachelor officers' quarters.....	24,000.00
Fort Myer, Va.: 1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	5,700.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:	
Quarters for pack-train employees.....	4,000.00
Bachelor officers' quarters for aviation service.....	20,000.00
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
1 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	5,700.00
Quarters for engineers of pumping plant.....	5,000.00
Total.....	158,650.00

Relative to excess in number of rooms, as allowance of quarters, inbuildings at posts assigned to officers as quarters, see pages 445 to 447, inclusive, hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Army appropriation bill, 1915.

[Item No. B. & Q. 3, stables, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.
Services: United States..... \$120,922.43

Appropriations.
Fiscal year 1914..... 66,200.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 119,950.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.
Services: United States..... 4,137.80

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 116,784.63
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 62,062.20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 115,812.20

Remarks.

The services to be performed under this item consist of contract services in the construction of stables. With the amount estimated it is contemplated to construct buildings at the following posts and stations:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Rebuilding Quartermaster stable..... \$2,966.00
Fort Lawton, Wash.: Detention hospital for Quartermaster corral..... 1,171.80

Total..... 4,137.80

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction. (Services, Class IV.)

Both of the above projects have been approved by the Secretary of War.

During the fiscal year 1914, stables were constructed as follows:

Fort Bliss, Tex.:
9 Cavalry stables..... \$28,654.87
1 stable for regimental detachment..... 2,220.00
Fort Niagara, N. Y.: Stable for mounted scout detachment..... 3,198.49
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.:
Veterinary hospital..... 2,160.00
Stable for regimental headquarters..... 2,209.47
Stable for ambulance company..... 2,160.00
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: 5 cavalry stables..... 76,393.00
San Houston, Tex.:
Stable in rear quarters No. 11..... 526.60
Stable for pack train..... 2,936.00

Total..... 120,922.43

For the fiscal year 1915 \$119,950 has been allotted for construction of stables as follows:

Front Royal Remount Depot, Va.:
1 veterinary ward..... \$3,750.00
2 colt stables..... 30,000.00
1 quartermaster stable..... 15,000.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 7 temporary stables..... 21,000.00
Fort Reno, Okla.: Inclosure for animals..... 6,000.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:
Stable for pack train..... 4,000.00
12 troop stables..... 36,000.00
1 band stable..... 3,000.00
1 stable for aviation service, Signal Corps..... 1,200.00

Total..... 119,950.00

Explanation of decrease.—The decrease in the 1916 estimate compared with cost for fiscal year 1914, is due to the decrease in the requirements for new construction under this item.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. B. & Q. 4, storehouses, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$4,762. 00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	4,330. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	35,800. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	2,866. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,896. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,464. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	32,934. 00

Remarks.

The services to be performed under this item consist of services procured under contract for the construction of storehouses.

With the amount estimated it is contemplated to construct storehouses at posts and stations, as follows:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: 1 granary.....	\$2,000. 00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Oil house.....	866. 00
Total.....	2,866. 00

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction (Services, class IV).

Both of the above projects have been approved by the Secretary of War.

During the fiscal year 1914 storehouses were constructed under this item, as follows:

Fort Snelling, Minn.: Addition to quartermaster storehouse.....	\$4,762. 00
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

For the fiscal year 1915, \$35,800 has been allotted for construction of storehouses, as follows:

Front Royal remount depot, Va:	
1 oil house.....	\$500. 00
Granaries.....	20,000. 00
Fort Lawton, Wash.: Galvanized-iron storehouse.....	1,800. 00
Letterman General Hospital, Cal.: Storehouse for combustibles.....	2,000. 00
Plattsburg Barracks: Oil house.....	1,500. 00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Granary.....	5,000. 00
Fort Sill, Okla.: 1 Ordnance and Signal Corps storehouse.....	5,000. 00
Total.....	35,800. 00

Explanation of decrease.—The decrease under this item compared with the cost for fiscal year 1914 is due to the decrease in requirements for new construction thereunder.

[Item No. B. & Q. 5, magazines, construction of.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	None.
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$7,500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915, \$7,500.

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

For the fiscal year 1915, \$7,500 has been allotted for construction of a magazine at Fort Sill, Okla.

[Item No. B. & Q. 6, administration buildings, construction of.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	None.
Fiscal year 1915.....	\$21,500
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915, \$21,500.	

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

For the fiscal year 1915, \$21,500 has been allotted under this item for construction of an administration building at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at a cost of \$1,500, and a guardhouse at Fort Bliss, Tex., at a cost of \$20,000.

[Item No. B. & Q. 7, office buildings, construction of.]

No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. B. & O. 8, sheds, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$17,612.33
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	30,550.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	34,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	20,082.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,469.67
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,468.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	13,918.00

Remarks.

The services to be performed under this item consist of contract services required in the construction of sheds, and with the amounts estimated it is contemplated to construct sheds as follows:

Fort Reno, Okla.: Hay shed.....	\$3,000
Fort Bliss, Tex.: 4 hay sheds.....	6,032
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: 2 hay sheds.....	8,000
Fort Wood, N. Y.: Addition to cable shed.....	1,300
Fort Sill, Okla.: Garage for motor ambulances.....	750
Total.....	20,082

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction. (Services, Class IV.)

The above projects have all been approved by the Secretary of War.

During the fiscal year 1914, the following sheds were constructed:

Fort Logan, Colo.: Coalshed and trestle.....	\$6,483.00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.:	
Ambulance shed.....	450.00
Wagon shed for ambulance company.....	300.00
Ambulance shed for hospital.....	448.09
Fort Reno, Okla.: Wagon shed.....	2,954.56
Fort Slocum, N. Y.: Coal shed.....	3,356.68
Fort Snelling: Hay shed.....	3,620.00
Total.....	17,612.33

During the fiscal year 1915 \$34,000 has been allotted under this item for the following buildings:

Front Royal remount depot, Virginia:	
1 farm-implement shed.....	\$3, 500. 00
1 coal shed.....	2, 000. 00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 1 hay shed.....	4, 500. 00
Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: Garage for motor ambulances.....	2, 000. 00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:	
1 hay shed.....	4, 000. 00
10 hangars.....	15, 000. 00
1 garage shed.....	3, 000. 00
Total.....	34, 000. 00

Explanation of increase.—The increase in the estimate for fiscal year 1916 over the cost for fiscal year 1914 is due to the increased requirements for new construction under this item.

(Item No. B. & Q. 9, shops, construction of.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$4, 812. 16

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 18, 420. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 10, 481. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 15, 500. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 10, 687. 84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2, 920. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 5, 019. 00

Remarks.

The services to be performed under this item consist of contract services required in the construction of shop buildings. With the amount estimated it is contemplated to construct shops at the following posts:

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 4 double guard and shop buildings	\$12, 000. 00
Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Squadron blacksmith shop.....	2, 500. 00
Paint shop for transportation.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	15, 500. 00

United States: All the funds estimated for will be required for new construction. (Services, Class IV.)

The above projects have been approved by the Secretary of War.

During the fiscal year 1914 the following buildings were constructed under this item:

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 1 double blacksmith shop.....	\$1, 580. 00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.:	
1 double blacksmith shop.....	431. 33
1 blacksmith shop for field hospital.....	252. 83
Riley, Kans.: Blacksmith shop for pack train.....	2, 548. 00
Total.....	4, 812. 16

For the fiscal year 1915, \$10,481 has been allotted to provide for construction under this item, viz:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: 1 machine shop for Signal Corps.....	\$2, 500. 00
Washington Barracks, D. C.: Trade school and shop building.....	7, 981. 00
Total.....	10, 481. 00

Explanation of increase.—The increase in the estimate for fiscal year 1916 over the cost for fiscal year 1914 is due to the increased requirements for new construction under this item.

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[Item No. B. and Q. 10, other buildings, construction of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$67,365.80

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 7,500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 102,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 9,728.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 57,639.80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2,228.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 92,774.00

Remarks.

The services required under this item will be contract services for the construction of the following buildings:

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., fire-apparatus house..... \$4,000.00
Fort Armstrong, Hawaii, mess hall and kitchen for enlisted men..... 1,350.00
Fort Jay, N. Y., concrete manure pit..... 721.00
Fort Sill, Okla., fire-apparatus house..... 1,000.00
Presidio of San Francisco, morgue building..... 1,200.00
Jefferson Banks, Mo., swill house and tank..... 1,455.00
Total..... 9,728.00

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction (services, Class IV).

During the fiscal year 1914 there was expended under this item \$67,365.80 for the following purposes:

Fort Bliss, Tex.:
4 double mess buildings..... \$35,508.74
1 mess building for Quartermaster Corps barracks..... 4,859.32
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: Reconstructing guardhouse..... 3,515.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: Mess building for School of Fire..... 1,050.00
Fort Slocum, N. Y.: Waiting room on wharf..... 1,287.53
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: 6 mess buildings..... 11,651.16
Fort Armstrong, Hawaii: Garage for Quartermaster's depot..... 766.00
Miscellaneous expenditures, advertising, etc..... 8,728.05
Total..... 67,365.80

For the fiscal year 1915, \$94,000 has been allotted for construction of the following buildings under this item:

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:
Library building (special item in bill)..... \$60,000.00
Radio building..... 2,000.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 4 double lavatories..... 26,000.00
Presidio National Cemetery, San Francisco: Rostrum (special item in appropriation act)..... 6,000.00
Total..... 94,000.00

In addition to the above buildings, there was included in the estimate for fiscal year 1915 under this item, \$8,500 for construction of a ferry house at Governors Island, N. Y. This item is not included in the 1915 project for the reason that the department authorities now state this building is not now required. This saving will be applied to the item of "minor new construction" in order to improve temporary shelter for troops along the Mexican border and to provide for additional shelter where required.

Explanation of decrease.—The decrease in the estimate for fiscal year 1916, compared with cost for fiscal year 1914, is due to the decreased requirements for new construction under this item.

(Item No. B. & Q. 10a, temporary shelter and minor new construction.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$80,848.78
Services.....	40,424.39
Total.....	121,273.17

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	102,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	100,858.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	75,000.00
Services.....	25,000.00
Total.....	100,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	21,273.17
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	42,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	858.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be procured under this item consist of lumber, nails, brick, cement, and various kinds of building material required where authority is given to construct such temporary shelter, etc., by the purchase of material and hire of labor.

The services to be performed under this item consist of the hire of labor, or job or contract service, in the construction of temporary buildings, etc.

United States: All of the above amount will be required for current requirements, \$75,000 supplies (class D) and \$25,000 services (class IV, nonpersonal).

The following work was charged against this item from funds of the fiscal year 1914, viz:

Alaska, relief cabins, stables, etc.....	\$4,650.00
Fort Bliss:	
Temporary mess room for pack train.....	239.95
Two temporary storerooms for supplies.....	836.00
Fort Columbia, Wash., field kitchens and mess shelters.....	377.50
Henry Barracks, P. R., material for 2 noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	200.00
Honolulu, garage for department headquarters.....	134.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz., 23 rears for noncommissioned officers' quarters....	664.70
Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii, shelter for aviation detachment.....	201.70
Fort Meade, S. Dak., outdoor riding hall.....	254.80
Fort Mott, N. J., addition to quarters No. 5.....	334.30
Fort Ontario, N. Y., addition to building for teamsters' quarters.....	233.74
Presidio of San Francisco, barracks and addition to building at East Cantonment.....	9,654.62
Schofield Barracks, and Fort Shafter, temporary shelter for troops.....	50,000.00
Schofield Barracks:	
Dispensary and office for dental surgeon.....	981.26
Temporary storeroom.....	1,500.00
Fort Sill, Okla., riding inclosure.....	1,147.00
Trinidad, Colo., temporary kitchen for troops.....	192.00
Fort William H. Seward, addition to ice house.....	594.68
Fort Williams, Me.:	
Field kitchens and mess shelters.....	268.00
Field lavatory.....	216.50
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, temporary stable.....	448.78
Mexican border, temporary shelter, etc.....	48,143.84
Total.....	121,273.17

Explanation of decrease.—A large amount was authorized during the fiscal year 1914 under this item for construction of temporary shelter, etc., on the Mexican border. Practically all requests for temporary shelter for troops on the Mexican border have been taken care of, and it is not thought that there will be many additional requirements on this account during fiscal year 1916, which accounts for the reduction in this item compared with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

[Item No. B. & Q. 11, repairs to public buildings at military posts and stations.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$110,000.00
Services.....	610,778.99
Total.....	720,778.99

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	735,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	801,108.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	315,000.00
Services.....	671,828.00
Total.....	986,828.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	266,049.01
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	251,328.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	185,720.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, nails, cement, paint, and all other supplies required in keeping in repair all the public buildings at the various military posts and stations except those chargeable to other appropriations, such as hospitals, quarters for hospital stewards, military post exchanges, and shooting galleries and other buildings on target ranges.

Services.—The services to be performed under this item consist of both job and contract services required in the repair and maintenance of public buildings at military posts and stations.

United States: Of the above amount, \$954,250 will be required to meet current requirements (supplies, \$236,500; \$14,500 class A, \$192,000 class B, and \$30,000 class D; and services, \$717,750; \$635,000 class III, and \$82,750 class IV, nonpersonal).

The remainder of the amount estimated, \$32,578, will be required for the following items of new construction or improvements which have been approved by the Secretary of War for inclusion in the 1916 estimates, viz:

Fort Riley, Kans., reroofing officers' quarters, etc.....	\$5,850.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz., remodeling present barracks.....	22,000.00
Fort Logan, Colo., basement for noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	3,000.00
Fort Jay, N. Y.:	
Moving building No. 70.....	\$990.00
Moving building No. 56.....	738.00
	1,728.00
Total.....	32,578.00

Of the amount estimated for under current requirements (\$954,250), \$625,000 will be required for making repairs to public buildings, based on the annual inspection reports of March 1, 1915, and the remainder will be required to cover special repairs and alterations to buildings, including repairs caused by storms, floods, fires, etc., \$304,250.

Annual repairs.—The amount called for for annual repairs is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The total amount of the annual estimate, as submitted from the various division headquarters and independent posts and stations for the fiscal year 1915, was approximately \$1,357,358, while the total amount allotted to the various posts and stations was \$625,773.

Special repairs and alterations.—The amount estimated (\$304,250) for special repairs and alterations (current requirements) is \$231,350 more than the apportionment made for this purpose for the fiscal year 1915.

Every year this department is called upon for funds to make special repairs and alterations to buildings due to exigencies of the service, including repairs and replacements due to storms, floods, fires, and other unforeseen happenings. There is now in this office the report of a board of officers convened at Texas City recommending certain improvements for the camp at that place, the cost of which is estimated to be \$31,484. Damages resulting from a tornado which struck Fort Bliss in the early part of August caused a damage of \$14,000. A fire during the same month also destroyed the Artillery stables at West Point. Besides the above unforeseen calamities a cyclone at Fort Snelling caused much damage which has not been entirely repaired for lack of funds. In view of the above and the probability of the continuance of permanent camps, the increase of \$231,350 has been estimated for under this item over the amount called for fiscal year 1915, and a decrease of \$54,522 has been effected in this same item under "new construction" (\$87,100 having been included in the estimate for fiscal year 1915), making a net increase under the item of "Special repairs" \$176,828 over the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

The amount (\$954,250) will be required to keep in repair approximately 9,800 buildings, the approximate value of which is estimated at \$53,600,000. Of these buildings practically 50 per cent are old frame buildings.

It is estimated that an expenditure of about 1 per cent of the value of the modern buildings, or \$268,000, will be sufficient to keep them in a good state of repair, leaving \$686,250 available for repairing the older buildings, which represents approximately 2.5 per cent of their estimated value.

[Item B. & Q. 12, pay of civilian employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$82,685.28

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 98,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 95,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 83,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 314.72
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 15,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 12,000.00

Remarks.

The services (all class 1, personal) to be rendered under this item are for the hire of the following employees in connection with the repair and maintenance of public buildings.

The following statement shows the number of positions formerly occupied by civilians which have been filled by enlisted men, Quartermaster Corps, and amounts involved under this appropriation since the establishment of the Quartermaster Corps, effective November 1, 1912:

1 mason.....	\$900.00
13 carpenters.....	11,400.00
4 painters.....	3,060.00
3 tinnern.....	3,352.00
Total	18,712.50

Under this item are paid such employees as civil engineers and superintendents of construction, engineers, carpenters, masons, painters, and tinnern.

This amount covers the hire of 87 employees, the actual number authorized, at salaries ranging from \$660 to \$2,000 per annum.

Employees paid from appropriation "Barracks and quarters."

[R—Rations.]

Number.	Designation.	Rate.	Amount.
1	Carpenter.....	\$1,800	\$1,800
3	do.....	1,200	3,600
1	do.....	1,080	1,080
9	do.....	1,000	9,000
1	do.....	900	900
27	do.....	900	24,300
22	do.....	840	18,480
2	do.....	(R) 720	1,440
	Total.....		60,660
1	Civil engineer and superintendent of construction.....	2,000	2,000
1	Engineer.....	1,000	1,000
2	Mason.....	900	1,800
2	do.....	840	1,680
1	do.....		806
	Total.....		4,140
2	Painter.....	1,000	2,000
2	do.....	900	1,800
3	do.....	840	2,520
2	do.....	(R) 720	1,400
	Total.....		7,760
1	Tinner.....		1,000
1	do.....		840
2	do.....	(R) 720	1,440
1	do.....		720
87	Total.....		4,000
			79,560

[Item No. B. & Q. 13, rental of the authorized allowance of quarters for officers on duty with troops at post where no public quarters are available.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$14,910.25

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1914..... 7,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 7,000.00*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*Services: United States..... 14,910.25
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914 7,910.25
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915 7,910.25*Remarks.**Services.*—The services to be procured will all be class I nonpersonal, required for the rental of quarters for officers on duty with troops when no public quarters are available.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, which is itemized as follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii, hire of quarters for officers..... \$2,763.00
Letterman General Hospital, hire of quarters for officers..... 600.00
El Paso, Tex., rental of officers' quarters..... 10,599.25
Salt Lake City (pay clerk), rental of quarters..... 144.00
Atlanta, Ga. (pay clerk), rental of quarters..... 216.00
Banks, Fort, Mass. (pay clerk), rental of quarters..... 120.00
San Francisco, Cal. (pay clerk), rental of quarters..... 132.00
San Antonio, Tex. (pay clerk), rental of quarters..... 48.00
Worden, Wash. (pay clerk), rental of quarters..... 288.00

Total..... 14,910.25

All of the above amount is required to meet current requirements, and is based on the rate now being paid for this service.

The increase in cost for fiscal year 1914 over amount appropriated is due to large number of troops sent to border, especially in the vicinity of El Paso, which necessarily increased the number of rentals.

[Item No. B. & Q. 14, rental of the authorized allowance of quarters for enlisted men on duty where public quarters are not available.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$9,751.55

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 3,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 9,751.55

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 6,751.55

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 6,751.55

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item will all be Class I, nonpersonal, required in the rental of quarters for enlisted men on duty at the various department headquarters, general depots, etc., where public quarters are not available, and for Signal Corps enlisted men on duty at various posts and stations where quarters are not available.

Estimate, fiscal year 1916, \$9,751.55.

The following statement shows where quarters were rented during the fiscal year 1914:

Atlanta, Ga., quarters for enlisted men.....	\$144.00
Alaskan posts and stations, quarters for enlisted men.....	3,578.00
Baltimore, Md., quarters for enlisted men.....	137.75
Boston, Mass., rental of quarters for enlisted men.....	144.00
Barrancas, Fla. (hired in Pensacola, Fla.), quarters for enlisted men.....	180.00
Chicago, Ill., quarters for enlisted men.....	174.00
Charleston, S. C., quarters for enlisted men.....	120.00
Columbia, Fort, Wash. (village of Chinook), quarters for enlisted men.....	36.00
Deming, N. Mex., quarters for enlisted men.....	360.00
Front Royal, Va., quarters for enlisted men.....	624.00
Galveston, Tex., quarters for enlisted men.....	258.00
Hoboken, N. J., quarters for enlisted men.....	60.00
Honolulu, Hawaii, quarters for enlisted men.....	898.00
New York City, N. Y., quarters for enlisted men.....	1,524.00
Omaha, Nebr., quarters for enlisted men.....	144.00
Philadelphia depot, Pennsylvania, rental of quarters for enlisted men.....	100.00
San Francisco, Cal., rental of quarters for enlisted men.....	453.30
Seattle, Wash., rental of quarters for enlisted men.....	648.00
Texas City, Tex., quarters for one enlisted man one month.....	12.00
Worden, Fort, Wash., quarters for enlisted men.....	156.50
Total.....	9,751.55

[Item No. B. & Q. 15, rental of authorized allowance of quarters for noncommissioned officers on duty where no public quarters are available.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$27,322.70

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 28,500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 28,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$27,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	177.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,000.00

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item will consist entirely of class I, nonpersonal, required in the rental, under lease, of quarters for noncommissioned officers on duty where no public quarters are available.

The following is a list showing the cities, etc., where the majority of the quarters under this item were rented during the fiscal year 1914:

Rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers:

Atlanta, Ga.....	\$136.00
Albany, N. Y.....	24.00
Adams, Fort, R. I.....	60.00
Alaskan posts and stations.....	3,261.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	79.00
Chicago, Ill.....	535.00
Cayce, P. R.....	197.00
Constitution, N. H.....	360.00
Front Royal, Va.....	386.00
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	144.00
Fort Worth, Tex.....	12.00
Galveston, Tex.....	2,047.00
Gloucester, Mass.....	144.00
Hot Springs, Ark.....	390.00
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1,960.00
Hunt, Fort, Va.....	50.00
Hyattsville, Md.....	90.00
Jersey City, N. Y.....	108.00
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.....	1,831.00
Letterman General Hospital, California.....	2,456.00
Monroe, Fort, Va.....	866.00
Morgan, Fort, Ala.....	132.00
Myer, Fort, Va.....	146.00
Mott, Fort, N. J.....	48.00
New York City, N. Y.....	860.00
Newport News, Va.....	116.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	476.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,406.00
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	421.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	2,362.70
San Antonio, Tex.....	925.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	36.00
Seattle, Wash.....	1,512.00
Seattle, Wash (additional).....	1,388.00
San Diego, Cal.....	972.00
Southport, N. C.....	198.00
Shafter, Fort, Hawaii.....	144.00
Texas City, Tex.....	96.00
Thomas, Fort, Ky.....	52.00
Tampa, Fla.....	180.00
Winchester, Va.....	54.00
Worden, Fort, Wash.....	662.00

Total..... 27,322.70

These rentals cover quarters for Hospital Corps sergeants, Ordnance sergeants, Signal Corps sergeants, and Quartermaster Corps sergeants.

Requests for these rentals are invariably accompanied by a statement by the post authorities that quarters are not available at the post or station. The leases certify that the quarters are obtained at the lowest obtainable commercial rate, and that the money is paid direct to the lessor for his own use.

Quarters are rented at Alaskan posts for noncommissioned officers employed in connection with the Alaskan telegraph lines.

Quarters rented in Philadelphia, Pa., are required for sergeants attending the school of instruction.

The rentals at Galveston, Texas City, and San Antonio are in connection with the troops on the Mexican border.

[Item No. B. & Q. 16, rental of grounds for cantonments.]

No estimate is submitted under this item, as no expenditures are contemplated during the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. B. & Q. 17, rental of grounds for camp sites.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$13,707.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 5,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 10,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 13,707.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 8,707.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,707.00

Remarks.

Services.—All of the above amount will be required for Class I, nonpersonal services necessary in the rental of grounds for camp sites for troops while on practice marches, as presented by G. O. No. 44, War Department, 1906, and for hire of camp sites for troops stationed on the Mexican border. The amount varies from year to year, according to number of practice marches, etc., ordered during the year.

During the fiscal year 1914 camp sites were rented at the following places, viz:

San Juan, P. R., camp for troops.....	\$120.00
Seaside, Cal., troops of Presidio of Monterey.....	100.00
Texas camps, Mexican border.....	3,227.00
Arizona camps, Mexican border.....	273.00
California camps, Mexican border.....	865.00
Utah camp, Heber, Utah.....	100.00
Milan, Wash., camp site.....	75.00
Staten Island Aerodrome, camp site.....	10.00
Holtwood, Pa., camp site.....	28.00
Birmingham, Ala., camp site.....	10.00
Galveston, Tex., camp sites.....	2,664.00
Winchester, Va., camp sites.....	6,235.00

Total..... 13,707.00

This estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1914, as shown above.

The excess cost of rental of camp sites over the amount appropriated is caused by the unforeseen cost of camp sites along the Mexican border and the Cavalry maneuver camp site at Winchester, Va., during the fiscal year 1914.

[Item No. B. & Q. 18, rental of grounds for other military purposes.]

Cost fiscal year 1914

Services: United States..... \$1,754.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 16,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 7,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	246.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	14,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5,000.00

Remarks.

Services.—All of the above services will be Class I, nonpersonal, and the same is required to pay rent of grounds used for drill purposes and for hire of grounds for aviation purposes and parties detailed on progressive map duty.

Estimate is based on the following expenditures made during the fiscal year 1914:

El Paso, Tex., rental of ground for corral, etc.....	\$700.00
Galveston, Tex.: Rental of ground for corral, etc.....	150.00
Rental of ground, storage for firewood.....	60.00
Rental of ground for corral.....	60.00
Honolulu, Hawaii, rental of ground.....	240.00
Osborn, Ohio, aviation field.....	200.00
San Juan, P. R., land for relay station.....	180.00
Texas City, Tex., land for corral.....	150.00
Winchester, Va., land for storage space.....	14.00

Total..... 1,754.00

The cost for fiscal year 1914 consists to a great extent of the rental of ground for corrals and for storage purposes on the Mexican border.

[Item No. B. & Q. 19, rental of buildings or portions of buildings for occupation by troops.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$70,940.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	2,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	70,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	70,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	940.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	68,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

Services.—The amount estimated for is intended to cover rent of buildings, etc., for troops which may be ordered under an emergency to any point for the purpose of restoring order or for any other purpose where they remain for a considerable time and there are no public quarters available.

Explanation of estimate for fiscal year 1916 is as follows:

During fiscal year 1914, the sum of \$70,000 was expended to cover rental of shelter, etc., for troops in China, and based upon reports received from the Philippines Department, at least \$70,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1916.

In memorandum of the chief of staff dated May 9, 1913, in re rental of barracks, etc., for troops in China, it was stated that "It is impossible to state when these troops will be withdrawn. Their remaining in China depends entirely upon continuance of the conditions which led to their being sent there, and it will therefore be necessary to continue to rent quarters for the officers and men, * * *." Upon this memorandum and upon the fact that practically the same buildings or parts of buildings will undoubtedly be occupied in China by troops during the fiscal year 1915 as in 1913, 1914 and 1915, \$70,000 is estimated for.

Rentals are extremely high in the vicinity in which the troops are stationed in China due to the fact that large numbers of refugees come to that vicinity and the demand for quarters is therefore great.

The troops now in China consist of headquarters, First and Third Battalions, Fifteenth Infantry.

The following amounts were expended or authorized up to date for rental or shelter, etc., of these troops:

Fiscal year—	
1912.....	\$18,000.00
1913.....	69,221.00
1914.....	70,000.00

Estimate is based on expenses during fiscal year 1914, viz:

Rentals in China.....	\$70,000.00
Fairbanks, Alaska, rental of infirmary.....	600.00
Laredo, Tex., rental of house for border patrol.....	8.00
Leavenworth, Kans., rental quarters, men on map work.....	112.00
Naco, Tex., rental quarters for "Mexican prisoners".....	80.00
Texas City, Tex., temporary field hospital.....	140.00
Total.....	70,940.00

All of the rentals estimated for in China will be required at Tientsen.

[Item No. B. & Q.20, rental of buildings or portions of buildings for use as stables.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$16,551.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	20,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	20,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	18,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,449.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Remarks.

Services.—Amount is required for rental of stables at the various quartermaster's depots, etc., and for rent of stable room for the authorized private mounts of officers on duty where no public stable accommodations are available.

The item of rentals coming under this head during the fiscal year 1914 were as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., stables, etc.....	\$900.00
Chicago, Ill., stables.....	1,000.00
Front Royal, Va., stables, etc.....	820.00
New York City, stables.....	2,050.00
Mew Orleans, La., stables.....	270.00
Nagasaki, Japan, stables.....	240.00
Seattle, Wash., stable room.....	420.00
Stable accommodations at various places for the authorized private mounts of officers.....	10,611.00
Kansas City, Mo., stables.....	240.00

Total..... 16,555.00

The increased number of stable rentals in Chicago during fiscal year 1914 over fiscal year 1913 is due to opening of the Chicago depot; also to increased cost of stable rental proper.

The slight increase asked for fiscal year 1916 is due to contemplated increase in number of stable rentals for horses, now in the field that will possibly be withdrawn, and to a slight advance in stable rentals.

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[Item No. B. & Q. 21, rent of buildings or portions of buildings for use as storehouses.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$63,950.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 75,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 45,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 63,950.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 11,050.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 18,950.00

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of the rent, under lease, of the necessary buildings used as storehouses for the Quartermaster Corps and Medical Department of the Army.

Estimate is based on actual cost for fiscal year 1914 and is \$11.50 less than amount appropriated for fiscal year 1914. This is caused by the fact that storehouses are gradually being relinquished as the consolidation of the Pay, Subsistence, and Quartermaster Departments is being perfected.

Following is a list showing the items of rentals for which expenditures were made during the fiscal year 1914:

Boston, Mass., storeroom and office combined.....	\$8,499.00
Chicago, Ill., storeroom and office combined.....	8,700.00
El Paso, Tex., storerooms.....	4,200.00
Front Royal, Va., room for storage purposes.....	15.00
Galveston, Tex., storehouses, etc.....	4,790.00
Honolulu, Hawaii, rental of storage space.....	7,920.00
Hachita, N. Mex., rental of storehouse.....	120.00
New York City, rental of medical supply depot for storage.....	9,500.00
Presidio, Tex., rental of storeroom for arms taken from Mexicans.....	60.00
St. Louis, storehouse for medical supply depot.....	1,219.00
Seattle, Wash., warehouse space, Pier 11.....	3,420.00
San Francisco, Cal., "Fontana warehouse".....	10,000.00
Texas City, Tex., rental of warehouses.....	3,107.00
Tacoma, Wash., dock space.....	2,400.00
Total.....	63,950.00

The following rentals of storehouses on "Mexican border," included in the above table, added a large amount to the cost for the fiscal year 1914:

El Paso, Tex.....	\$4,200.00
Galveston, Tex.....	4,790.00
Texas City, Tex.....	3,107.00
Total.....	12,097.00

[Item No. B. and Q. 22, rental of buildings, or portions of buildings, for use as offices.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$58,873.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 75,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 60,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 60,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,127.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 15,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of the rental of buildings, or portions of buildings, for use as offices.

The above estimate is based partially on the cost for fiscal year 1914, and on assumed increase in cost of necessary rentals for fiscal year 1916.

Following is a list showing places where offices were rented under this item during the fiscal year 1914:

Albany, N. Y., rental of office.....	\$1, 620. 00
Atlanta, Ga., rental of office.....	2, 939. 00
Charleston, S. C., rental of office.....	1, 296. 00
Chicago, Ill., rental of suboffice to department quartermaster.....	240. 00
El Paso, Tex., rental of office.....	1, 800. 00
Front Royal, Va., rental of office.....	540. 00
Fort Worth, Tex., rental of office.....	22. 00
Galveston, Tex., rental of office.....	1, 500. 00
Honolulu, Hawaii, rental of office.....	6, 080. 00
Kansas City, Mo., rental of offices.....	2, 259. 00
Military attachés at different foreign offices.....	3, 449. 00
New York City, rental of offices for medical supply depot.....	9, 550. 00
New Orleans, La., rental of office.....	1, 920. 00
Nagasaki, Japan, office rental.....	600. 00
Portland, Oreg., rental of office and storeroom combined.....	1, 800. 00
Seattle, Wash., rental of office.....	5, 967. 00
San Francisco, Cal., rental of office.....	17, 082. 00
Tacoma, Wash., rental of office.....	199. 00
Winchester, Va., rental of office.....	10. 00
Total.....	58, 873. 00

It will be noted from the above list that a large amount of the cost for fiscal year 1914 was caused by rentals of offices on the Mexican border, viz:

El Paso, Tex.....	\$1, 800. 00
Galveston, Tex.....	1, 500. 00
Total.....	3, 300. 00

It is thought that all the above rentals will be in effect during the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. B and Q. 25, rental of buildings, or portions of buildings, for other military purposes.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

<i>Services:</i>	
United States.....	\$2, 024. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	2, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States.....	3, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	976. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2, 000. 00

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of all rentals of buildings or portions of buildings for military purposes that would not be classed under the foregoing items, such as hire of garage space, rental of hangars, etc.

The expenditures under this item during the fiscal year 1914 were as follows:

Alexandria, Va., lease of wharf.....	\$45. 00
Chicago, Ill., garage.....	132. 00
Galveston, Tex., garages.....	1,086. 00
New York City, garages.....	585. 00
San Diego, Cal., rental of hangars.....	58. 00
Texas City, Tex., rental of garage.....	118. 00

Total..... 2,024. 00

The increase of the cost for fiscal year 1914 over the appropriation for 1914 is due in a large measure to the rental of garages in cities near the Mexican border, viz:

Galveston, Tex.....	\$1,086. 00
Texas City, Tex.....	118. 00

Total..... 1,204. 00

The estimate for the fiscal year 1916 is considered conservative in view of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1915 (\$5,000).

(Item No. B. and Q. 24, hire of recruiting stations.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:

United States..... \$114,344. 93

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	98,338. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	98,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States..... 98,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$16,344. 93

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 338. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

Services.—The services (all class I, nonpersonal) will be required in the rental of recruiting stations throughout the United States.

Recruiting stations are generally located in the business centers of towns or cities in which they are established, usually in large office buildings. These stations not only contain the necessary office rooms, but also examination rooms and bathing facilities necessary for the proper examination of applicants for enlistment, and in some cases dormitories.

The number of rooms varies according to the importance of the station.

The main recruiting stations are practically of a permanent character.

Following is a list of the main recruiting stations and the annual rentals being paid for same. The remainder of the amount estimated for will be required for rent of auxiliary stations which are being opened from time to time for limited periods. These latter stations are changed so frequently that a list of those rented at the present time would be valueless at any future time.

	Rate per annum.		Rate per annum.
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$900. 00	Columbus, Ohio.....	\$720. 00
Albany, N. Y.....	636. 00	Detroit, Mich.....	1,500. 00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	960. 00	Dallas, Tex.....	720. 00
Baltimore, Md.....	1,260. 00	Davenport, Iowa.....	720. 00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1,650. 00	Denver, Colo.....	660. 00
Boston, Mass.....	7,087. 50	Dayton, Ohio.....	420. 00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2,100. 00	Duluth, Minn.....	398. 00
Charlotte, N. C.....	450. 00	Evansville, Ind.....	245. 00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,740. 00	El Paso, Tex.....	904. 00
Chicago, Ill.....	8,150. 00	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	600. 00

	Rate per annum.		Rate per annum.
Harrisburg, Pa.....	\$1,008.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	\$1,000.00
Huntington, W. Va.....	432.00	Peoria, Ill.....	600.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1,200.00	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	112.00
Jersey City, N. J.....	1,320.00	Roanoke, Va.....	720.00
Joplin, Mo.....	818.00	Richmond, Va.....	600.00
Knoxville, Tenn.....	576.00	Rochester, N. Y.....	900.00
Kansas City, Mo.....	2,100.00	St. Paul, Minn.....	775.00
Louisville, Ky.....	2,100.00	Savannah, Ga.....	408.00
Lexington, Ky.....	720.00	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	600.00
Little Rock, Ariz.....	639.00	San Francisco, Cal.....	1,680.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	780.00	Syracuse, N. Y.....	840.00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,000.00	Springfield, Mass.....	660.00
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,080.00	Spokane, Wash.....	1,020.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	1,140.00	Seattle, Wash.....	900.00
New Orleans, La.....	1,296.00	Scranton, Pa.....	750.00
New Haven, Conn.....	540.00	Toledo, Ohio.....	1,020.00
Newark, N. J.....	780.00	Terre Haute, Ind.....	840.00
New York City:		Wheeling, W. Va.....	300.00
Nos. 25 and 27 Third Avenue.....	\$3,000.00	Wichita, Kans.....	1,140.00
No. 749 Sixth Avenue..	2,160.00		
Oklahoma, Okla.....	900.00	Total.....	74,927.50
Omaha, Nebr.....	490.00	Total amount set aside for auxiliary recruiting stations.....	39,417.43
Providence, R. I.....	900.00		
Portland, Me.....	780.00	Grand total.....	114,344.93
Portland, Oreg.....	732.00		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,750.00		

The auxiliary recruiting stations increased in number during fiscal year 1914, due to increased activity in recruiting and this caused the excess cost for fiscal year 1914, over the estimate for 1916, in sum of \$16,344.93.

However, in view of the fact that the arm at the present time is practically recruited up to the authorized strength for 1916, it is apparent that a large number of auxiliary recruiting stations can be dispensed with and therefore the estimate for 1916 is not increased over the appropriation for fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. B. and Q. 25, hire of lodgings for recruits.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$88,513.31

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 75,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 75,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 77,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916, less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 11,513.31
Estimate fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916, more than fiscal year 1915..... 2,000.00

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of the hire of lodgings for recruits and recruiting parties, all of which are chargeable to class 1, nonpersonal.

Funds for the procurement of these services are apportioned to the various department and depot quartermasters in lump sums and the services are covered by "Proposal and acceptance agreements." The usual amount paid for lodgings are from 25 to 50 cents per man per night, although lower rates are often obtained when large parties are lodged.

Lodgings are furnished to recruits who have been accepted and are waiting to be sent to general recruit depots.

The slight increase in the estimate for fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1914 in sum of \$2,000 is desired to offset, in a way, the apparent excess in cost of fiscal year 1914 over the estimate for fiscal year 1916.

The present enlisted strength of the Army is equal to the estimated enlisted strength for fiscal year 1916. It will therefore be seen that no increase in recruiting activity will take place during fiscal year 1916, and it is thought that a number of auxiliary recruiting stations will be relinquished. This will necessarily decrease the cost of lodgings, and it is therefore thought that the difference between the estimate for fiscal year 1916 and the cost for fiscal year 1914, in sum of \$11,513.31, will be offset by the \$2,000 increase above referred to and the decreased activity in recruiting.

[Item No. B. and Q. 26, for such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes and officers' quarters at military posts and stations as may be approved by the Secretary of War.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$1,507.69
Services.....	500.00
Total.....	2,007.69

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	8,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	3,000.00
Services.....	1,000.00
Total.....	4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,992.31
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,000.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of oils, polish, and such other class A, B, and D supplies as are required for repairing and keeping in serviceable condition heavy furniture for officers' quarters and messes.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of the hire of the necessary labor required to repair such heavy furniture.

United States: All of the amount estimated for will be required to meet current requirements. Supplies, \$3,000 (classes A, B, and D), and services, \$1,000 (classes III and IV).

Estimate is approximately forty-one hundredths of 1 per cent of the value of the heavy furniture installed in the various quarters.

The practice has been to fill all requisitions for heavy furniture from that on hand surplus at military posts and depots.

The difference between the amount estimated for fiscal year 1916 and the cost for fiscal year 1914, in sum of \$1,992.31, is explained by the fact that owing to transfers of funds from the item of "Heavy furniture" to other items of appropriation "Barracks and quarters, 1914," insufficient funds remain to complete all repairs, hence the additional funds requested for fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. B. and Q. 27, wall lockers in permanent barracks.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$162.10
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	40,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	30,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	29,837.90
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

Remarks.

The sum of \$38,000, barracks and quarters, 1914, was apportioned for wall lockers in permanent barracks, but it became necessary to make the following transfers of funds therefrom for other necessities, viz:

For "New construction".....	\$17,000.00
For temporary shelter in Hawaii.....	5,000.00
To "Rentals".....	13,500.00
To "Screens, storm doors, etc.".....	2,000.00
To "Special repairs and alterations".....	337.90
Total	37,837.90

No lockers were therefore contracted for in the fiscal year 1914.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of metal wall lockers for permanent barracks.

The following statement shows the number of metal wall lockers purchased since they were first authorized up to and including the fiscal year 1913, also the unit price paid per locker:

Fiscal year.	Number.	Amount.
1907.....	2,500	\$11.80
1908.....	8,250	11.80
1909.....	7,500	8.80
1910.....	5,000	8.58
1911.....	3,500	8.62
1912.....	4,200	8.34
1913.....	5,592	8.45
Total	36,542	

The lockers have nearly all been distributed to various posts. Office records show that there are approximately 20,000 old wooden wall lockers now in use throughout the Army. These lockers have been in use for a number of years, and as soon as they become unserviceable they are replaced by the metal wall lockers, it having been found more advantageous to replace them by the modern lockers than to spend large sums in their repair.

It is estimated that 3,500 lockers will be required for the fiscal year 1916, which at the last contract price per locker (\$8.45) will cost approximately \$30,000.

Of this number there will be required for installation in buildings to be constructed during the fiscal year 1915.....	1,000
Required for installation in buildings to be constructed during the fiscal year 1916.....	240
And the remainder, it is estimated, will be required for replacing unserviceable wooden lockers now on hand.....	2,260

Services.—A blue print, with instructions, accompanies the lockers when shipped, which admits of their being assembled at the post with labor available there, hence no estimate is submitted for assembling these lockers.

United States: All of the estimated amount will be required to meet current requirements.

Metal wall lockers are not being installed at posts where there is any question as to their permanency; and only for posts in the Hawaiian Islands where the buildings are permanent.

With the funds estimated for 1916, the installation of wall lockers in permanent barracks will have been completed for all buildings, including barracks estimated for the fiscal year 1916. There are approximately 20,000 old wooden wall lockers now in use, as previously stated, but a large number of these are built in the barracks and will probably never have to be replaced by the metal lockers. The only lockers which will hereafter be required will be for the purpose of replacing wooden lockers which, for sanitary reasons, have been condemned and for installation in new buildings to be constructed from time to time.

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[Item No. B. and Q. 28, refrigerators.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$4,747.51

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1914..... 9,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 10,000.00*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

Supplies: United States..... 10,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 5,252.49

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of refrigerators purchased under contract, and also spare parts for refrigerators, such as hinges, locks, casters, linings, etc., used for repairing refrigerators.

United States: All of the estimates amount will be required to meet current requirements. Supplies, \$10,000 (class D, \$9,500, and class B, \$500).

The amount apportioned for the purchase of refrigerators for the fiscal year 1914 was \$9,000, from which funds there were purchased the following refrigerators at contract prices stated:

13 battery size, at \$52 each.....	\$676.00
18 company size, at \$44.25 each.....	796.50
143 officers' size at \$20 each.....	2,860.00
13 noncommissioned officers' size at \$11 each.....	143.00

Total.....	4,475.50
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The sum of \$4,000 was transferred to item "Rentals."

The refrigerators were placed in stock at the Pittsburgh storage and supply depot, and the Omaha depot, and have all been issued to military posts as occasion required.

The amount actually expended during the fiscal 1914 for the purchase and repair of refrigerators was \$4,747.51.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

The following refrigerators are on hand at the various posts and stations:

Battery size.....	267
Company size.....	639
Officers' size.....	2,762
Noncommissioned officers' size.....	1,067

representing a cost of approximately \$92,798. Considering the average life of a refrigerator at 10 years, it will require yearly replacing of those on hand as follows:

Battery size.....	29
Company size.....	71
Officers' size.....	306

at a total cost of \$8,536.05.

In addition to the above there will be required for officers' quarters and barracks estimated for under the appropriation "Barracks and Quarters, 1916," the following refrigerators:

Battery size.....	None.
Company size, 6, at \$32.50.....	\$195.00
Officers' size, 45, at \$16.....	720.00
Noncommissioned officers' size, 17, at \$8.50.....	144.50

Total.....	1,059.50
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There will also be required the sum of \$500 for the purchase of extra parts, such as hinges, locks, casters, linings, etc., called for from time to time on requisitions to keep existing refrigerators in a serviceable condition.

RECAPITULATION.

Annual replacing of refrigerators on hand.....	\$8, 536. 05
Required for buildings to be constructed in fiscal year 1916.....	1, 059. 50
Repairs parts, etc.....	500. 00
Total.....	10, 095. 55

Sizes of refrigerators purchased.—In July, 1913, new specifications were made up to obtain a better refrigerator, and while this may slightly increase cost at the present time, it is believed that there will finally be a saving. The Bureau of Standards is now testing refrigerators sent to this office by manufacturers to determine their efficiency. The following table shows the difference between sizes of the old and new style refrigerators:

Dimensions (outside measurements).

	Height.	Width.	Depth.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Battery size:			
Old.....	76	75	40
New.....	75	85	30
Company size:			
Old.....	76	52	33
New.....	74	60	30
Officers' size:			
Old.....	55	40	25
New.....	55	40	25
Noncommissioned officers' size:			
Old.....	45	30	19
New.....	52	30	19

Battery size refrigerators are used for batteries of field artillery, siege artillery, companies of coast artillery, and post exchanges.

Company size refrigerators are used for all other companies and troops, including bands.

Officers' size refrigerators are used in officers' quarters and officers' messes.

Noncommissioned officers' size refrigerators are used in quarters for noncommissioned officers.

(Item No. B and Q. 29 and 30, screen doors and window screens for barracks, offices, and quarters.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$2, 500. 00
Services.....	2, 600. 00
Total.....	5, 100. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	17, 500. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	17, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	8, 000. 00
Services.....	12, 000. 00
Total.....	20, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	14, 900. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2, 500. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3, 000. 00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, wire screening, nails, and other material required in making repairs to screens already installed. These supplies are based on the annual estimates of March 1 and also on special estimates received from time to time.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of both job and contract services required for the installation of window and door screens.

United States: The amount estimated will be required to meet current needs. (Supplies \$8,000, classes A, B, and D; and services, \$12,000, classes III and IV, non-personal.)

All posts have been provided with suitable screens in buildings requiring same. However, much screening is being called for for the troops on the Mexican border, and more is anticipated. This is deemed imperative to preserve the health of the troops on the border and the necessity can not be too strongly emphasized.

Wooden screens formerly supplied are gradually being replaced by metal screens as they become unserviceable.

Explanation of increase.—During the fiscal year 1914 it became necessary to make certain transfers to other items from this item in order to accomplish other necessary work, which accounts for the small amount expended under this head for that year.

An increase of approximately \$3,000 for the fiscal year 1916 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1915 is being requested in this item to cover necessary requirements for screens which could not be authorized from funds of the fiscal year 1914 or 1915 owing to the necessity for diverting funds from this item to other items of the appropriation.

[Item No. B. and Q. 31, storm doors and sash for barracks and officers' quarters.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$1, 000. 00
Services.....	1, 029. 00
Total.....	2, 029. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	2, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	2, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	1, 500. 00
Services.....	500. 00
Total.....	2, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	29. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	Same.
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	Same.

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of lumber, nails glass, etc., required to construct storm doors and sash for buildings when required

Services.—These are usually performed by contract.

United States: All of the above amount will be required to meet current needs. (Supplies \$1,500, class D; services, \$500, class IV.) The work is generally done by post labor, but frequently when there are a number of buildings, and it is believed better prices would be obtained by having the work done under contract, the same is advertised, and the lowest bid for the best article accepted.

[Item No. B. and Q. 32, window shades for barracks, offices and quarters.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$500. 00
Services.....	500. 37
Total.....	1, 000. 37

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1, 500. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	\$1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	.37
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this item are based on the annual estimates of March 1, where window shades are required to replace those worn out in the service and upon special requisition where shades are to be installed in new buildings.

The policy of the office is to limit the cost per shade to \$1, including roller, fixtures, etc., complete, but they are generally purchased for a less sum. Specifications therefor require that they be put in place by post carpenter.

United States: All of the above amount will be required to meet current needs. (Supplies, class D, \$1,000.)

[Item No. B. and Q. 33, flooring and framing for tents.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$2,030.36
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	4,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	2,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	469.64
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,500.00

Remarks.

The supplies required under this item consist of lumber and nails used in the flooring and framing for tents where the same are considered necessary.

MILITARY POST EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Military post exchanges: You have new language there "For the rental of films, purchase of slides, supplies for and making repairs to removing picture outfits."

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is incident to the use of the moving-picture machines we were authorized to purchase in last year's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have reduced that item, considerably?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Over \$100,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; \$108,551.15.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

No.	Items.	Cost for the fiscal year 1914—current requirements.	Estimate for fiscal year 1916.		
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<i>United States.</i>					
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium			\$10,508.00	\$10,508.00
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium	\$7,823.24	\$9,000.00		9,000.00
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium	20,823.24	21,000.00		21,000.00
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost				
Total		28,646.48	30,000.00	10,508.00	40,508.00
<i>Philippine Islands.</i>					
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium				
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium	3,400.00	1,555.00		1,555.00
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums	3,600.00	3,287.85 489.00		3,287.85 489.00
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost				
Total		7,000.00	5,331.85		5,331.85
Total United States and Philippine Islands.		35,646.48	35,331.85	10,508.00	45,839.85

No.	Items.	Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.			
		Increase.			Decrease—current requirements.
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	
<i>United States.</i>					
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium		\$10,508.00	\$10,508.00	
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium	\$1,176.76		1,176.76	
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium	176.76		176.76	
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost				
Total		1,353.52	10,508.00	11,861.52	

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914—
Continued.

No.	Items.	Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.			
		Increase.			Decrease— current re- quirements.
		Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.	
	<i>Philippine Islands.</i>				
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....				
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....				\$1,845.00
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums.....				312.15
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost.....	\$489.00		\$489.00	
	Total.....	489.00		489.00	2,157.15
	Total United States and Philippine Islands.	1,842.52	\$10,508.00	12,350.52	2,157.15

SUMMARY.

Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914:

United States and Philippine Islands—

Total increase..... \$12,350.52

Total decrease..... 2,157.15

Net increase..... 10,193.37

Philippine Islands—

Total increase..... 489.00

Total decrease..... 2,157.15

Net decrease..... 1,668.15

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportion- ments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate, 1916, com- pared with 1915 ap- portionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums.....	\$32,073.00	\$10,508.00		\$21,565.00
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....	94,318.00	10,555.00		83,763.00
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....	28,000.00	24,287.85		3,712.15
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost.....		489.00	\$489.00	
	Total.....	154,391.00	45,839.85	489.00	109,040.15
	Total increase.....				489.00
	Net decrease.....				109,551.15

Statement showing costs per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost, 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (76,677 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (84,313 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....						
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....						
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....	\$7,823.24	\$0.102	\$9,000.00	\$0.106	\$0.004	
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost.....	20,823.24	.271	21,000.00	.249		\$0.022
	Total.....	28,646.48	.373 .355 .018	30,000.00	.355	.004	.022 .004 .018

No	Items.	New construction and betterments.		New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914, increase per capita.	Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost, fiscal year 1914.	
		Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.		Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....							
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....	\$10,808.00	\$0.124	\$0.124		\$0.124	\$0.124	
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations, for the conduct of post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.....				\$0.102	.106	.004	
4	Repairs of buildings erected at private cost.....				.271	.249		\$0.022
	Total.....	10,808.00	.124	.124 .018	.373	.479 .373	.128 .022	.022
	Net increase.....			.106		.106	.106	

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments—Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Item	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (21,067 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (20,568 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.
1	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.						
2	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums.	\$3,400.00	\$0.161	\$1,555.00	\$0.075		
3	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.	3,600.00	.17	3,287.85	.159		.011
4	Repair of buildings erected at private cost.			489.00	.023	\$0.023	
	Total.....	7,000.00	.331	5,331.85	.257	.023	.097
			.257				.023
	Net decrease.....		.047				.074

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Item.	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (97,744 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (104,881 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.
1	Construction.....	\$11,223.24	.114	\$10,555.00	.10		.014
2	Equipment.....	24,423.24	.249	24,287.85	.231		.018
3	Maintenance and repair.....						
4	Repair of buildings erected at private cost.....			489.00			
	Total.....	35,646.48	.363	35,331.85	.331		.032
			.331				
			.032				

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments—Continued.

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Continued.

No.	Item.	New construction and betterments.		New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914, increase per capita.	Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost, fiscal year 1914.	
		Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.		Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Construction.....	\$10,508.00	\$0.10	\$0.10		\$0.10	\$0.10	
2	Equipment.....				\$0.114	.10		\$0.014
3	Maintenance and repair.....				.249	.231		.018
4	Repair of buildings erected at private cost.....							
	Total.....	10,508.00	.10	.10	.363	.431	.10	.032
						.363	.032	
	Net increase.....					.068	.068	

RECAPITULATION.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$19,823.24	\$8,823.24	\$28,646.48
Philippine Islands.....	4,500.00	2,500.00	7,000.00
Total.....	24,323.24	11,323.24	35,646.48

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$40,000
Fiscal year 1915.....	154,391

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$14,000.00	\$26,508.00	\$40,508.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,655.00	2,676.85	5,331.85
Total.....	16,655.00	29,184.85	45,839.85

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$10,193.57
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,839.85
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	108,551.15

[Item No. M. P. E. 1.—Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.]

Appropriations fiscal year 1915, \$32,073.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$10,508
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	10,508
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,508
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	21,565

Remarks.

Services.—The services called for under this item will consist of contract services (Class IV) for the following items of new construction:

Fort Barrancas, Fla., frame pavilion for amusement purposes.....	\$4,063
Fort Mott, N. J., bowling-alley building and alleys.....	5,500
Fort Totten, N. Y., installing bowling alleys, complete, and making alterations in gymnasium.....	945
	10,508

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction. (Services, Class IV.)

The increase under this item over the cost for fiscal year 1914 is due to the increased requirements for new construction.

Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted, as no amount was called for by the Philippine authorities.

[Item M. P. E. 2.—Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums.]

Cost, fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,823.24	\$3,000.00	\$7,823.24
Philippine Islands.....	2,400.00	1,000.00	3,400.00
Total.....	7,223.24	4,000.00	11,223.24

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$13,400.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	94,318.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$9,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	655.00	900.00	1,555.00
Total.....	4,655.00	5,900.00	10,555.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$668.24
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,845.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	83,763.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of gymnastic apparatus for gymnasiums, tables, chairs, bookcases, office desks, clocks, etc., for reading rooms, and chairs, stage settings, etc., for amusement rooms.

Services.—The services called for under this item will consist of contract and job services, also hire, and will be required for keeping in repair gymnastic apparatus, bowling alleys, and equipment.

United States: The amount estimated for, \$9,000, is for current requirements (supplies \$4,000, classes A, B, and D, and \$5,000 for services (class IV).

The decrease in this item is owing to the fact that the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 covers an item of \$82,170 for moving-picture outfits, photographs, etc., which will not be required for the fiscal year 1916.

The total valuation of apparatus and equipment already installed in post exchanges, gymnasiums, and bowling alleys is approximately \$170,000. The amount estimated for replacing worn-out equipment, repairs to bowling alleys and halls, etc. (\$9,000), is approximately 5.3 per cent of the estimated value thereof.

Philippine Islands: The estimate is the same as that called for by the department authorities.

For a detailed statement showing posts where post exchanges have been constructed, see pages 203 to 225 of the hearings for 1912-1913.

[Item M. P. E. 3.—For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations, for the conduct of post exchanges, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,000.00	\$5,823.24	\$20,823.24
Philippine Islands.....	2,100.00	1,500.00	3,600.00
Total.....	17,100.00	7,323.24	24,423.24

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$26,600
Fiscal year 1915.....	28,000

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$21,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00	1,287.85	3,287.85
Total.....	12,000.00	12,287.85	24,287.85

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$135.39
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,312.15
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,712.15

REMARKS.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, nails, cement, and such other articles as may be required to keep in repair all post-exchange and gymnasium buildings. These repairs are based mainly on the annual inspection reports of March 1.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of both contract and job services required in the repairs to post-exchange and gymnasium buildings, and for maintenance of moving-picture outfits recently appropriated for.

United States: The total amount estimated for the United States is for current requirements—\$10,000 for supplies (Classes A, B, and D) and \$11,000 for services (Classes I, III, and IV).

Philippine Islands: Estimate is same as that called for by department authorities.

[Item No. M. P. E. 4.—Repairs of buildings erected at private cost.]

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services, Philippine Islands.....	\$489. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.	489. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.	489. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.	489. 00

REMARKS.

United States: No estimate.

Following is a list of posts where Y. M. C. A. buildings have been erected at private cost under the act approved May 31, 1902: Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Wm. McKinley, P. I.

An allotment for repair of these buildings is made each year.

Philippine Islands: The estimate is the same as that called for by the department authorities.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. "Transportation of the Army and its supplies." There is new language there:

Provided, That the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five (Twenty-third Statutes, page three hundred and fifty), entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States," shall hereafter extend to cover loss of or damage to the regulation allowances of baggage of officers and enlisted men sustained in shipment under orders, to the extent of such loss or damage over and above the amount recoverable from the carrier furnishing the transportation.

What is the purpose of that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Heretofore it has been customary to ship baggage of the enlisted men and officers in changing stations at what was known as unlimited valuation. The comptroller ruled that such shipments must be made at the limited valuation, a lower rate, under which rate all that could be recovered for the baggage in case of loss or damage would be \$10 per hundred pounds; unless shipped under unlimited valuation, which carries a higher rate by 50 per cent, the full value of the baggage could not be collected. Now, if you would like, to illustrate what that would mean in making a shipment of baggage from Washington to Fort Douglas, the rate on the released valuation is \$3.07 a hundred, whereas under the unlimited valuation it is \$4.605 a hundred, a net increase of \$1.535, or just one-half more than the lower rate. That arrangement would make a considerable saving to the Government, and this law was drafted and is requested so as to protect the officer against the loss and damage of his baggage during these shipments. The shipments have been made, of course, in accordance with the orders of the War Department changing the officer's station. The cost to the Government on that account would be very small.

I understand, for that same movement, 6,000 pounds of baggage, at a valuation of \$1,000, could be insured in one of the insurance companies for \$3.25. That would indicate what the probable cost to the Government would be under the proposed plan. The damage or loss is very slight.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Chairman, I think the condition this provision seeks to adjust is unquestionably an evil and works a hardship on the officers, but it seems to me a ruling from the Interstate Commerce

Commission is the proper way to remedy it. I have run up against that thing in shipping my household goods from the West. In order to get anywhere near a decent rate, you have to sign a certificate that the value of the goods which can be collected will only be \$10 a hundred, when, as a matter of fact, they might be worth \$1,000. Yet in order to get a fair rate you have to sign away your right of recovery—a fraud, on the face of it. And it seems to me the Interstate Commerce Commission ought not to permit such a condition of affairs and that this is a matter for solution there.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean instead of being in this law?

Mr. ANTHONY. I think it is a condition where civilians should receive relief from such an onerous condition as well as Army officers, and that it should be covered by general legislation or an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. GREENE. In other words, you think it is a matter not for the Government to insure the thing, but for the railroad to guarantee it?

Mr. ANTHONY. That is it, absolutely. The railroad ought not to be permitted to relieve itself from its own acts.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have some new language, General, on page 42, "Including per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4 for those authorized to receive the per diem allowance."

Gen. ALESHIRE. This change was made so as to conform with the act making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. That is where it limits per diem expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. To \$4?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 43, at the bottom, the words "Motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger carrying vehicles."

Gen. ALESHIRE. The chairman may recall the provision in the sundry civil act, section 5, of last year, in which it prohibited the purchase of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles without specific authority; and this language is suggested and requested to give us the authority to purchase that class of vehicles. We do not have it now and are not buying any this year.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us to the consideration of the question we have heard so much about in this war, as to how we are provided for trucks and things of that sort.

Gen. ALESHIRE. We have a very limited number of trucks, Mr. Chairman, perhaps 35 or 40, and we have been experimenting with them along the border and have gotten good results.

Mr. GREENE. That is automobile trucks?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Nonpassenger-carrying trucks?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Ton and one-half trucks—and they have rendered good service. Gen. Bliss has observed them for us. We have stationed them at different places along the border, one or two wherever he wanted them, and they are going over all sorts of roads and giving splendid service.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they cost, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. They cost from \$1,600 to \$2,300, depending on the kind of truck purchased. Perhaps I have the price a little too low. I think it was \$2,500. I think we can buy a very satisfactory truck for from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. GARD. Do you use any tractive propellers?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We have not, Judge. A study of them is now being made in the War Department. We have fixed on a ton-and-a-half truck as being the truck which would carry all we could expect to carry over any but a well-constructed road, where the bridges, beyond any question, have sufficient strength. But to go out beyond the border and to do the class of work required it is thought a ton-and-a-half truck is everything that could get over the places where they have to go.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, ought we to have a large number of these trucks?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think we should, Mr. Chairman. I have gone into that question in this way: We can get them very rapidly when we want them, or we could have done so before this European war. I suppose it would take longer now. But if trucks were placed at every post in lieu of escort wagons it would cost a great deal of money, because they would probably be used to carry small loads, and a truck is only good and cheap transportation where it can carry its full load. It is splendid on the march with troops.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I am getting at. How many of those things will it be possible to keep in reserve; or would it be possible to keep any of them in reserve?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; but they are making improvements in them all the time, and that would be the only objection to putting trucks in reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I had in mind here, the change in the truck itself.

Mr. GARD. Then you can buy trucks and have them delivered in a comparatively short time?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. We are working, also, on a plan that the Assistant Secretary of War is interested in. We are getting a list of trucks belonging to people who are willing to let us take them when needed, and I think Mr. Breckenridge's idea is that we will have that truck marked and let it be known that that truck is to be taken into active service when the necessity arises and in that way we could get a large number of trucks.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these trucks would it take, say, for an army of 500 men?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We will take a division. First I will start with the number of wagons required for a regiment. We figure 25 escort wagons to the regiment, and we have, up to this time, not made up our mind that we ought to buy trucks for the field and combat train of the regiments. We think these trains should be composed of animals and wagons, perhaps, although the experience in Europe has demonstrated that the trucks can run right up to the troops. But for our supply and ammunition trains, which deliver the supplies within half a day of the troops, and where they are then taken by these wagons, we would want about eighty or ninety trucks for the ammunition and supply trains of a division; that is, roughly.

Mr. GARD. Eighty trucks?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. That is a division—20,000 men.

Mr. GREENE. That is the war footing of a division, 20,000; the war strength?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, approximately.

Mr. GREENE. Yes; nine in a peace time—nine to ten?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not made any provision in this appropriation for any reserve, or anything of that sort?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Only what you actually need for the troops?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. In these estimates, Mr. Chairman, we have not even considered the extra expenditures we are making on account of the troops being sent to Galveston, or on account of the troops being sent to Vera Cruz and return. Anything of that sort would not be in these estimates. This estimate is based on normal conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you increase the item?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. The total increase over 1915 is \$790,528. That is due in part to the additional amount required for the shipment of heavy ordnance, \$102,500. On the item for transportation of enlisted men on their discharge there is \$190,050, and \$453,700 additional is required on account of the allowance paid to enlisted men on discharge.

Mr. GREENE. Along the idea that those trucks may be more or less readily available in emergency by obtaining them from private ownership, under conditions such as you suggest, and so on, is it not possible, General, that the very emergency which makes you immediately concentrate your troops also the very time when you want these things without waiting for them?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is true, Mr. Greene. That may happen. I only mention that as a possible source of supply. We really, of course, expect to buy them and have made inquiry from the larger manufacturers—the Delahaye people out in Iowa, the Duplex people, Jeffreys, Whites, Packards, and other manufacturers, and I think we could get them very rapidly.

Mr. GREENE. Still, those trucks would be going through the process of manufacture at the very time when perhaps the use for them was most urgent.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. I think, of course, it would be advantageous to have a reserve supply.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Where did the Europeans get them, if I might interpose? For instance, England makes contracts with owners of motor-driven vehicles, leaving out a lot of unessential details, that on the outbreak of war they are to take that particular motor truck. That is, when war breaks out; and when there is some extraordinary demand for which they are not able to provide, they have in esse a great number of motor trucks which they can command.

Mr. GREENE. But they are not concentrated.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. Not geographically concentrated, no I thought you had reference—

Mr. GREENE. I had reference both to construction and the fact that they are not assembled anywhere. You might have a number at a place where you did not want but a few, and so on.

NOTE.—It is recommended that the following be inserted after the word "subsistence," on line 12, page 44, of the House committee print of the bill, viz:

"Provided further, That authority is hereby granted the Secretary of War to sell or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with law and regulations, the United States Army Transports Meade and Crook."

The details of the estimate are as follows:

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Cost for fiscal year 1914.			Estimate for fiscal year 1916.		
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
A. T. 1	Transportation of the Army.....	\$1, 146, 465. 33		\$1, 146, 465. 33	\$1, 176, 500	\$500	\$1, 177, 000
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....	109, 890. 92		109, 890. 92	102, 000		102, 000
3	Transportation of baggage.....	198, 256. 32		198, 256. 32	210, 300		210, 300
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....	68, 530. 81		68, 530. 81	78, 700		78, 700
5	Transportation of recruits.....	660, 655. 50		660, 655. 50	450, 000		450, 000
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	21, 423. 25		21, 423. 25	20, 600		20, 600
7	Transportation of applicants.....	197, 021. 11		197, 021. 11	190, 000		190, 000
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....	923, 713. 29		923, 713. 29	800, 000		800, 000
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).....	24, 318. 20		24, 318. 20	24, 000		24, 000
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....	43, 535. 26		43, 535. 26	40, 900		40, 900
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....	101, 578. 36		101, 578. 36	68, 900		68, 900
12	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....	210, 761. 30		210, 761. 30	175, 000		175, 000
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.....	949, 846. 17		949, 846. 17	959, 000		959, 000
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....	1, 643. 26		1, 643. 26	1, 000		1, 000
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....	589, 797. 97		589, 797. 97	404, 500		404, 500
16	Payment of wharfage.....	52, 818. 00		52, 818. 00	53, 000		53, 000
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....	3, 849. 65		3, 849. 65	3, 800		3, 800
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.....	5, 522. 66		5, 522. 66	5, 000		5, 000
20	Draft animals.....	280, 645. 90		280, 645. 90	143, 613		143, 613
21	Pack animals.....	45, 079. 50		45, 079. 50	32, 945		32, 945
22	Harness, purchase of.....	60, 711. 10		60, 711. 10	47, 800		47, 800
23	Harness, repair of.....	43, 303. 66		43, 303. 66	30, 000		30, 000
24	Wagons, purchase of.....	108, 374. 68		108, 374. 68	66, 000		66, 000
25	Wagons, repair of.....	46, 842. 88		46, 842. 88	45, 000		45, 000
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	2, 368. 48		2, 368. 48	4, 000		4, 000
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.....	1, 237. 65		1, 237. 65	1, 000		1, 000
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair, and operation of.....	30, 521. 61	\$57, 230. 70	87, 752. 31	64, 300		64, 300
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.....	47, 300. 00		47, 300. 00	35, 000		35, 000
31	Teamsters, hire of.....	168, 500. 00		168, 500. 00	160, 000		160, 000
32	Other employees, hire of.....	760, 000. 00		760, 000. 00	720, 000		720, 000
33	Ships, purchase of.....						
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair and operation.....	650, 544. 46		660, 544. 46	703, 270		703, 270
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation.....	486, 117. 00		486, 117. 00	526, 000	233, 300	762, 300
36	Sailing public transports.....	1, 482, 000. 60		1, 482, 000. 60	1, 472, 972		1, 472, 972
	Total.....	9, 553, 174. 88	57, 230. 70	9, 610, 405. 58	8, 817, 100	233, 800	9, 050, 900

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914—Contd.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Items.	Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.					
		Increase.			Decrease.		
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
A. T. 1	Transportation of the Army.....	\$30,034.67	\$500.00	\$30,534.67			
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....				\$7,890.92		\$7,890.92
3	Transportation of baggage.....	12,043.68		12,043.68			
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....	10,169.19		10,169.19			
5	Transportation of recruits.....				240,655.50		240,655.50
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....				823.25		823.25
7	Transportation of applicants.....				7,021.11		7,021.11
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....				123,713.29		123,713.29
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).....				318.20		318.20
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....				2,635.26		2,635.26
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....				32,678.36		32,678.36
12	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....				35,761.30		35,761.30
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.....	9,153.83		9,153.83			
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....				643.26		643.26
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....				185,297.97		185,297.97
16	Payment of wharfage.....	182.00		182.00			
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....				49.65		49.65
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.....				522.66		522.66
20	Draft animals.....				137,032.90		137,032.90
21	Pack animals.....				12,134.50		12,134.50
22	Harness, purchase of.....				12,911.10		12,911.10
23	Harness, repair of.....				13,303.66		13,303.66
24	Wagons, purchase of.....				43,374.68		43,374.68
25	Wagons, repair of.....				1,842.88		1,842.88
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	1,631.52		1,631.52			
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.....				237.65		237.65
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair, and operation of.....	33,778.39		33,778.39		57,230.70	57,230.70
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.....				12,300.00		12,300.00
31	Teamsters, hire of.....				8,500.00		8,500.00
32	Other employees, hire of.....				40,000.00		40,000.00
33	Ships, purchase of.....						
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair, and operation.....	52,725.54		52,725.54			
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation.....	42,883.00	233,300.00	276,183.00			
36	Selling public transports.....				9,028.60		9,028.60
	Total.....	192,601.82	233,300.00	426,401.82	928,676.70	57,230.70	985,907.40

Net decrease current requirements..... \$736,074.88
 Net increase new construction..... 176,596.30

Total net decrease..... 559,508.58

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916, and comparison with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.			Estimate for fiscal year 1916.		
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
A. T. 1	Transportation of the Army.....	\$22,225.00	\$25,700	\$47,925.00	\$25,289	\$23,500	\$48,789
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....	2,350.00		2,350.00	2,050		2,050
3	Transportation of baggage.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,450		1,450
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000		12,000
5	Transportation of recruits.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,600		1,600
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	500.00		500.00	400		400
7	Transportation of applicants.....				50		50
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....				40,000		40,000
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).....				200		200
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....						
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....	2,810.00		2,810.00	2,645		2,645
12	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....						
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.....	167,000.00		167,000.00	156,000		156,000
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....						
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	7,500		7,500
16	Payment of wharfage.....	500.00		500.00	2,570		2,570
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....	300.00		300.00	250		250
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	600		600
20	Draft animals.....	6,000.00		6,000.00	19,000		19,000
21	Pack animals.....	4,800.00		4,800.00	5,000		5,000
22	Harness, purchase of.....	20,000.00		20,000.00	19,424		19,424
23	Harness, repair of.....	12,000.00		12,000.00	10,000		10,000
24	Wagons, purchase of.....	19,000.00		19,000.00	16,950		16,950
25	Wagons, repair of.....	12,000.00		12,000.00	10,000		10,000
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,600		2,600
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.....						
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair, and operation of.....				25,800	40,000	65,800
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.....						
31	Teamsters, hire of.....	131,398.06		131,398.06	130,480		130,480
32	Other employees, hire of.....	638,434.94		638,434.94	400,000		400,000
33	Ships, purchase of.....						
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair, and operation.....	364,000.00		364,000.00	288,827	1,000	289,827
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation.....	87,950.00		87,950.00	68,870	2,468	71,338
36	Sailing public transports.....	667,200.00		667,200.00	587,750		587,750
	Total.....	2,186,468.00	25,700	2,212,168.00	1,837,305	66,968	1,904,273

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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Estimate for the fiscal year 1916, and comparison with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914—Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Continued.

No.	Items.	Estimate for 1916, compared with apportionment for 1914.					
		Increase.			Decrease.		
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
A. T. 1	Transportation of the Army...	\$3,064		\$3,064		\$2,200	\$2,200.00
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....				\$300.00		300.00
3	Transportation of baggage.....				550.00		550.00
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....						
5	Transportation of recruits.....				400.00		400.00
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....				100.00		100.00
7	Transportation of applicants.....	50		50			
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....	40,000		40,000			
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).....	200		200			
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....						
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....				165.00		165.00
12	Transportation of clothing and equipage.....						
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.....				11,000.00		11,000.00
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....						
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....				2,500.00		2,500.00
16	Payment of wharfage.....	2,070		2,070			
17 18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....				50.00		50.00
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.....				400.00		400.00
20	Draft animals.....	13,000		13,000			
21	Pack animals.....	200		200			
22	Harness, purchase of.....				576.00		576.00
23	Harness, repair of.....				2,000.00		2,000.00
24	Wagons, purchase of.....				2,050.00		2,050.00
25	Wagons, repair of.....				2,000.00		2,000.00
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	1,600		1,600			
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.....						
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair, and operation of.....	25,800	\$40,000	65,800			
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.....						
31	Teamsters, hire of.....				918.06		918.06
32	Other employees, hire of.....				238,434.94		238,434.94
33	Ships, purchase of.....						
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair, and operation.....		1,000	1,000	75,173.00		75,173.00
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation.....		2,468	2,468	19,080.00		19,080.00
36	Sailing public transports.....				79,450.00		79,450.00
	Total.....	85,984	43,468	129,452	435,147.00	2,200	437,347.00
Net decrease current requirements.....							\$349,163
Net increase new construction.....							41,268
Total net decrease.....							307,895

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Item.	Current requirements.				Current requirements compared with appropriation cost, 1914.		New construction and betterments.	
		Apportionment cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914 (76,677 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 (84,213 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Apportionment cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita.
A. T.									
1	Transportation of the Army.....	\$1,146,465.33	\$14.952	\$1,176,500.00	\$13.954		\$0.998		
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....	109,890.92	1.433	102,000.00	1.210		.223		
3	Transportation of baggage.....	198,254.32	2.594	210,300.00	2.494		.092		
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....	68,530.81	.894	78,700.00	.933	\$0.039			
5	Transportation of recruits.....	690,655.50	9.007	450,000.00	5.337		3.670		
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	21,423.25	.279	20,800.00	.244		.035		
7	Transportation of applicants.....	197,021.11	2.569	190,000.00	2.254		.315		
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....	923,713.29	12.047	800,000.00	9.488		2.559		
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).....	24,318.20	.317	24,000.00	.285		.032		
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....	43,535.26	.568	40,800.00	.485		.083		
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....	101,578.36	1.325	68,800.00	.817		.508		
12	Transportation of clothing and equipage.....	210,761.30	2.749	175,000.00	2.076		.673		
13	Transportation of other quartermaster supplies.....	949,846.17	12.387	959,000.00	11.374		1.013		
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....	1,642.26	.021	1,000.00	.012		.009		
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....	589,797.97	7.692	404,500.00	4.798		2.894		
16	Payment of wharfage.....	52,818.00	.689	53,000.00	.699		.000		
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....	3,849.65	.050	3,800.00	.045		.005		
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.....	5,522.66	.072	5,000.00	.059		.013		
20	Draft animals.....	280,645.90	3.660	143,013.00	1.703		1.957		
21	Harness, purchase of.....	45,079.50	.588	32,945.00	.391		.197		
22	Harness, repair of.....	60,711.10	.792	47,800.00	.587		.205		
23	Wagons, purchase of.....	43,303.66	.565	30,000.00	.356		.209		
24	Wagons, repair of.....	108,374.63	1.413	65,000.00	.771		.642		
25	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	46,842.88	.611	45,000.00	.584		.027		
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	2,368.48	.031	4,000.00	.047		.016		
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.....	1,237.48	.016	1,000.00	.012		.004		
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair and operation of.....	30,021.61	.398	64,300.00	.763		.365		
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.....	47,300.00	.617	35,000.00	.416		.202	\$37,280.70	\$0.746

31	Teamsters, hire of	168,500.00	2,197	160,000.00	1,898
32	Other employees, hire of	790,000.00	9,912	720,000.00	8,540
33	Ships, purchase of				1,379
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair, and operation	650,544.46	8,484	703,270.00	8,341
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation	485,117.00	6,340	529,000.00	6,274
36	Sailing public transporta	1,492,000.00	19,328	1,472,972.00	1,508
	Total	9,583,174.88	124,589	8,817,100.00	104,576
				420	20,453
					57,250.70
					746

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments—Continued.

UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Items.	New construction and betterments.		New construction and betterments 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.	
		Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Apportionment cost 1914.	Estimate 1916.
A. T.		\$500.00	\$0.006	\$0.006		\$14.952	\$13.960
1	Transportation of the Army.					1.433	1.210
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.					2.586	2.494
3	Transportation of baggage.					.884	.933
4	Including cost of packing and crating.					9.007	5.337
5	Transportation of recruits.					.279	.244
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.					2.569	2.254
7	Transportation of applicants.					12.047	9.488
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.					.317	.285
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).					1.568	.485
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.					1.325	.817
11	Transportation of agents and employees.					2.749	2.076
12	Transportation of clothing and equipage.					12.387	11.374
13	Transportation of other quartermaster supplies.					.021	.012
14	Transportation of horse equipments.					7.692	4.768
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.					.680	.629
16	Payment of wharfage.					.050	.045
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.					.072	.059
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.					3.660	1.708
20	Draft animals.					.588	.391
21	Pack animals.					.792	.567
22	Harness, purchase of.					1.413	.565
23	Harness, repair of.					.611	.771
24	Wagons, purchase of.					.081	.534
25	Wagons, repair of.					.016	.047
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.					1.144	.012
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.					.617	.783
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair and operation of.					2.197	1.415
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.					8.912	1.998
31	Teamsters, hire of.						
32	Other employees, hire of.						
							1.372
							8.540
							.016
							.004
							.381
							.232
							.229
							1.372

Statement showing apportionments per capita for the fiscal year 1914 and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916 for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.			Current requirements compared with apportionment cost, 1914.		New construction and betterments.
		Apportionment fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914 (21,067 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 (20,568 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	
A. T.							
1	Transportation of the Army.....	\$22,225.00	\$1.055	\$25,289.00	\$1.230	\$0.175	\$25,700.00
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....	2,350.00	.111	2,560.00	.100	\$.011	
3	Transportation of baggage.....	2,000.00	.095	1,450.00	.070	.025	
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....	12,000.00	.570	12,000.00	.583	.013	
5	Transportation of recruits.....	2,000.00	.095	1,600.00	.078	.017	
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	500.00	.024	400.00	.019	.005	
7	Transportation of applicants.....			50.00	.002	.002	
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....			40,000.00	1.945	1.945	
9	Transportation of persons, discharged military prisoners.....			200.00	.010	.010	
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....						
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....	2,810.00	.133	2,945.00	.129	.004	
12	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....						
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.....	167,000.00	7.928	156,000.00	7.585	.343	
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....						
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....						
16	Payment of wharfage.....	10,000.00	.475	7,500.00	.365	.110	
17	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....	500.00	.024	2,570.00	.125	.101	
18	Transportation of funds of the Army.....	300.00	.014	250.00	.012	.002	
19	Drift animals.....	1,000.00	.047	600.00	.029	.018	
20	Stock animals.....	6,000.00	.284	19,000.00	.924	.640	
21	Harness, purchase of.....	4,800.00	.228	8,000.00	.243	.015	
22	Harness, repair of.....	20,000.00	.949	19,424.00	.944	.005	
23	Weapons, purchase of.....	12,000.00	.570	10,000.00	.486	.084	
24	Weapons, repair of.....	12,000.00	.570	16,800.00	.824	.254	
25	Weapons, purchase of.....	12,000.00	.570	10,000.00	.486	.084	
26	Weapons, repair of.....	12,000.00	.570	2,000.00	.096	.474	
27	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	1,000.00	.047				
28	Other vehicles and repair of.....						
29	Drays and carriages at depots.....			25,900.00	1.254	1.254	
30							

Statement showing apportionments per capita for the fiscal year 1914 and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916 for current requirements, new construction, and betterments—Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Continued.

No.	Item.	New construction and betterments.		New construction and betterments 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, compared with apportionments fiscal year 1914.	
		Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Apportionment 1914.	Estimate 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
A. T.		\$23,500.00	\$1.142		\$0.078	\$2.275	\$2.372	\$0.097	
1	Transportation of the Army.					.111	.100		\$0.011
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.					.086	.070		.025
3	Transportation of baggage.					.570	.583	.013	
4	Including cost of packing and crating.					.086	.078		.017
5	Transportation of recruits.					.024	.019		.005
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.						.002	.002	
7	Transportation of applicants.						1.945	1.945	
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.						.010	.010	
9	Transportation of persons, discharged military prisoners.					.133	.129		.004
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.								
11	Transportation of agents and employees.					7.928	7.585		.343
12	Transportation of clothing and equipage.								
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.						.265		.110
14	Transportation of horse equipments.					.475	.125	.101	
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.					.024	.012		.002
16	Payment of wharfage.					.014	.029		.018
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.					.047	.029		
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.					.284	.924	.640	
20	Draft animals.					.228	.243	.015	
21	Pack animals.					.949	.944		.005
22	Harness, purchase of.						.498		.084
23	Harness, repair of.					.570	.824		.078
24	Wagons, purchase of.					.902	.496		.084
25	Wagons, repair of.					.570	.496		
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.					.047	.126	.079	
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.								
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair and operation of.								
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.	40,000.00	1.945	\$1.945			3.199	3.199	
31	Teamsters, hire of.					6.237	6.344	.107	
32	Other employees, hire of.					30.305	19.448		10.857

33	Ships, purchase of.....	1,000.00	.049	.049		17,278	14,032		3,186
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair and operation.....	2,468.00	.130	.130		4,175	3,468		707
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation.....					31,670	28,576		3,094
36	Sailing public transports.....								
	Total.....	66,968.00	3,256	2,114	.078	105,006	92,584	6,208	18,630
	Increase.....								6,208
	Net decrease per capita.....								12,422

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportionments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate 1916, compared with 1915 apportionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
A. T. 1	Transportation of the Army.....	\$1,379,000.00	\$1,225,789.00		\$153,211.00
2	Transportation of its (the Army's) supplies.....	91,800.00	104,050.00	\$12,250.00	
3	Transportation of baggage.....	270,500.00	211,750.00		58,750.00
4	Including cost of packing and crating.....	88,700.00	90,700.00	2,000.00	
5	Transportation of recruits.....	411,900.00	451,600.00	39,700.00	
6	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	20,500.00	21,000.00	500.00	
7	Transportation of applicants.....	193,900.00	190,050.00		3,850.00
8	Travel allowance, discharged enlisted men.....	386,300.00	840,000.00	453,700.00	
9	Transportation of persons (discharged military prisoners).....	21,000.00	24,200.00	3,200.00	
10	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....	31,480.00	40,900.00	9,440.00	
11	Transportation of agents and employees.....	70,400.00	71,545.00	1,145.00	
12	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....	173,210.00	175,000.00	1,790.00	
13	Transportation of other quartermaster's supplies.....	1,115,000.00	1,115,000.00		
14	Transportation of horse equipments.....	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	
15	Transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores.....	309,500.00	412,000.00	102,500.00	
16	Payment of wharfage.....	47,800.00	55,570.00	7,770.00	
17-18	Payment of tolls and ferrage.....	5,300.00	4,050.00		1,250.00
19	Transportation of funds of the Army.....	8,000.00	5,600.00		2,400.00
20	Draft animals.....	254,800.00	162,613.00		92,187.00
21	Pack animals.....	75,000.00	37,945.00		37,055.00
22	Harness, purchase of.....	68,000.00	67,224.00		776.00
23	Harness, repair of.....	40,000.00	40,000.00		
24	Wagons, purchase of.....	132,000.00	81,950.00		50,050.00
25	Wagons, repair of.....	62,000.00	55,000.00		7,000.00
26	Carts, purchase and repair of.....	7,500.00	6,600.00		900.00
27	Drays, purchase and repair of.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
28	Other vehicles, purchase, repair, and operation of.....	132,900.00	130,100.00		2,800.00
29-30	Drayage and cartage at depots.....	35,000.00	35,000.00		
31	Teamsters, hire of.....	251,000.00	290,480.00	39,480.00	
32	Other employees, hire of.....	799,000.00	1,120,000.00	321,000.00	
33	Ships, purchase of.....				
34	Boats, harbor, purchase, repair, and operation.....	1,032,500.00	993,097.00		39,403.00
35	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation.....	626,315.00	833,638.00	207,323.00	
36	Selling public transports.....	2,022,860.00	2,060,722.00	37,862.00	
	Total.....	10,164,645.00	10,955,173.00	1,240,160.00	449,632.00
	Decrease.....				449,632.00
	Net increase.....			790,528.00	

[Item No. A. T. 1 (Consolidated). Transportation of the Army, including transportation of the troops when moving either by land or by water.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$14,011.60	\$1,132,453.73	\$1,146,465.33
Philippine Islands.....	27,700.00	10,225.00	47,925.00
Total.....	51,711.60	1,142,678.73	1,194,390.33

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,348,425.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,379,000.00

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Estimates fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$12,350.00	\$1,164,650.00	\$1,177,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	32,619.00	16,170.00	48,789.00
Total.....	44,969.00	1,180,820.00	1,225,789.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$31,398.37
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	122,636.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	153,211.00

Remarks.

The estimate under this item provides for transportation of troops and their impediments, as shown by the subitems following, under which are shown explanations of increases and decreases.

While the totals of this item show an increase of \$31,393.67 over the cost for 1914, there is a large decrease as compared with appropriations for 1914 and 1915. Estimate for 1916 is based on the average annual cost under this item for the past three years, subdivided as follows:

		Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
A. T. 1...	Transportation troops changing station.....	\$944,050.86	\$952,600.00
A. T. 1a...	Transportation impediments and organization property accompanying troops changing station.....	100,631.96	102,500.00
A. T. 1b...	Transportation public animals with troops changing station....	44,179.53	60,500.00
A. T. 1c...	Transportation horses of officers changing station.....	46,771.21	40,070.00
A. T. 1d...	Procurement of street-car tickets.....	12,155.60	11,614.00
A. T. 1e...	Purchase of railroad equipment.....	25,700.00	24,000.00
A. T. 1f...	Operation, maintenance and repair of railroad equipment.....	13,856.00	24,500.00
A. T. 1g...	Reimbursement of travel expenses of newly appointed cadets....	7,045.17	10,000.00
	Total.....	1,194,390.33	1,225,784.00

[Item No. A. T. 1, Transportation of the Army: Troops changing station.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:		
United States.....	\$935,050.86	
Philippine Islands.....	9,000.00	
Total.....	944,050.86	

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	979,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	963,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:		
United States.....	945,000.00	
Philippine Islands.....	7,600.00	
Total.....	952,600.00	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	8,549.14	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	26,400.00	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	15,600.00	

Remarks.

The estimate under this item is the cost of passenger transportation (including sleeping-car accommodations) for the Army, exclusive of civilian employees and impedimenta and baggage accompanying, which are estimated for under separate items of this estimate.

While this estimate shows a decrease of \$26,400 from the appropriation for 1914, and of \$15,600 from that for 1915, it is believed to be sufficient for normal requirements.

United States: The estimate for 1916, is an increase of \$9,949.14 over cost for 1914, but a decrease of \$10,700 from apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate based on figures submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 1-A, Transportation of the Army: Impedimenta and organization property accompanying troops changing station.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$100,031.96
Philippine Islands.....	600.00
Total.....	100,631.96

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	158,600.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	174,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	102,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00
Total.....	102,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,868.04
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	56,100.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	71,500.00

Remarks.

The estimate under this item is for cost of transportation of impedimenta and organization property accompanying troops changing station. Under this head is included: Tentage, bedding, hardware, rope, lockers, mess chests, kitchen utensils, rations for use in transit and upon arrival, ranges, chinaware, tableware, clothing, horse equipment, office records, small arms and ammunition, wagons and spare parts, harness, saddlery, tools, forage for use in transit and upon arrival destination.

As shown above, the estimate under this item for 1916, is approximately the same as the cost for 1914, but is considerably less than the apportionment for 1914, and 1915. The estimate for 1916, is believed to be sufficient for normal requirements.

[Item No. A. T. 1b, transportation of the Army: Public animals with troops changing station.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$43,629.53
Philippine Islands.....	550.00
Total.....	44,179.53

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	93,550.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	92,700.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.***Services:**

United States.....	\$60,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00
Total.....	60,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	16,320.47
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	33,050.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	32,200.00

Remarks.

This item covers cost of transportation of all public animals accompanying troops changing station. The cost of transportation of these animals from place of purchase is paid from item 13-c. The estimate for 1916 is in excess of the cost for 1914, but considerably less than the appropriation for 1914 and 1915. It is believed the amount estimated for will prove sufficient for normal requirements.

The cost shown under this item for the fiscal year 1914 is comparatively lower than usual, the average cost of this transportation for the last three years being \$76,653.18. In view of this fact, it is not thought that the estimate under this item can be reduced to amount shown as cost under 1914.

[Item No. A. T. 1c, transportation of the Army: Horses of officers changing station.]

*Cost fiscal year 1914.***Services:**

United States.....	\$46,696.21
Philippine Islands.....	75.00
Total.....	*46,771.21

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	28,075.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	43,200.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.***Services:**

United States.....	40,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	75.00
Total.....	40,075.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6,696.21
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	12,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	3,125.00

Remarks.

This item covers cost of transportation of the horses of mounted officers on authorized changes of station of such officers.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is \$6,696.21 less than the cost for 1914, and \$3,000 less than apportionment for 1915. It is believed to be sufficient for normal requirements.

Philippine Islands: The estimate is based on figures submitted by department quartermaster, and approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 1d, transportation of the Army: Procurement of street-car tickets.]

*Cost fiscal year 1914.***Supplies:**

United States.....	\$10,155.60
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00
Total.....	12,155.60

<i>Appropriations.</i>	
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$13,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	15,400.00
<i>Estimate fiscal year 1916.</i>	
Supplies:	
United States.....	10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,614.00
Total.....	11,614.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$541.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,886.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,784.00

Remarks.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1127, Army Regulations 1913, street-car tickets are furnished for the transportation of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees in the transaction of public business when this form of transportation is preferable in convenience and cost to the supply of other transportation. They are not furnished to an officer traveling under mileage orders, or to officers or others for travel between their homes and offices.

From this item is also paid the cost of street-car transportation of funeral escorts, when the distance is considered too great for marching, and also of movements of troops between railroad depots and posts under similar conditions.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is \$155.60 less than cost for 1914, and \$3,800 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate approximately the same as for 1915, and is based on figures submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 1e, transportation of the Army: Purchase of railroad equipment.]

<i>Cost fiscal year 1914.</i>	
Supplies: Philippine Islands.....	\$25,700.00
<i>Appropriations.</i>	
Fiscal year 1914.....	\$25,700.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	60,000.00
<i>Estimate fiscal year 1916.</i>	
Supplies:	
United States.....	500.00
Philippine Islands.....	23,500.00
Total.....	24,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	36,000.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount estimated for is required for the purchase of one new freight car which is badly needed.

On the following page will be found a table showing the mileage of Government-owned railroad tracks (under the Quartermaster Corps) and the equipment connected therewith.

The estimate is an increase of \$500 over cost for 1914, and a decrease of \$55,000 over apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander. No particulars have been given showing how it is intended to expend these funds. The estimate is \$2,200 less than the cost for 1914, and an increase of \$23,500 over the apportionment for 1915.

For statement showing Government-owned railroads in the Philippine Islands (under Quartermaster Corps), see page 507 of hearings on 1915 appropriation bill.

Table showing mileage of Government-owned railroad tracks (under Quartermaster Corps) on military reservations, also equipment.

Post.	Mileage (feet).	Gauge.	Locomo- tives.	Cars.			
				Flat.	Dump.	Hand.	Passen- ger.
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	4,950	Standard.					
Fort Caswell, N. C.	6,748	3 feet.		6	6		
Fort Crook, Nebr.	2,275	Standard.					
Fort Dade, Fla.	13,411	3 feet.	1	4		1	
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	10,401	Standard.					
Fort Du Pont, Del.	3,480	do.	1		10		
Governors Island.	839	3 feet.	¹ 1	4			
Fort Hancock, N. J. ¹	7,339	Standard.	1				1
Fort Levett, Me. ¹	4,300	3 feet.		2	1		
Leavenworth Prison.	33,050	Standard.	1	2	2	4	
Fortress Monroe, Va.	16,896	do.	2				4
Fort Morgan, Ala.	2,140	38 inches		2	4		
Fort Moultrie, S. C.	915	Standard.		2			
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	7,787	do.					
Philadelphia Depot.	496	do.					
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	3,966	do.					
St. Louis Depot, Mo.	600	do.					
Fort Snelling, Minn.	11,400	do.					
Fort Smallwood, Md.	4,245	3 feet.		2			
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	6,400	Standard.					
Fort Sill, Okla.	12,052	do.					
Fort Slocum, N. Y.	579	2 feet.			2		
Fort Stevens, Ore.	3,075	Standard.					
Fort Strong, Mass.	2,348	3 feet.	¹ 1	12			
Fort Terry, N. Y.	4,950	do.					
Fort Washington, Md.	6,000	Narrow.		2			

¹ Westinghouse motor mounted on Baldwin locomotive truck.

¹ locomotive at Fort Hancock is beyond repair.

¹ flat car, of equipment at Fort Levett, serviceable.

¹ track-laying car included in this number.

¹ stationary engine, 30 horsepower.

[Item No. A. T. 1F, transportation of the Army—operation, maintenance, and repair of railroad equipment.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$3,856.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	13,856.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	20,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	15,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,850.00	\$7,650.00	\$9,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00
Total.....	9,350.00	15,150.00	24,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$10,644.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1914.....	4,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	9,000.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount estimated for is required for maintenance of railroad equipment at Forts Leavenworth, Dade, Du Pont, Hancock, Monroe, Levett, Morgan, etc.; and \$5,850 is required to reimburse the Ordnance Department for services performed over the ordnance railroad at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J. The estimate is an increase of \$5,644 over the cost for 1914, and the same as the apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: This estimate is for funds to operate and maintain the railroad equipment at Fort Mills and Fort Wint, Manila Depot, Camp Overton, etc. It is an increase of \$5,000 over the cost for 1914, and an increase of \$9,000 over the apportionment for 1915.

[Form No. A. T. 1G, transportation of the Army—reimbursement of travel expenses of newly appointed cadets to the United States Military Academy.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services, United States.....	\$7,045.17
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	30,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services, United States.....	10,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,954.83
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	20,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

This estimate is for reimbursement of cadets for traveling expenses from their homes to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and includes railroad fares, sleeping-car accommodations, meals en route, and other necessary expenses while in transit, the expenditures for subsistence being limited to \$3 per diem.

Under the act approved June 28, 1902, it is provided as follows:

"Hereafter the actual and necessary traveling expenses of candidates while proceeding from their homes to the Military Academy for qualification as cadets shall, if admitted, be credited to their accounts and paid, after admission, from the appropriation 'Transportation of the Army and its supplies.'" (32 Stat. L., 409.)

United States: The estimate for 1916 is \$2,954.83 more than cost for 1914, but is the same as appropriation for 1915. As the cost of the travel may vary, it is not thought any further reduction can be made.

[Item No. A. T. 2 (consolidated), and its supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$109,890.92
Philippine Islands.....	2,350.00
Total.....	112,240.92

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	84,350.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	91,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	102,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,050.00
Total.....	104,050.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	8,190.92
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	19,700.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	12,250.00
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Remarks.

This item covers cost of transportation of signal, engineer, and medical stores as shown by subitems 2a, 2b, and 2c, under which explanations are made, as follows:

	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
A. T. 2a, transportation of signal stores.....	\$48,262.97	\$46,200.00
A. T. 2b, transportation of engineer stores.....	26,135.54	25,050.00
A. T. 2c, transportation of medical stores.....	37,842.41	32,800.00
Total.....	112,240.92	104,050.00

[Item No. A. T. 2a, and its supplies—transportation of signal stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Service:	
United States.....	\$47,962.97
Philippine Islands.....	300.00
Total.....	48,262.97

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,300.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	38,150.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Service:	
United States.....	46,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00
Total.....	46,200.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,062.97
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	11,900.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	8,050.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of all Signal Corps stores and supplies.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is slightly less than the cost for 1914, but \$8,100 over the apportionment for 1915. The estimate is based on information furnished by the Chief Signal Officer, who advises that the cost of transportation for 1916 will probably be the same as that for 1914. The increase is due to enlargement of the Signal Corps by the addition of the aviation section (act of July 18, 1914) and the consequent increase in transportation of supplies.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 2b, and its supplies—transportation of engineering stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$26,085.54
Philippine Islands.....	50.00
Total.....	26,135.54

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	17,050.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	21,750.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$25,000. 00
Philippine Islands	50. 00
Total.....	25,050. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,085. 54
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	8,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,300. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of engineer material, supplies, and stores for use in connection with the Army.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is slightly less than the cost for 1914, but \$3,400 more than apportionment for 1915.

The Chief of Engineers estimates that this amount will be necessary on account of the probable remodeling of projectile hoists and installation of 60-inch searchlight and the transportation incident thereto.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 2c, and its supplies—transportation of medical stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$35,842. 41
Philippine Islands.....	2,000. 00
Total.....	37,842. 41

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	33,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	31,900. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	31,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1,800. 00
Total.....	32,800. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	5,042. 41
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	200. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	900. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of medical stores and supplies except certain express shipments which are paid direct by the Medical Department.

United States: Estimate is based on information furnished by the Surgeon General of the Army and is approximately the same as the apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster approved by department commander.

NOTE.—The annual Army appropriation bills contain a clause under "Medical Department" "For payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidder's samples and water for analysis."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. A. T. 3 (consolidated), transportation of baggage on change of station.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:

United States.....	\$198, 256. 32
Philippine Islands.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	200, 256. 32

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	254, 070. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	270, 509. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States.....	210, 300. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 450. 00
Total.....	211, 750. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	11, 493. 68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	32, 320. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	58, 750. 00

Remarks.

This item is for the transportation of baggage and household goods of officers, non-commissioned officers, and civilian employees on change of station. The maximum allowance for each grade as authorized by paragraph 1136, Army Regulations, 1913, is as follows:

Rank.	In the field or temporary change of station.	Permanent change of station.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Lieutenant general.....	1, 500	15, 000
Major general.....	1, 000	10, 000
Brigadier general.....	700	8, 400
Field officer.....	400	7, 200
Captain.....	200	6, 000
First lieutenant, contract surgeon, and acting dental surgeon.....	150	5, 100
Second lieutenant and veterinarian.....	150	4, 500
Noncommissioned officers at ove grade 17, paragraph 9.....		3, 000
Noncommissioned officers, grade 17, paragraph 9, upon change of station without troops.....		1, 500
Pay clerk, Quartermaster Corps.....		3, 000
Civilian employees of the classified service transferred for the good of the service.....		3, 000

This item is subdivided under items 3a to 3j, inclusive, under which are shown explanations of any increase or decrease.

[Item No. A. T. 3A, transportation of baggage of officers.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:

United States.....	\$162, 650. 02
Philippine Islands.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	164, 650. 02

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	221, 820. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	241, 300. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$180,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	400. 00
Total.....	180,400. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	15,750. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	41,420. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	60,900. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of baggage and household effects of officers changing station under orders.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is \$17,350 more than the cost for 1914, but \$60,000 less than the apportionment for 1915. The cost for 1914 is below the annual average cost for the last few years, and it is believed the amount estimated for will be required.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$900 less than apportionment for 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 2B, transportation of baggage of enlisted men.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$29,667. 88
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	25,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	23,100. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	24,500. 00
Philippine Islands.....	500. 00
Total.....	25,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	4,667. 88
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,900. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of baggage and household effects of noncommissioned officers changing station and also the transportation charges on personal effects shipped for enlisted men, other than noncommissioned officers, the weight of shipment in these cases being limited to 150 pounds per capita for enlisted men below grade 17.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$5,167.88 less than cost for 1914, but \$1,400 over apportionment for 1915. It is believed the amount estimated for will be required on account of noncommissioned officers, grade 17, now being given an allowance of 1,500 pounds.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$300 more than apportionment for 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 3C, transportation of baggage of civilians employees, Adjutant General's Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$702. 63
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	600. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	550. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$550. 00
Philippine Islands.....	50. 00
Total.....	600. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	102. 63
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	50. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom baggage is transported under this item are clerks in the classified civil service.

United States: Estimate for 1916 approximately the same as apportionment for 1914 and 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$50 more than apportionment for 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 3D, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Inspector General's Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$33. 90
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	150. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	10. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	50. 00
Philippine Islands.....	50. 00
Total.....	100. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	66. 10
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	50. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	90. 00

Remarks.

Civilian employees, for whom baggage and household effects are transported under this item, are clerks under classified civil service.

[Item No. A. T. 3E, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Judge Advocate General's Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$44. 16
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915.....	60. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	50. 00
Philippine Islands.....	50. 00
Total.....	100. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	55. 84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	100. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	40. 00

Remarks.

Civilian employees for whom baggage and household goods are transported under this item are clerks under classified civil service.

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[Item No. A. T. 3F, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$3,762.67

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	5,250.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00
Total.....	4,200.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	437.33
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,050.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	600.00

Remarks.

The civilian employees and agents, for whom transportation of baggage and household effects are provided under this item, are clerks, inspectors of clothing, supplies, etc., civil engineers, superintendents of construction, electrical and mechanical engineers, mechanics and veterinarians of the Quartermaster Corps.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$237.33 more than cost for 1914, but \$572.08 less than the average expenditure under this item for the past three years.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 3G, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Medical Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$703.23

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	850.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	600.00
Philippine Islands.....	50.00
Total.....	650.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	53.23
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	200.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	450.00

Remarks.

Civilian employees under this item are clerks, classified service, and Army nurses.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is \$103.23 less than the cost for 1914, but \$440 more than apportionment for 1915. The expenditures under this item for the past three years show an average annual cost of \$606.49, and the amount estimated for is therefore deemed necessary.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 3H, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Corps of Engineers.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$190. 18

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1914..... 100. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 300. 00*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*Services:
United States..... 250. 00
Philippine Islands..... 50. 00
Total..... 300. 00Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 109. 82
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 200. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.*Remarks.*

Civilian employees for whom transportation of baggage is provided under this item are clerks, surveyors, draftsmen, photographers and master laborers, of the Engineer Corps.

United States: The average annual expenditure, under this item, for the past three years is \$254.60, and the amount estimated for is based on this average.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 3I, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Ordnance Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$113. 90

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1914..... 200. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 100. 00*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*Services:
United States..... 100. 00
Philippine Islands..... 50. 00
Total..... 150. 00Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 36. 10
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 50. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 50. 00*Remarks.*

Civilian employees for whom transportation of baggage is provided under this item are clerks, foremen and machinists, of the Ordnance Department.

United States: Estimate for 1916 based on cost for 1914, which is approximately the same as the average cost for the last three years.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. A. T. 3J, transportation of baggage of civilian employees, Signal Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$387. 75

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 100. 00

Fiscal year 1915..... 80. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States..... 200. 00

Philippine Islands..... 50. 00

Total..... 250. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 137. 75

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 150. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 170. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation of baggage is provided under this item are clerks, electrical engineers, electricians, mechanics, and laborers of the Signal Corps.

United States: Estimate based on average cost for last three years of \$181.87.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 4, transportation of baggage, including the cost of packing and crating.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$47,971. 57	\$20,559. 24	\$68,530. 81
Philippine Islands.....	8,000. 00	4,000. 00	12,000. 00
Total.....	55,971. 57	24,559. 24	80,530. 81

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$85,000. 00

Fiscal year 1915..... 88,700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$55,000. 00	\$23,700. 00	\$78,700. 00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000. 00	4,000. 00	12,000. 00
Total.....	63,000. 00	27,700. 00	90,700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$10,169. 19

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 5,700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,000. 00

Remarks.

This item covers cost of packing and crating supplies and baggage. The allowance for packing and crating baggage is based on 60 cents per hundred pounds on the authorized weight of each grade, as shown under item A. T. 3.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$10,169.19 more than cost for 1914, but only \$3,072 more than the average cost for 1912 and 1913. On account of most of the troops being on the Mexican border there have been fewer changes of station the past two

years and consequently less cost for packing and crating. Noncommissioned officers, grade 16, for whom baggage was not previously transported, have been given an allowance of 1,500 pounds, and this will also increase the expenditures under this item. The amount estimated for is deemed necessary to meet normal requirements.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is the same as the amount apportioned for 1914, but \$2,000 more than amount apportioned for 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 5, transportation of recruits.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$688, 702. 80
Philippine Islands.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	690, 702. 80

Appropriations.

Fiscal year.....	582, 280. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	410, 950. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	448, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 600. 00
Total.....	449, 600. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	241, 102. 80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	132, 680. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	38, 650. 00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate under this item is for the cost of transportation of accepted recruits from recruit depots to stations of organizations to which assigned. It will be noted from following statement that the number of recruits enlisted and the cost of their transportation varies from year to year, the cost, annually, depending upon the number of recruits enlisted, which in turn depends largely upon the number of discharges and reenlistments, and also deaths and other causes which can not be anticipated.

Fiscal year.	Number of recruits accepted.	Cost.	Estimate.
1911.....	38,041	\$596, 759. 84	\$400, 000. 00
1912.....	38,907	675, 128. 95	294, 000. 00
1913.....	24,468	407, 439. 47	495, 325. 00
1914.....	35,533	688, 702. 80	580, 230. 00
1915.....	None.	None.	410, 900. 00

Philippine Islands: The estimate under this item is for the amount required for transportation of recruits for the Philippine Scouts from places in the Iloilo, Macabibe, Visayan, and Moro countries, etc.

United States: The estimate for 1916 is \$240,702.80 less than the cost for 1914, but \$38,000 more than the apportionment for 1915. The Adjutant General of the Army advises that the number of men to be discharged on expiration of enlistment during the fiscal year 1916 will be less than the number of discharged during 1914, but more than the number discharged during 1913. As the seven-year enlistment law (act of Aug. 24, 1912) took effect with all enlistments made after November 1, 1912, it is thought this item can be reduced to the figures shown, but it is not believed that it can be further reduced to the amount apportioned for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander, and is \$650 more than the apportionment for 1915.

NOTE.—Applicants for enlistment accepted at recruiting stations are sent to recruit depots and depot posts for final physical examination and enlistment if found qualified. The recruit depots, depot posts, and main recruiting stations on October 1, 1914, were as follows:

Recruit depots.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Fort McDowell, Cal.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	Fort Logan, Colo.	

Recruit depot posts.

Fort Bliss, Tex.	Fort Lawton, Wash.	United States Military
Fort Douglas, Utah.	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Prison, Fort Leaven-
Fort George Wright, Wash.	Fort Snelling, Minn.	worth, Kans.
		Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Main recruiting stations.

Albany, N. Y.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlanta, Ga.	Joplin, Mo.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Me.
Boston, Mass.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Portland, Oreg.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Lexington, Ky.	Providence, R. I.
Charlotte, N. C.	Little Rock, Ark.	Richmond, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Roanoke, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Memphis, Tenn.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Columbus, Ohio.	Minneapolis, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Dallas, Tex.	Nashville, Tenn.	Savannah, Ga.
Davenport, Iowa.	Newark, N. J.	Scranton, Pa.
Denver, Colo.	New Haven, Conn.	Seattle, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	Spokane, Wash.
Evansville, Ind.	New York, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Oklahoma, Okla.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Omaha, Nebr.	Toledo, Ohio.
Huntington, W. Va.	Peoria, Ill.	Wichita, Kans.

A complete list of both main and auxiliary recruiting stations will be found in the monthly Army List and Directory.

[Item No. A. T. 5A, transportation of recruits—street car tickets.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$1,952.70
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,100.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	950.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	47.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	900.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,050.00

Remarks.

The street car tickets purchased under this item are for travel to and from railroad depots at points of departure and destination in connection with transportation of recruits en route from general recruit depots to stations of organizations to which assigned.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and it is believed this amount will be required annually for the purpose indicated.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 6, transportation of recruiting parties.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:		
United States.....	\$20,780.48	
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	
Total.....	21,280.48	

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	18,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	14,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:		
United States.....	20,000.00	
Philippine Islands.....	400.00	
Total.....	20,400.00	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	880.48	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,900.00	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5,900.00	

Remarks.

This item is for the cost of transportation of recruiting parties that are sent from general recruiting stations to substations and other points for the purpose of securing recruits.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and is approximately the same as the average annual cost for the last three years.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$100 less than the apportionment for 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 6A, transportation of recruiting parties—street car tickets.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$642.77
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	4,200.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	6,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States.....	600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	42.77
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5,400.00

Remarks.

These street car tickets under this item are for use of recruiting parties traveling under orders in connection with the recruiting service for their travel between railroad stations and points necessary.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and is \$5,400 less than the apportionment for 1915. A careful supervision is exercised in the use of street car tickets, and it is believed that the expenditures for 1916 will not exceed those for 1914.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 7, transportation of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$193,903.61

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 187,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 190,900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
United States..... 187,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 50.00
Total..... 187,050.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 6,853.61
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 50.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,850.00

Remarks.

This estimate is for the travel expenses of applicants between recruiting stations and recruit depots and depot posts and of rejected applicants from recruit depots and depot posts to place of enlistment. The number of applicants accepted and rejected after arrival at recruit depots and depot posts, the total number of applicants, and the total cost of transportation for both accepted and rejected applicants are shown by following statement:

Fiscal year.	Number of applicants—			Cost.	Estimate.
	Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.		
1911.....	38,041	3,841	41,882	\$146,377.00	\$130,000.00
1912.....	38,907	4,640	43,547	186,868.00	112,400.00
1913.....	24,468	3,691	28,159	190,592.00	146,000.00
1914.....	35,533	5,308	40,841	198,903.61	186,868.00
1915.....					190,900.00

The number shown as "rejected" does not include those rejected at the recruiting stations for whom no transportation is furnished.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914 and, as shown in above statement, is approximately the same as the average cost under this item for the past three years.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate of department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

[Item No. A. T. 7A, transportation of applicants for enlistment—street-car tickets.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$3,117.50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 3,600.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 117.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The street-car tickets under this item are for use of applicants for enlistment and rejected applicants in connection with their travel between recruit depots and recruiting stations.

United States: The estimate is based on the cost for 1914 and is approximately the same as the annual average cost for the last three years.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

(Item No. A. T. 8, travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$923,713.29

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1914..... 300,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 386,300.00*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*Services:
 United States..... 800,000.00
 Philippine Islands..... 40,000.00
Total..... 840,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 83,713.29
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 540,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 453,700.00*Remarks.*

From this item is paid the cost of travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, as authorized by the act of August 24, 1912, which provides as follows:

"Hereafter when an enlisted man is discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall be entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, or to such other place within the continental limits of the United States as he may select, to which the distance is no greater than from the place of discharge to place of enlistment; but if the distance be greater he may be furnished with transportation in kind and subsistence for a distance equal to that from place of discharge to place of enlistment, or, in lieu of such transportation and subsistence, he shall, if he so elects, receive 2 cents a mile, except for sea travel, from the place of his discharge to the place of enlistment." (37 Stat., 576.)

United States: As shown herein the total cost under this item for the fiscal year 1914 was \$923,713.29, of which \$373,553.74 was expended for railroad and sleeping-car transportation, the remainder, \$550,159.55, was expended in payment of commutation of subsistence or payment of 2 cents per mile to place of enlistment of discharged soldiers who did not take transportation in kind. The estimate for 1916 is \$123,713.29 less than the cost for 1914, but \$413,700 more than the apportionment for 1915; the figures for 1915 were based on cost of transportation only and did not include the amounts to be paid for mileage at 2 cents per mile, in lieu of transportation in kind, or the amounts to be paid for commutation of subsistence, which, as shown above, aggregated \$550,159.55 for the fiscal year 1914. It is believed that a reduction can be made from the cost for 1914, in the amount shown, on account of the fact that the number of discharges for the fiscal year 1916 will be less on account of the operation of the seven-year enlistment act on enlistments made subsequent to November 1, 1912, but it is not thought advisable to make any further reduction below the figures shown.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is based on figures submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander. No apportionment to the Philippine Islands has heretofore been made under this item.

The number of enlisted men discharged in each of the last three fiscal years, who were entitled to travel allowance, with the amount of travel allowance paid is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Number discharged.	Cost.
1912.....	23,553	\$1,282,192.22
1913.....	14,109	1 386,300.00
1914.....	29,968	923,713.29

¹ Includes amount paid for transportation only, and not amounts paid for commutation of subsistence or amounts paid covering mileage at 2 cents per mile to place of enlistment in lieu of transportation in kind.

[Item No. A. T. 9, transportation of persons on their discharge from the United States military prison or from any place in which they have been held under a sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement for more than six months, or from the Government Hospital for the Insane after transfer thereto from such prison or place, to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect), provided the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$24,318.20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 20,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 21,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... 24,000.00
 Philippine Islands..... 200.00
 * Total..... 24,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 118.20
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 4,200.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,200.00

Remarks.

The records of the War Department indicate that 2,021 military prisoners were discharged from the military prisons during the fiscal year 1912, 2,357 during 1913, and 2,591 during 1914.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, as it is believed the cost will be approximately the same for these years.

Philippine Islands: No enlisted men are discharged in the Philippine Islands, as all enlisted men under sentence for dishonorable discharge are sent to the United States by transport before discharge. This estimate is for the cost of transportation of these prisoners from the port where they have been confined to Manila, and is based on figures submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander. Cost of transportation of these prisoners from the port at which they arrive in the United States is included in the estimate under United States.

[Item No. A. T. 10 (consolidated), transportation of supplies to the militia furnished for the permanent equipment thereof.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$43,535.26

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 42,200.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 31,460.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 40,900.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,635.26
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 9,440.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of all supplies furnished for the permanent equipment of the militia. The amounts shown are for the United States only, there being no militia in the Philippine Islands. It is subdivided under items 10a to 10h, inclusive, showing cost of transportation of each class of supplies, as follows:

Item.	Transportation of—	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
A. T. 10a.....	Clothing.....	\$7,635.95	\$7,500.00
A. T. 10b.....	Camp and garrison equipage.....	6,637.11	6,500.00
A. T. 10c.....	Other quartermaster stores.....	12,227.54	10,000.00
A. T. 10d.....	Subsistence stores.....	520.31	500.00
A. T. 10e.....	Medical supplies.....	524.80	500.00
A. T. 10f.....	Engineer supplies.....	120.61	100.00
A. T. 10g.....	Ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms.....	15,068.21	15,000.00
A. T. 10h.....	Signal stores.....	782.73	800.00
		43,535.26	40,900.00

Explanation of increases or decreases are shown under subitems.

[Item No. A. T. 10a, transportation of supplies to the militia—clothing.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$7,633.95

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 7,700.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 7,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 133.95

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,500.00

Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and is approximately the same as the average cost under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 10b, transportation of supplies to the militia—camp and garrison equipage.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$6,637.11

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 6,500.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 3,900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 6,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 137.11

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,600.00

Remarks.

Estimates for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and is approximately the same as the average cost under this item for the past three years.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. A. T. 10c, transportation of supplies to the militia—other quartermaster's stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$12,227.54

Appropriation.

Fiscal year 1914..... 6,600.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 8,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 10,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,227.54
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 3,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 1,400.00

Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 is \$2,227.54 less than the cost for 1914, but is the average annual amount expended under this item for the past three years, and is believed sufficient.

[Item No. A. T. 10d, transportation of supplies to the militia—subsistence stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$520.31

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... \$500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 20.31
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 100.00

Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and is approximately the same as the annual expenditures under this item for the past three years.

[Item No. A. T. 10e, transportation of supplies to the militia—medical supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$524.80

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 800.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 24.80
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 100.00

Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and while slightly below the average annual expenditure for the past three years is deemed sufficient.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. A. T. 10f, transportation of supplies to the militia—engineer's supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$120. 61
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	100. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	60. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	100. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	20. 61
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	40. 00
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Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and is approximately the same as the average annual expenditure under this item for the past three years.

[Item No. A. T. 10g, transportation of supplies to the militia—ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$15,088. 21
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	18,000. 00
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Fiscal year 1915.....	11,800. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	15,000. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	88. 21
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,000. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,200. 00
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Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 based on cost for 1914, and while \$3,200 in excess of the apportionment for 1915 it is not believed that any reduction can be made, as the average annual expenditure under this item for the past three years is \$14,942.55.

[Item No. A. T. 10h, transportation of supplies to the militia—signal stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$782. 73
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,500. 00
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Fiscal year 1915.....	1,100. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	800. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	17. 27
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	700. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1916.....	300. 00
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Remarks.

Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914, and while \$300 less than the average annual cost for the last three years is deemed sufficient.

[Item No. A. T. 11 (consolidated), transportation of necessary agents and other employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$101,578.36
Philippine Islands.....	2,810.00
Total.....	104,388.36

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	67,560.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	70,400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	68,900.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,645.00
Total.....	71,545.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	32,843.36
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,985.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,145.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of civilian employees of the War Department when traveling on duty under competent orders. Included in this cost is railroad or steamer fare, sleeping or parlor car accommodations and reimbursement of actual expenses incurred for meals, lodging, bath, and laundry, not exceeding \$4.50 per day, while in transit or at temporary stations for less than 30 days, reimbursement after 30 days being limited to \$1 per day. The estimate for 1916 is \$32,843.36 less than the cost for 1914, but as shown above is more than the appropriation for 1914 or 1915. The estimate is based on the average annual cost under this item for the fiscal years 1911, 1912, and 1913, which was \$71,589.89. The cost for 1914 is much above the average on account of many civilian employees being detailed with the troops along the Mexican border and in Galveston, Texas City, and Vera Cruz, who are being paid \$1 per day for subsistence under this item.

United States: Of the total amount of \$101,578.36, shown as cost for the United States, fiscal year 1914, \$33,429.81 was expended for railroad or steamer transportation and the balance, \$68,148.55, for reimbursement of traveling expenses as shown above.

This item is subdivided under items 11a to 11h, inclusive, showing each bureau of the War Department as follows:

Item.	Bureau.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
11a	Adjutant General's Department.....	\$15,714.98	\$8,650.00
11b	Inspector General's Department.....	2,030.67	800.00
11c	Judge Advocate General's Department.....	574.47	500.00
11d	Quartermaster Corps.....	62,345.40	47,000.00
11e	Medical Department.....	16,192.09	9,575.00
11f	Engineer Corps.....	369.76	275.00
11g	Ordnance Department.....	930.73	675.00
11h	Signal corps.....	6,230.26	4,070.00
	Total.....	104,388.36	71,545.00

The laws governing the payment of expenses incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty are as follows:

"On and after July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employee of the United States shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty outside of the District of Columbia and away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of five dollars per day; nor shall any allowance or reimbursement for subsistence be paid to any officer or employee in any branch of the public service of the United States in the District of Columbia

unless absent from his designated post of duty outside of the District of Columbia, and then only for the period of time actually engaged in the discharge of official duties. (Urgent deficiency appropriation act of Apr. 6, 1914.)

"That the heads of executive departments and other Government establishments are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance not exceeding four dollars in lieu of subsistence to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty when not otherwise fixed by law. For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen and annually thereafter estimates of appropriations from which per diem allowances are to be paid shall specifically state the rates of such allowances." (Sec. 13 of the sundry civil appropriation act of Aug. 1, 1914.)

Under Army Regulations, paragraph 733, reimbursement of the following expenses are allowed when traveling under orders.

Cost of transportation when transportation requests are not furnished.

Cost of transfers to and from railroad stations not to exceed 50 cents for each transfer.

Cost of necessary sleeping parlor car or stateroom accommodations.

Cost of meals while enroute, not exceeding \$4.50 per day.

Cost of meals and lodging, including baths, tips, and laundry work, not to exceed \$4.50 per day while on duty at places designated in the orders for performance of temporary duty, but reimbursement of such expenses will be limited to \$1 per day after the first thirty days at any one place.

By General Orders, No. 81, War Department, November 5, 1914, general authority was given by the Secretary of War allowing a flat per diem allowance not exceeding \$4 in lieu of reimbursement for actual expenditures provided for by Army Regulations.

[Item No. A. T. 11a, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of The Adjutant General's Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:

United States.....	\$15,544.98
Philippine Islands.....	170.00
Total.....	15,714.98

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3,370.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States.....	8,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	150.00
Total.....	8,650.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	7,064.98
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,280.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,650.00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912 and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$7,044.98 less than cost for 1914, but \$3,600 more than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11b, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Inspector General's Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$1,910. 67
Philippine Islands.....	120. 00
Total.....	2,030. 67

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,020. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	400. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	700. 00
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	800. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,230. 67
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	220. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	400. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$1,210.67 less than cost for 1914, but \$350 more than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by the department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount appropriated under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11c, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Judge Advocate General's Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$454. 47
Philippine Islands.....	120. 00
Total.....	574. 47

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	170. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	400. 00
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	74. 47
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	330. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	200. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$54.47 less than cost for 1914, and \$250 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11d, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$60,345.40
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00
Total.....	62,345.40

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	46,300.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	46,700.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	45,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00
Total.....	47,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	15,345.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	300.00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, inspectors of clothing, supplies, etc., civil engineers, superintendents of construction, electrical and mechanical engineers, mechanics and veterinarians of the Quartermaster Corps.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$15,345.40 less than cost for 1914, and \$700 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11e, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Medical Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$16,092.09
Philippine Islands.....	100.00
Total.....	16,192.09

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	8,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	9,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	75.00
Total.....	9,575.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6,617.09
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,575.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,325.00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service, and Army nurses.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$6,592.09 less than cost for 1914, but \$4,300 more than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11f, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Corps of Engineers.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$269. 76
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	369. 76

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	500. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	6, 250. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	200. 00
Philippine Islands.....	75. 00
Total.....	275. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	94. 76
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	225. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5, 975. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, surveyors, draftsmen, photographers and master laborers, of the Engineer Corps.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$69.76 less than cost for 1914 and \$6,000 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11g, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Ordnance Department.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$830. 73
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	930. 73

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	900. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	2, 050. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	600. 00
Philippine Islands.....	75. 00
Total.....	675. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	255. 73
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	225. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1, 375. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, foremen, and machinists of the Ordnance Department.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$230.73 less than cost for 1914 and \$1,400 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 11h, transportation of necessary agents and other employees of the Signal Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$6, 130. 26
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00
Total.....	6, 230. 26

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	7, 300. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	4, 050. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	4, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	70. 00
Total.....	4, 070. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2, 160. 26
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3, 230. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	20. 00

Remarks.

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, electrical engineers, electricians, mechanics, and laborers of the Signal Corps.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on average annual cost under this item for 1911, 1912, and 1913, as explained under item A. T. 11 (consolidated). It is \$2,130.26 less than cost for 1914 and is the same as apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is approximately the same as the average amount apportioned under this item for the last three years.

[Item No. A. T. 12, transportation of clothing and equipage.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$210, 761. 30
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	135, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	173, 210. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	175, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	35, 761. 30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	40, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1, 790. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of clothing and also of camp and garrison equipage, such as barrack bags, barrack chairs, bedsteads, iron, blankets, cots, flags, lockers, poles, tents, etc.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$35,631.30 less than the cost for 1914, but approximately the same as the apportionment for 1915. The amount expended for 1914 was larger than usual on account of very heavy shipment of clothing and equipage to Galveston and El Paso, Tex., for reserve stock. The average annual expenditure under this item for the past three years is \$176,630.47, and estimate for 1916 is based on this average.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 13 (consolidated), transportation of other quartermaster stores from Army depots, or places of purchase or delivery, to the several posts and Army depots, and from these depots to the troops in the field.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$949,846. 17
Philippine Islands.....	167,000. 00
Total.....	1,116,846. 17

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,059,900 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,115,000 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	959,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	156,000. 00
Total.....	1,115,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,846. 17
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914....	55,100. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	.

Remarks.

This item provides for cost of transportation of all supplies of the Quartermaster Corps, exclusive of clothing and equipment under item 12. Transportation of supplies for other bureaus of the War Department is provided for under items A. T. 2, A. T. 14, and A. T. 15.

Estimate under this item for 1916 is approximately the same as the cost for 1914 and apportionment for 1915.

This item is subdivided under items A. T. 13 to A. T. 13d, inclusive, showing cost of transportation of the different classes of supplies, as follows:

Item.	Class of supplies.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
A. T. 13.....	Transportation of miscellaneous quartermaster stores.....	\$732,402. 79	\$735,000. 00
A. T. 13a.....	Transportation of subsistence stores.....	270,126. 19	270,000. 00
A. T. 13b.....	Transportation of Cavalry Artillery, Engineer, etc., horses from place of purchase.	55,731. 85	50,000. 00
A. T. 13c.....	Transportation of draft and pack animals from place of purchase.	11,381. 84	15,000. 00
A. T. 13d.....	Hauling and drayage at posts.....	47,203. 50	45,000. 00
	Total.....	1,116,846. 17	1,115,000. 00

Item No. A. T. 13, transportation of other quartermaster stores—transportation of miscellaneous quartermaster stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$585,402. 79
Philippine Islands.....	147,000. 00
Total.....	732,402. 79

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	625,500. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	738,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States.....	\$600,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	135,000. 00
Total.....	<u>735,000. 00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,597. 21
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	109,500. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,000. 00

Remarks.

This subitem covers the cost of transportation of all quartermaster stores other than clothing and equipage, horse equipment, subsistence stores, and animals, which are estimated for under other items or subitems of this appropriation.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$14,597.21 more than cost for 1914, but \$33,000 less than apportionment for 1915. Estimate is based on average annual expenditures under this item for the last 3 years.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$30,000 more than amount apportioned for 1915, but \$12,000 less than amount apportioned for 1914.

[Item No. A. T. 13a, transportation of other quartermaster stores—transportation of subsistence stores.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:

United States.....	\$250,126. 19
Philippine Islands.....	20,000. 00
Total.....	<u>270,126. 19</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	280,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	269,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States.....	250,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000. 00
Total.....	<u>270,000. 00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	126. 19
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,000. 00

Remarks.

From this subitem is paid the cost of transportation of all subsistence stores and supplies for the Army.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is approximately the same as the cost for 1914 and \$4,000 less than the apportionment for 1915. Estimate is based on annual average expenditure under this item.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander, and is \$5,000 more than apportionment for 1915, but same as apportionment for 1914.

[Item No. A. T. 13b, transportation of other quartermaster stores—transportation of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer, Signal Corps, etc., horses from place of purchase.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$55,731. 85
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	50,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	42,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... \$50,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 5,731.85

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915 8,000.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of horses for mounted organizations from place of purchase, the cost of transportation in connection with changes of station of organizations being paid from item 1b.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$5,731.85 less than cost for 1914 and is based on the average annual cost for last 3 years.

Philippine Islands: No estimate submitted.

The following horses were transported during 1914 from places of purchase to posts, from places of purchase to remount depots, and from remount depots to posts:

Cav- alry.	Artill- ery.	Rid- ing.	Draft.	Place of purchase.	Destination.	
520	250			National Stock Yards, Ill.....	Fort Bliss.....	85
					Fort Clark.....	90
					Fort Huachuca.....	72
					Fort Sam Houston.....	119
					Douglas, Ariz.....	72
					Fort McIntosh.....	18
					El Paso, Laredo, Brownsville.....	165
					El Paso.....	106
					Texas City.....	34
					Fort Myer.....	7
	225	257		Lathrop, Mo.....	Fort Sill.....	176
					Fort Leavenworth.....	12
					Fort D. A. Russell.....	2
					Fort Bliss.....	17
					El Paso.....	6
					Nogales.....	3
					Fort Reno.....	102
					Eagle Pass.....	13
					Plattsburg Barracks.....	9
					Fort Adams.....	3
					Fort Sam Houston.....	24
					Texas City.....	66
	50		2	National Stock Yards, Ill.....	Fort Snelling.....	49
					To Seattle for Hawaii.....	50
178				do.....	Key West Barracks.....	2
					Winchester, Va.....	128
					Fort Myer.....	18
					Pres. San Francisco.....	32
84				Fort Worth, Tex.....	El Paso.....	45
					Fort Clark.....	17
					Fort McIntosh.....	10
					Fort Sam Houston.....	12
28				Knoxville, Tenn.....	Fort Oglethorpe.....	28
800	306			National Stock Yards and St. Joseph, Mo.	Fort Apache.....	11
					Douglas, Ariz.....	68
					Fort Huachuca.....	16
					Fort Leavenworth.....	41
					Fort Wingate.....	68
					Fort Robinson.....	26
					Fort D. A. Russell.....	37
					Fort Riley.....	9
					Seattle for Hawaii.....	270
					Fort Ethan Allen.....	113
					Trinidad, Colo.....	89
					Fort Sheridan.....	33
					Pres. Monterey.....	65
					Fort Reno.....	280
	44			Lawrence, Kans.....	Fort Myer.....	17
					Seattle for Hawaii.....	27
100	50			Portland, Oreg.....	Seattle for Hawaii.....	150
		36		Walla Walla, Wash.....	Fort Lawton.....	4
					Seattle for Hawaii.....	23
			8	National Stockyards, Ill.....	Fort Hamilton.....	3
					West Point.....	3
					Hot Springs.....	3
			2	do.....	New York Depot.....	2
			3	Seattle, Wash.....	Fort Davis, Alaska.....	5
			2	St. Louis, Mo.....	Charleston.....	2

Cavalry.	Artillery.	Rifling.	Draft.	Place of purchase.	Destination.
390				National Stockyards, Ill.	Fort Riley 8 Trinidad, Colo. 40 Reno. 69 Fort Huachuca. 48 Texas City. 225
282	9	62		Front Royal Remount Depot.	To New York for Henry Barracks. 3 West Point. 37 Fort Ethan Allen. 108 Winchester, Va. 1 Fort Oglethorpe. 64 Fort Riley. 55 Fort Leavenworth. 18 Fort Sheridan. 18 Fort Myer. 49
396	80			Fort Keogh Remount Depot.	Seattle for Hawaii. 140 Seattle for Hawaii. 80 Texas City. 143 Fort Yellowstone. 5 Fort Sam Houston. 54 Fort Huachuca. 54 Fort Huachuca. 36 Fort Sam Houston. 79 Columbus, N. Mex. 108 Fort Sill. 6 Douglas, Ariz. 54 Fort Thomas. 9 Texas City. 80 Fort Bliss. 49 Fort Sill. 25 Nogales, Ariz. 6 Fort Leavenworth. 4
361	38	57		Fort Reno Remount Depot.	Front Royal remount depot.
80				Various points in Ohio.	Do.
216				Various points in Virginia.	Do.
100				Various points in Missouri.	Do.
145				Various points in Kentucky.	Do.
14				Various points in New York.	Do.
17				Various points in Tennessee.	Do.
24				Ekalaka, Mont.	Fort Keogh remount depot.
93				Stevensville, Mont.	Do.
6				Norwood, Wyo.	Do.
6				Chouteau, Mont.	Do.
10				Lowry, Mont.	Do.
8				Vaughn, Mont.	Do.
22				Diamond, Wyo.	Do.
19				Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Do.
5				Knowlton, Mont.	Do.
97				Caldwell, Idaho.	Do.
20				Winnemucca, Nev.	Do.
8				Buffalo Gap, S. Dak.	Do.
73				Various points in Missouri.	Fort Reno remount depot.
120				Various points in Texas.	Do.
24				Various points in Illinois.	Do.
4,246	1,052	412	17		

Grand total, 5,727 horses.

[Item No. A. T. 13c, transportation of other quartermaster's stores—transportation of draft and pack animals from place of purchase.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$11,381.84
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	15,400.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	20,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	15,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3, 618. 16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	400. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5, 000. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of draft and pack animals from place of purchase, the cost of transportation in connection with changes of station of organizations being paid from item 1b.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$3,618.16 more than the cost for 1914, but the average annual expenditure under this item for the last three years is \$14,881.32, and estimate is based on this average.

Philippine Islands: No estimate submitted.

[Item No. A. T. 13d, transportation of other quartermaster's stores—hauling and drayage at posts.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$47, 203. 50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 43, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 46, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... 44, 000. 00
 Philippine Islands..... 1, 000. 00
Total..... 45, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2, 203. 50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 1, 000. 00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of hauling and drayage of stores and supplies at army posts, the cost of hauling and drayage at army depots being paid from items A. T. 29 and 30.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$3,203.50 less than cost for 1914, and \$2,000 less than apportionment for 1915. Approximately \$3,000 of the amount expended for 1914 was incurred in connection with hauling for troops along the Mexican border, and in view of this fact it is thought a reduction to the figures shown can be made.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander.

NOTE.—Expenditures for hauling and drayage at army posts, under this item, are incurred at posts in Alaska and the Canal Zone where owned means of transportation are insufficient; at Coast Artillery posts in the United States that are situated on islands, necessitating hauling from railroad stations to docks; and at some of the western posts that are situated a considerable distance from railroads, such as Fort Apache, Fort Clark, etc. The estimate for 1916 is based on probable expenditures for the above purposes, as follows:

Alaska..... \$16, 000. 00
Canal Zone..... 5, 000. 00
Coast Artillery posts..... 8, 000. 00
Interior western posts..... 15, 000. 00
Philippines..... 1, 000. 00
Total..... 45, 000. 00

[Item No. A. T. 14, transportation of horse equipment.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$1, 643. 26

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 2, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	\$1,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than cost, fiscal year 1914.....	643.26
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than appropriation, fiscal year 1914.....	1,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation, fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation for horse equipment furnished by the Ordnance Department, such as saddles, saddle blankets, bridles, etc., a complete list of which is shown on page 5 of Ordnance Department circular 1719 of July 3, 1908. The transportation of harness and pack-rigging furnished by the Quartermaster Corps is paid from item A. T. 13.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$643.26 less than cost for 1914, but \$500 more than apportionment for 1915. Estimate is based on average annual expenditures under this item for last three years.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted.

[Item No. A. T. 15, transportation of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$589,797.97
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	599,797.97

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	285,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	309,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	404,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,500.00
Total.....	412,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than cost, fiscal year 1914.....	187,797.97
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation, fiscal year 1914.....	127,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation, fiscal year 1915....	102,500.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of all ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, including guns and gun carriages.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$185,297.97 less than cost for 1914, \$100,000 more than apportionment for 1915, and \$38,093.75 less than average annual expenditure under this item for the last three years. The expenditure under this item for the fiscal year 1914 was above the average on account of the shipment of heavy guns and gun carriages to Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Canal Zone. The Chief of Ordnance advised that the shipments of ordnance and ordnance stores for the fiscal year 1916 will be approximately the same as for the fiscal year 1913 (on which the cost was \$447,818.47), but the figures have, as shown, been reduced approximately \$44,000 below this amount, and as the amount estimated for is in excess of the average annual expenditure for the fiscal years 1911, 1912, and 1913, it is believed that it will prove sufficient.

Philippine Islands: Estimate based on figures submitted by department quartermaster and approved by department commander, and is \$2,500 more than apportionment for 1915 and \$2,500 less than apportionment for 1914.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. A. T. 16, wharfage, payment of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$52,818.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00
Total.....	53,318.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	45,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	47,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	53,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,570.00
Total.....	55,570.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,252.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	9,070.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	7,770.00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based on the actual expenditures for the lease and hire of wharfage for the harbor service of the Quartermaster Corps during 1914. The wharves under annual lease are as follows:

Location.	Purpose.	Annual cost.
Boston, Mass.....	Long wharf, passenger wharf.....	5,500.00
New York City.....	Pier 12, East River.....	19,040.00
Seattle, Wash.....	Pier 11 (Oriental Dock).....	9,600.00
Barrancas, Fort.....	Wharf, Pensacola, Fla.....	540.00
Caswell, Fort.....	Wharf, Southport, N. C.....	180.00
Constitution, Fort.....	Wharf, Portsmouth, N. H.....	72.00
Dade, Fort.....	Wharf, Tampa, Fla.....	900.00
Du Pont, Fort, Del.....	Wharf, Delaware City, Del.....	360.00
Hamilton, Fort.....	Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	240.00
Howard, Fort.....	Wharf, Baltimore, Md.....	660.00
H. G. Wright, Fort.....	Wharf, New London, Conn.....	2,400.00
Key West Barracks.....	Wharf, Key West, Fla.....	113.40
Liscum, Fort.....	Docking privileges.....	893.00
McDowell, Fort.....	Wharf, San Francisco, Cal.....	1,440.00
Morgan, Fort.....	Wharf, Mobile, Ala.....	1,200.00
Revere, Fort.....	Wharf, Hull, Mass.....	1,200.00
Rosecrans, Fort.....	Wharf, San Diego, Cal.....	640.00
Screvan, Fort.....	Wharf, Savannah, Ga.....	480.00
Stocum, Fort.....	Wharf, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	3,000.00
Stevens, Fort.....	Wharf, Astoria, Oreg.....	240.00
W. H. Seward, Fort.....	Docking privileges, Valdez, Alaska.....	120.00
Williams, Fort.....	Wharf, Portland, Me.....	2,000.00
Worden, Fort.....	Wharf, Port Townsend, Wash.....	1,800.00
Total.....		53,818.40

Philippine Islands: The approved estimate of the department authorities is \$1,770 in excess of the 1915 apportionment and \$2,070 more than the apportionment for 1914.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Items Nos. A. T. 17 and 18, tolls and ferriages, payment of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$3,849.65
Philippine Islands.....	300.00
Total.....	4,149.65

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	9,300.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,300.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	3,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	250.00
Total.....	4,050.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	99.65
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,250.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,250.00

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of tolls across bridges and over turnpikes, where tolls are charged, incurred in the movement of troops on practice marches, maneuvers, etc.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914 and is \$1,200 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$50 less than apportionment for 1914 and 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 19, transportation of funds of the Army.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$5,522.66
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	6,522.66

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	8,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	8,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	600.00
Total.....	5,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	922.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,400.00

Remarks.

From this time is paid the cost of transportation of moneys forwarded for use in payment of troops and other purposes. These funds are transported by express and the cost of \$6,522.66 covers the transportation of \$3,636,514.56.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is based on cost for 1914 and is \$1,500 less than apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: Based on estimate submitted by department quartermaster, approved by department commander, and is \$900 less than apportionment for 1915.

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated under each item are as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
A. T. 20....	Draft animals, purchase of.....	\$139,613.00		\$139,613.00
A. T. 20a....	Hire of draft animals.....		\$2,000.00	2,000.00
A. T. 20b..	Supplies incident to care of draft and pack animals....	21,000.00		21,000.00
	Total.....	160,613.00	2,000.00	162,613.00

SUMMARY.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$142,613.00	\$2,000.00	\$143,613.00
Philippine Islands.....	19,000.00		19,000.00
Total.....	160,613.00	2,000.00	162,613.00

The detailed explanation of necessity for the above items will be found in notes under each item.

[Item No. A. T. 20, draft animals, purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$263,435.90

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 189,582.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 232,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 124,615.00
Philippine Islands..... 15,000.00
Total..... 139,613.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 123,822.90
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 49,869.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 92,887.00

Remarks.

United States: Estimate is based on a period of usefulness for draft horses and mules in this country at 7 years for draft horses and 12 years for draft mules, or one-seventh of the allowance of draft horses and one-twelfth of that for draft mules must be purchased each year to keep up the allowance. The cost upon which estimate is based is the average price paid for animals during the fiscal year 1914.

One-seventh of allowance of 346 draft horses, 49 at \$187.94..... \$9,209.06
One-twelfth of allowance of 6,267 draft mules, 522 at \$221.08..... 115,403.76

Total current requirements..... 124,612.82

Philippine Islands: Estimate \$15,000 is based on figures submitted by the department authorities, Philippines Department, and is considered necessary to replace animals which die and become unserviceable during fiscal year 1916.

Note.—This estimate is less than appropriation for fiscal year 1915, in view of the low average price for fiscal year 1914, used in figuring this estimate, and also for the reason that a less number of animals have been estimated for, due to the reduction in allowance made by Tables of Organization, 1914.

The following are the average prices paid for draft and pack animals purchased during the fiscal year 1914:

Horses, draft..... \$187.94
Mules, draft..... 221.08
Mules, pack..... 153.95

The following shows a comparative table of prices paid during the fiscal years 1912, 1913, and 1914:

	1912	1913	1914
Horses, draft.....	\$300.00	\$230.28	\$187.94
Mules, draft.....	230.00	245.73	221.08
Mules, pack.....	209.16	188.46	183.96

Allowance of draft and pack animals and number on hand.

	Allowance.			On hand.		
	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
Draft mules.....	6,267	928	7,195	6,164	1,382	7,546
Riding mules.....	728	366	1,094	468	234	702
Pack mules:						
Mountain Artillery.....	530	530	1,060	530	449	979
Machine gun platoon.....	424	96	520	326	49	375
Field companies, engineers, etc.....	202	38	240	202	38	240
Quartermaster Corps.....	682	450	1,132	756	462	1,218
Horses, draft.....	8,833	2,408	11,241	8,446	2,614	11,060
	346	12	358	874	761	1,635
Total.....	9,179	2,420	11,599	9,320	3,375	12,695

[Item No. A. T. 20a, hire of draft animals.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

None.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	None.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Remarks.

This item covers the hire of teams at maneuver camps required for policing purposes and for hauling before the arrival of regular transportation and also any emergency hire of transportation that may be necessary.

[Item No. A. T. 20b, supplies incident to care of draft and pack animals.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:

United States.....	\$17,210.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00
Total.....	23,210.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	22,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	22,300.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	17,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	4,000. 00
Total.....	21,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,210. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,300. 00

Remarks.

The amount called for under this item is required for the purchase of such articles as horse blankets, fly nets, brushes, curry combs, clippers, shears, brooms, forks, buckets, lanterns, etc. See supplies listed under A. T. 21b and 22b, page 15, circular 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908. The allowances are fixed by General Order 95, War Department, 1908.

The amounts estimated for are required to replace articles worn out or expended in the service.

The estimate for the Philippine Islands is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

NOTE.—Decrease is made in this item for the reason that a large quantity of supplies under this item were purchased for troops on the Mexican border, and under normal conditions they would not have been required.

[Item No. A. T. 21, pack animals, purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$45,079. 50
Philippine Islands.....	4,800. 00
Total.....	49,879. 50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	40,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	75,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	32,945. 00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000. 00
Total.....	37,945. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	11,934. 50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,055. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	37,055. 00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based on the number of animals required to replace those that die or are worn out or disabled and condemned in the service.

One-twelfth of allowance of 728 riding mules, 61 at \$153.95, average price paid during fiscal year 1914. \$9,390. 95

One-twelfth of allowance of 1,838 pack mules, 153 at \$153.95. 23,554. 35

Total..... 32,945. 30

Philippine Islands: Estimate \$5,000 is based on figures submitted by the department authorities, Philippines Department, and is considered necessary to replace animals which die and become unserviceable during fiscal year 1916.

This estimate is less than appropriation for fiscal year 1915 for the reason that appropriation for 1915 includes funds for a pack train for the Canal Zone and also for the reason that a lower average price is used in figuring this estimate.

There are 13 pack trains in the United States and 9 pack trains in the Philippine Islands. Each pack train when complete consists of 50 pack mules, 14 riding mules, and 1 bell horse, a total of 65 animals. The 13 pack trains in the United States are stationed at the following points:

- No. 1. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
- No. 2. Douglas, Ariz., with Ninth Cavalry.
- No. 3. Texas City, Tex., with Second Division.
- No. 4. Fort Bliss, Tex., with Second Cavalry.
- No. 5. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- No. 6. Texas City, Tex., Second Division.
- No. 7. Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with Tenth Cavalry.
- No. 8. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
- No. 9. Texas City, Tex., Second Division.
- No. 10. Columbus, N. Mex., with Thirteenth Cavalry.
- No. 11. Douglas, Ariz., with Ninth Cavalry.
- No. 12. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- No. 13. Fort Sam Houston (to be shipped to Canal Zone).

[Item No. A. T. 22, harness, purchase of—for the purchase, hire, operation, and maintenance of, required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official military and garrison purposes. Subitem A. T. 22a, pack rigging. Subitem A. T. 22b, pack rigging parts. Subitem A. T. 22c, harness, parts of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$80,711.10
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00
Total.....	80,711.10

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	68,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	68,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	47,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	19,424.00
Total.....	67,224.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	13,487.10
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,766.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,776.00

Remarks.

For list showing nature of articles purchased under this item and its subitems see supplies as listed under item A. T. 22, 22a, 22b, 22c, and 22d, pages 95 to 98, inclusive, Circular 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908; divided on basis of allowances to each arm of the service.

United States: The estimate for the United States is \$15,287 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$2,576 less than the appropriations for fiscal years 1914 and 1915. The amount estimated for is required to meet current requirements for supplies.

For the purposes of cost keeping this item is divided as follows:

Item A. T. 22, harness, purchase of: This is to provide harness for draft animals and to replace harness now in use. Estimate is made for \$21,000 under this item, which is the same as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

Item A. T. 22a, pack rigging, purchase of: This is to provide for the purchase of packing rigging, aparejos, halters, riding saddles, and bridles for pack mules and riding mules in the Quartermaster Corps. Estimate is made for \$5,000 under this item, which is the same as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

Item A. T. 22b, pack rigging parts, purchase of: Estimate is made for \$4,000, which is the same as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

Item A. T. 22c, harness, parts of, purchase of: Estimate is made for \$17,800 under this item, which is \$200 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, Philippines Department, called for \$19,424, and was stated to be based on expenditures for

nine months of the fiscal year 1914. The estimate is the same as the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and appropriation 1915.

The following are the amounts estimated for under the subitems:

Subitem A. T. 22.....	\$5,100. 00
Subitem A. T. 22a.....	1,700. 00
Subitem A. T. 22b.....	3,700. 00
Subitem A. T. 22c.....	8,924. 00
Total.....	19,424. 00

NOTE.—Decrease is made in this item for the reason that a large quantity of the supplies purchased were required for troops on the Mexican border which would not be required under normal conditions.

[Item No. A. T. 23, harness, repair of, as required for transportation of troops and supplies, and for official military and garrison purposes. Subitem A. T. 23a, tools for repair of pack rigging and harness. Subitem A. T. 23b, material for repair of pack rigging and harness.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$43,303. 66
Philippine Islands.....	12,000. 00
Total.....	55,303. 66

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	36,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	30,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000. 00
Total.....	40,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	14,303. 66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

United States: The estimate for the United States is the same as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915, but is \$14,303.66 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

For the purposes of cost keeping, this item is divided as follows:

Subitem A. T. 23, harness, repair of: Estimate is made for \$1,000 under this subitem, which is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1915.

Subitem A. T. 23a, tools for repair of pack rigging and harness: Estimate is made for \$3,000, which is the same as the apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

Subitem A. T. 23b, materials for repair of pack rigging and harness: Estimate is made for \$26,000, which is \$2,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on expenditures during nine months of the fiscal year 1914, divided as follows:

Subitem A. T. 23.....	\$2,000. 00
Subitem A. T. 23a.....	1,000. 00
Subitem A. T. 23b.....	7,000. 00
Total.....	10,000. 00

NOTE.—Decrease in this item as compared with the cost for the fiscal year 1914, is made for the reason that a quantity of the supplies purchased were required for troops on the Mexican border which would not have been required under normal conditions.

[Item No. A. T. 24, wagons, purchase of, and item A. T. 24a, wagon supplies (consolidated).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$108,374.68
Philippine Islands.....	19,000.00
Total.....	127,374.68

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	83,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	132,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	65,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	16,950.00
Total.....	81,950.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	45,424.68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,050.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	50,050.00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased wagons required for the military service, and under subitem 24a wagon supplies and parts. Included in the above are covers, feed boxes, jacks, lanterns, lamps, weights, wrenches, etc., and wagon parts, such as wheels, hubs, beams, bars, bolts, boxing, spokes, double and single trees, tires, tongues, etc. (See items A. T. 23a, pages 103-106, inclusive, Circular No. 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908.)

United States: The estimate for the United States (A. T. 24 and 24a, \$65,000) is \$45,424.68 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$50,050 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

Item (24) is for the purchase of wagons of all descriptions, including buckboards, escort wagons, passenger wagons, etc., required to replace vehicles actually worn out in the service during the fiscal year. Estimate under this item is made for \$50,000. The large decrease in this estimate is due to the fact that the estimate for the fiscal year 1915, included an item of \$50,000 for the purchase of 476 escort wagons to equip division and brigade organized by General Orders No. 9, W. D., 1913, with their authorized allowance of headquarters transportation and combat trains.

Estimate under item A. T. 24a is for \$15,000 for purchase of wagon supplies and parts. This is a decrease of \$9,000 from apportionment.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1914, called for \$16,950, which is the amount of this estimate (\$14,000 A. T. Item 24; \$2,950, A. T. item 24a). The amount estimated for is \$1,050 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Wagons on hand.

UNITED STATES.

Class of vehicles.	Fiscal year 1915.			Fiscal year 1914.			Fiscal year 1913.		
	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.
Ambulances.....	353	46	399	294	166	460	307	.....	207
Buckboards.....	171	19	190	179	12	191	190	.....	190
Carriages.....	7	.....	7	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Doughertys.....	136	58	194	170	61	231	166	.....	166
Passenger.....	126	.....	126	89	.....	89	65	.....	65
Station.....	71	8	79	81	10	91	71	.....	71
Wagonettes.....	111	11	122	108	18	126	113	.....	113
Burreys.....	35	.....	35	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Dump wagons.....	29	.....	29	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
Coal wagons.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary wagons.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Escort wagons.....	1,791	49	1,840	1,755	554	2,309	1,670	540	2,210
Army wagons.....	183	255	438	143	268	411	527	.....	537
Delivery wagons.....	263	21	284	250	33	283	252	.....	252
Mountain wagons.....	21	.....	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Express wagons.....	45	.....	45	40	.....	40	41	.....	41
Farm wagons.....	35	94	129	58	58	116	53	.....	53
Lumber wagons.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	24	.....	24
Mail wagons.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sprinkling wagons.....	119	3	122	115	6	121	97	.....	97
Water wagons.....	54	.....	54	47	.....	47	53	.....	53
Trucks.....	141	2	143	132	.....	132	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,723	566	4,290	3,583	1,186	4,774	3,620	540	4,160

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Class of vehicles.	Total fiscal year 1915.	Total fiscal year 1914.	Total fiscal year 1913.
Ambulances.....	55	53	55
Passenger wagons.....	29	6	9
Dougherty wagons.....	47	.....	.....
Buckboards.....	27	27	31
Station.....	4	.....	.....
Wagonettes.....	2	2	3
Delivery wagons.....	87	141	166
Escort wagons.....	484	617	729
Farm wagons.....	4	44	61
Sprinkling wagons.....	40	40	40
Water wagons.....	18	19	19
Trucks.....	13	15	20
Total.....	810	978	1,109

NOTE.—There are 135 more vehicles in use at the present time than there were during the fiscal year 1914 in the United States, but there is a less number in stock, due to the large requisitions recently submitted by the militia for escort wagons and ambulances which has reduced the stock of these vehicles considerably below the normal stock.

Contracts have been entered into by the depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., calling for 600 escort wagons and 200 ambulances, and deliveries are now being made. In addition, awards have been made for 750 escort wagons, which are intended for the purpose of filling requisitions received from the militia.

Item No. A. T. 25, wagons, repair of, required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official, military, and garrison purposes.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$46,842.88
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00
Total.....	58,842.88

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$57,600.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	62,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	45,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	55,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,842.88
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	7,000.00

Remarks.

Under this item are purchased material and tools for the repair of wagons, ambulances, and other vehicles used in the military service. (See item 26, Circular 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908.)

United States: Estimate (\$45,000) for the fiscal year 1916 is \$1,842.88 less than cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$17,000 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915. For cost-keeping purposes this item is subdivided as follows:

Item 25, wagons, repair of.—Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 is \$8,000 and is \$1,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Item 25a, repair of, material.—Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 is \$31,000, which is \$2,000 less than the apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

Item 25b, repair of tools.—Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 is \$6,000, which is the amount of the apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities, which was stated to be based on expenditures for nine months of the fiscal year 1914, called for \$10,000, which is the amount of this estimate. This is \$4,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Estimate is divided as follows:

Item 25, wagons, repair of.....	\$2,000
Item 25a, repair of, material.....	6,000
Item 25b, repairs of tools.....	2,000
Total.....	10,000

(Item No. A. T. 26, carts, purchase of.)

Cost fiscal year, 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$2,368.48
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	3,368.48

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	4,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	4,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	631.52
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	500.00

Remarks.

There are on hand at posts in the United States 707 dump carts, 78 sprinkling carts, 120 sanitary carts, 1,028 handcarts, 15 coal carts, 99 feed carts. The estimate is based on the cost of replacing these carts, and is \$631.52 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, the additional amount called for is due to the increase in the estimate for the Philippine Islands, which is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. The following carts are in use in the Philippine Islands: 58 dump carts, 136 handcarts, 32 sanitary carts, 1 fuel cart, and 20 coal carts.

[Item No. A. T. 26a, carts, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Included in A. T. 26 amount.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,300. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

<i>Services:</i>	
United States	1,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1,600. 00
Total.....	2,600. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	700. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,400. 00

Remarks.

The estimate for the United States is \$2,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The amount estimated for is required in connection with repair of carts on hand at posts, as shown in item 26.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is the same as that called for by the department authorities, and is \$600 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Statement is attached showing carts in service, United States and Philippine Islands, at the present and fiscal year 1913, and 1915.

Carts.

UNITED STATES.

	1915			1914			1913		
	At posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	At posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	At posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.
Dump.....	707	67	774	700	73	773	732	.....	732
Sprinkling.....	78	.....	78	70	54	124	75	.....	75
Sanitary.....	120	26	146	136	6	142	143	.....	143
Hand.....	1,028	.....	1,028	1,000	44	1,044	1,100	.....	1,100
Coal.....	15	.....	15	10	.....	10	15	.....	15
Feed.....	99	.....	99	75	.....	75	60	.....	60
Total.....	2,047	93	2,140	1,991	177	2,158	2,115	.....	2,115

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Sanitary.....	32	.....	32	29	.....	29	.....	.....	350
Coal.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Dump.....	58	.....	58	61	.....	61	350	.....	.....
Fuel.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hand.....	136	136	162	162
Sprinkling.....
Total.....	247	247	273	273	350	350

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. A. T. 27, drays, purchase of; subitem A. T. 27a, drays, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$1,237.65

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 1,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 1,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 237.65

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The estimate under this item for the United States is the same as the appropriations for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, and is \$237.65 less than the cost for 1914. No estimate was submitted under this item by the department authorities, Philippines Department.

[Item No. A. T. 28, other vehicles, purchase of (consolidated).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:
Supplies..... \$68,370.92
Services..... 19,381.39
Total..... 87,752.31

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 44,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 132,900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$39,300.00	\$25,000.00	\$64,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	56,000.00	9,800.00	65,800.00
Total	95,300.00	34,800.00	130,100.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$42,347.69

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 86,100.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,800.00

Remarks.

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 is an increase of \$42,347.69 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and a decrease of \$2,800 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

The increase over cost for the fiscal year 1914 is due to the amount of estimate submitted by the department authorities, Philippines Department, for automobiles (\$15,000) and for motor trucks (\$25,000).

Subitems under consolidated item 28 as follows:

Item 28a.....	\$3,000.00	Item 28h.....	\$20,000.00
Item 28b.....	15,000.00	Item 28i.....	38,000.00
Item 28c.....	500.00	Item 28j.....	1,300.00
Item 28d.....	10,000.00	Item 28k.....	700.00
Item 28e.....	16,000.00		
Item 28f.....	25,000.00	Total	130,100.00
Item 28g.....	600.00		

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. A. T. 28a, other vehicles, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Included in item No. 25.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... \$3,000.00

Remarks.

This estimate is made to provide for repairs to vehicles not especially provided for in other items of this estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 28b, automobiles, purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$6,200.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 8,500.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: Philippine Islands..... 15,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 8,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 6,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 11,000.00

Remarks.

United States: No estimate.

Philippine Islands: Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$15,000 for purchase of automobiles, which is the amount of this estimate.

There were in service in the United States June 30, 1914, 27 passenger automobiles, as shown by statement below:

Automobiles on hand June 30, 1914.

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
Briardiff, 1910.....	New York.....	Recruiting officer.....	\$3,500.00
Cadillac, 1911.....	Governors Island.....	Commanding general, Eastern Department.....	1,735.00
Cadillac, 1914.....	Texas City.....	Commanding general, Second Division.....	2,075.00
Cadillac, 1913.....	Honolulu.....	Commanding general, Hawaiian Department.....	2,389.72
Rambler, 1912.....	do.....	Constructing quartermaster.....	1,800.00
Ford, 1913.....	do.....	Attending surgeon.....	573.00
do.....	Oahu, Hawaii.....	Coast defense commander.....	625.00
Cadillac, 1906.....	San Francisco.....	Depot quartermaster.....	2,750.00
Franklin, 1907.....	do.....	Constructing quartermaster.....	3,100.00
Rambler, 1912.....	do.....	Depot quartermaster.....	1,800.00
Studebaker, 1911.....	do.....	Commanding general, Western Department.....	3,000.00
Ford, 1913.....	El Paso.....	Depot quartermaster.....	500.00
Mitchell, 1912.....	Vera Cruz.....	Commanding general.....	2,000.00
Ford, 1913.....	Washington, D. C.....	Attending surgeon.....	500.00
do.....	do.....	do.....	500.00
Franklin, 1908.....	do.....	Signal Corps.....	.....
Hudson, 1911.....	do.....	Depot quartermaster.....	1,150.00
Franklin, 1914.....	do.....	Attending surgeon.....	2,300.00
Packard, 1913.....	do.....	Headquarters of the Army.....	4,850.00
Stoddard Dayton.....	do.....	Depot quartermaster.....	1,575.00
White, 1912.....	do.....	do.....	1,720.00
Paige, 1914.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Recruiting officer.....	1,600.00
White, 1912.....	Front Royal.....	Depot quartermaster.....	2,000.00
White, 1913.....	Galveston.....	do.....	2,000.00
White, 1911.....	Sam Houston.....	Commanding general, Southern Department.....	2,000.00
White, 1911 (bus).....	West Point.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	2,000.00
White, 1914.....	do.....	Superintendent, Military Academy.....	4,250.00

There were in service in the Philippine Islands June 30, 1914, eight automobiles, as follows:

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
De Dion, 1912 (bus)	Camp John Hay	Quartermaster Corps	
Proprietary, 1913	do	Post commander	
Michelin, 1912	Manila, P. I.	Attending surgeon	
Overland, 1912	do	Department quartermaster	
White, 1912	do	Department commander	
White, 1912 (bus)	Fort McKinley	Quartermaster Corps	
White (bus)	Manila, P. I.	do	
White, 1910 (bus)	Tien Tsin, China	do	

[Item No. A. T. 28c, automobiles, hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$968.66

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 468.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1914.
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The service under this item is required occasionally during the fiscal year, when it is necessary to make inspections at outlying points, inaccessible to the railroad or other means of transportation.

[Item No. A. T. 28d, automobiles, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$14,893.27

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 4,500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 9,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 6,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 4,000.00
Total..... 10,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 4,893.27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 5,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 800.00

Remarks.

Estimate is a decrease of \$4,893.27 from cost for the fiscal year 1914, and an increase of \$800 over the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. There is no increase in the number of automobiles in use, but in view of the cost for 1914 it is thought the amount estimated for will be required.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

(Item No. A. T. 28a, automobiles, maintenance and operation.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Included in item A. T. 28d, ante.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	17,600.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	9,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00
Total.....	16,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914 (see above).....	
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	8,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,600.00

Remarks.

Estimate is \$1,600 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Included in this item is all cost of operation and supplies, except expenditures for repairs.

The following statement shows the cost of operation of automobiles now in use:

Automobiles.—Cost of running automobiles during the fiscal year 1914, wages of chauffeur, cost of supplies and repairs, and 20 per cent of depreciation on original cost of machine taken into consideration:

	Wages of chauffeur.	Repairs.	Tires, gasoline, oil, etc.	Depreciation (20 per cent).	Average cost per year.	Average cost per mile.
2-passenger.....		\$116.74	\$272.93	\$275.66	\$855.33	\$0.0848
4 and 5 passenger.....	\$843.55	203.77	412.32	437.00	1,896.84	.2572
7-passenger.....	790.56	116.95	615.46	731.99	2,254.96	.2926

(Item No. A. T. 28f, motor trucks, purchase of.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$51,030.70

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	15,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	73,400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: Philippine Islands.....	25,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	26,030.70
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	48,400.00

Remarks.

Estimate is \$26,030.70 less than the cost for fiscal year 1914 and \$48,400 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The entire amount of this estimate is required to provide motor trucks for the Philippine Islands and is the same as the estimate submitted by the department authorities.

Decrease in estimate as compared with the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is due to the fact that no motor trucks are estimated for for the United States.

Motor trucks on hand June 30, 1914.

UNITED STATES.

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
Alec, 1912.....	West Point.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	\$3,102.50
Do.....	do.....	do.....	3,282.50
White, 1911.....	do.....	do.....	3,650.00
Atterbury, 1913.....	Galveston.....	do.....	2,425.00
Jeffery, 1913.....	do.....	do.....	2,400.00
White, 1914.....	do.....	do.....	2,780.00
White, 1913.....	do.....	do.....	2,780.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,780.00
Automatic, 1912.....	Philadelphia.....	do.....	1,250.00
Electric, 1907.....	do.....	do.....	4,500.00
4-Wheel Drive, 1912.....	San Diego.....	Signal Corps.....	1,904.00
White, 1912.....	do.....	do.....	3,921.00
Gramm.....	San Francisco.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	(¹)
Mals, 1910.....	do.....	do.....	(¹)
Packard, 1910.....	do.....	do.....	3,752.20
Do.....	do.....	do.....	3,744.90
White, 1910.....	do.....	do.....	3,870.00
White, 1914.....	do.....	do.....	4,430.00
Mack, 1911.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,590.00
White, 1912.....	do.....	do.....	2,550.00
White, 1911.....	do.....	do.....	2,700.00
Wilcox, 1911.....	do.....	do.....	2,700.00
White, 1913.....	War College, Washington, D. C.....	War Department.....	1,867.50
Mals, 1910.....	Fort D. A. Russell.....	In storage.....	(¹)
Do.....	El Paso.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	(¹)
White, 1913.....	do.....	do.....	2,750.00
White, 1914.....	do.....	do.....	2,750.00
Sampson, 1911.....	Fort Sam Houston.....	do.....	2,940.74
White, 1913.....	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	do.....	2,750.00
Do.....	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	do.....	2,750.00
White, 1912.....	Fort Huachuca.....	do.....	3,295.00
White, 1913.....	Fort Sill, Okla.....	School of Fire.....	2,835.00
Do.....	Washington Barracks.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	2,849.02
Do.....	Marfa, Tex.....	do.....	2,850.00
Mals, 1910.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	do.....	(¹)

Total machines, 35.

¹ Received from Subsistence Department.¹ Transferred by Medical Department.

In addition to the above trucks, the following have been purchased to date (Oct. 1, 1914):

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
Driggs-Seabury, 1914.....	New York depot.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	\$2,440.00
Federal, 1914.....	El Paso, Tex.....	do.....	1,800.00
Jeffery, 1914.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	do.....	2,500.00
Do.....	Sam Houston, Tex.....	do.....	2,500.00
Kelly-Springfield, 1914.....	St. Louis.....	do.....	1,900.00
Lippard-Stewart.....	Rio Grande City.....	do.....	2,200.00
Do.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	do.....	2,200.00
Do.....	Fabens, Tex.....	do.....	2,200.00
Lord Baltimore, 1914.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,500.00
Mack, 1914.....	El Paso, Tex.....	do.....	2,600.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,600.00
Studebaker, 1914.....	Fort Rosecrans, Cal.....	do.....	2,125.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,125.00
Velle, 1914.....	Hachita, N. Mex.....	do.....	2,025.00
Do.....	Douglas, Ariz.....	do.....	2,025.00
Do.....	Nogales, Ariz.....	do.....	2,025.00
Do.....	Marfa, Tex.....	do.....	2,025.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,025.00
White, 1914.....	Galveston, Tex.....	Signal Corps.....	2,635.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,635.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,635.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,635.00
Do.....	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	2,635.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,635.00
Do.....	Sam Houston, Tex.....	do.....	2,635.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	2,635.00
Total, 26.....			

Motor trucks on hand June 30, 1914.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
Couple Gear, 1913	Manila	Quartermaster Corps	
Delahaye, 1913	Camp John Hay	do.	
De Dion, 1913	do.	do.	
Peerless, 1913	do.	do.	
Do	do.	do.	
Do	Manila	do.	
White, 1912	do.	do.	
Do	do.	do.	
Do	do.	do.	
Do	do.	do.	
Do	do.	do.	
Do	Fort McKinley	do.	
White, 1914	Manila	do.	
White, 1913	Camp Keithley	do.	
Do	do.	do.	
Total, 15.			

[Item No. 28g, motor trucks, hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

No expenditures.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$500. 00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: Philippine Islands..... 600. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 100. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 100. 00

Remarks.

This estimate is made to cover hire of motor trucks in the Philippine Islands. This is the amount included in the estimate submitted by the department authorities. No estimate is made for the United States, as the motor trucks now in service will meet all requirements during the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. 28h, motor trucks, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$3, 425. 64

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 2, 000. 00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 6, 400. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... 15, 000. 00
 Philippine Islands..... 5, 000. 00
 Total..... 20, 000. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 16, 574. 36
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 18, 000. 00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 13, 600. 00

Remarks.

The total of this estimate is \$20,000 under this item, which is \$16,574.36 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$13,600 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. This large increase is due to the fact that 36 additional motor trucks have been purchased since June 30, 1913, which will require repairs during the fiscal year 1916.

United States: Estimate is made for \$15,000 under this item.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, i. e., \$5,000.

[Item No. A. T. 28], motor trucks, maintenance and operation of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$10,890.22

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 4,500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 19,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:
United States..... 30,000.00
Philippine Islands..... 8,000.00
Total..... 38,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 27,109.78
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 33,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 18,200.00

Remarks.

Estimate is made for \$38,000 under this item (\$30,000 United States and \$8,000 Philippine Islands), which is an increase over cost for the fiscal year 1914 of \$27,109.78 and an increase of \$18,200 over apportionment for the fiscal year 1915—due to the large increase of motor trucks now in use by the Army.

Average cost of maintaining 1½-ton truck, fiscal year 1914, wages of chauffeur, cost of supplies and repairs, and 20 per cent depreciation on original cost of machine taken into consideration, was \$1,688.98.

Cost per ton per mile for hauling by auto trucks during the fiscal year 1914, wages of chauffeur, cost of supplies and repairs and 20 per cent depreciation on original cost of machine taken into consideration, was \$0.29.

NOTE.—It has been the experience of the department that a heavier car than 1½ tons comes to grief on the country roads and bridges over which these trucks are called upon to operate.

During the year reports have been obtained from points throughout the United States showing cost per ton per mile for hauling by mule teams, taking instances where teams are continually employed and fully loaded as far as possible. These results show that the reported cost per ton-mile varied from \$0.212 to \$1.04, an average of \$0.405, wages of teamster, 8 per cent depreciation in cost of wagon and mules, and all other expenses in connection therewith taken into consideration.

In all of these estimates of ton-mile cost, no allowance was made for interest charge on sum invested, insurance, or overhead charges.

Trucks that have been kept in constant service and fully occupied have been operated for a short time, including cost of repairs and supplies, wages of chauffeur, and 20 per cent depreciation, as low as \$0.08 per ton per mile.

[Item No. A. T. 28], bicycles, purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$250.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 700.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$300.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	1,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,050.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	800.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	600.00

Remarks.

The life of a bicycle is approximately three years. The cost per bicycle ranges from \$25 in the East to \$35 in the West.

Estimate is made for \$1,300 (\$300 for the United States and \$1,000 for the Philippine Islands), which is \$1,050 more than the cost for fiscal year 1914 and \$600 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1915. The increase is due to the estimate of \$1,000 submitted by the department authorities Philippine Department—no previous estimate having been submitted under this item.

[Item No. A. T. 28k, bicycles, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$93.82
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	500.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00
Total.....	700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	606.18
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	200.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	100.00

Remarks.

This amount is required for repairs for 205 bicycles and 30 motorcycles in service in the United States. Cost per bicycle for repair averages \$2.50 per annum. Cost for repairs to motorcycles averages \$35 per annum.

Estimate is made for \$700 (\$500 United States, \$200 Philippine Islands), which is \$606.18 more than the cost for fiscal year 1914. The additional amount is called for to provide for the repairs to the additional motorcycles purchased for use of the Army since June 30, 1913. Nineteen motorcycles have been purchased since June 30, 1913.

There are 8 motorcycles and 19 bicycles in use in the Philippine Islands.

[Item No. A. T. 29 and 30, drayage and cartage at the several depots.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$47,300.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	53,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	35,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	35,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than cost, fiscal year 1914.....	12,300.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than appropriation, fiscal year 1914.....	18,000.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, same as appropriation, fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

From this item is paid the cost of drayage and cartage at the several supply depots, the cost of hauling at posts being paid from item A. T. 13d.

United States: Estimate for 1916 is \$12,300 less than cost for 1914, and the same as apportionment for 1915. It is believed that this amount will be sufficient.

Philippine Islands: No estimate submitted.

[Item No. A. T. 31, teamsters, hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$168,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	131,398.06
Total.....	299,898.06

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	315,598.06
Fiscal year 1915.....	251,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	160,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	130,480.00
Total.....	290,480.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	9,418.06
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	25,118.06
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	39,480.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount estimated for covers the hire of the following teamsters:

1, at \$1,200.....	\$1,200	30, at \$600.....	\$18,000
4, at \$1,080.....	4,320	2 at \$540 R.....	1,080
4, at \$900.....	3,600	5, at \$540.....	2,700
4, at \$780.....	3,120	163, at \$480 R.....	78,240
11, at \$720 R.....	7,920	7, at \$480.....	3,360
25, at \$720.....	18,000	Total.....	156,780
14, at \$660.....	9,240		
10, at \$600 R.....	6,000		

Decrease of \$31,000 over estimate 1915, due to replacement of civilian teamsters by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

Philippine Islands: Increase of \$70,480 over estimate for fiscal year 1915 is due to the fact that the department authorities were not able to make the savings anticipated during the fiscal year 1914 by replacing civilian employees with enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

[Item No. A. T. 32, other employees, hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$760,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	638,434.94
Total.....	1,398,434.94

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,339,957.69
Fiscal year 1915.....	799,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:

United States.....	\$720,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	400,000.00
Total.....	<u>1,120,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	278,434.94
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	219,957.69
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than fiscal year 1915.....	321,000.00

Remarks.

This item covers the hire of blacksmiths, trainmasters, wagonmasters, packmasters, and other employees engaged in connection with the transportation of the Army. All of these employees are in the classified civil service except cargadors, cooks, draymen, herders, hostlers, scrubbers, stablemen, trainers, truckmen, assistant trainmasters, assistant wagonmasters, and some laborers and packers. A complete list of the employees paid from this item for 1914 and those estimated for under this item for 1916 is shown in Treasury Book of Estimates for 1916.

United States: Decrease of \$29,000 over estimate for fiscal year 1915, due to following: \$4,000 taken from A. T. and added to I. E., per G. O. 9, W. D., 1914; \$25,000 due to replacement of civilian employees by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

Philippine Islands: Increase of \$350,000 over estimate for 1915 due to the fact that Philippine authorities estimated for only \$50,000 under this item for 1915, but find that it is impossible to replace civilians with enlisted men as early as it was thought could be done, and that certain of the native employees, whose services cost less than enlisted men will not for this reason be displaced. Estimate is, however, \$228,434.94 less than apportionment for 1914.

[Item No. A. T. 33, ships, purchase of.]

Remarks.

United States: The purchase or construction of additional transports is not contemplated during the fiscal year 1916. The transport *Meade*, 40 years old, and the transport *Crook*, 32 years old, are in such physical condition at the present time that they can no longer be economically operated as transports, and it is felt that their continuance in service is not justified by any service they can render, and it is recommended that authority be granted to sell these two transports.

The *Ancon* and *Cristobal*, formerly the *Shawmut* and *Tremont*, were purchased under the authority of an act of Congress, approved May 27, 1908, which states in part as follows:

"Provided, That when said ships are no longer required for use as aforesaid in the transportation of supplies, equipment, and material for the construction of the Panama Canal the same shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Navy, for use as colliers or other auxiliary vessels belonging to the Navy * * *."

The gross tonnage of each of these vessels is 9,606. They were constructed in 1902 and are in good physical condition, with exception of boilers. It is estimated that the boilers of the *Ancon* will render service for only eight or nine months longer, and those in the *Cristobal* should be renewed within a year or two. The *Cristobal* was converted into an Army transport under emergency conditions, for the purpose of returning refugees from Europe to the United States. The fittings placed in her being also adapted for the use of enlisted men. Her capacity as refitted is 2,100 enlisted men and 74 officers. The expense involved in her refitting was \$164,769.30. The expenditure of this money would be a total loss if she were now returned to other service.

The estimated cost of converting the *Ancon* and *Cristobal* into transports is \$400,000 each, or a total of \$800,000. The *Cristobal* could, however, be used indefinitely as a transport without any great additional expenditure, and the *Ancon* could be received by the War Department and refitted as soon as money is available. To do this, however, would require a change in the law above quoted; and the following is suggested for inclusion in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, fiscal year 1916:

"The provision in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, directing that, when no longer required by the Isthmian Canal Commission, the steamships *Ancon* and *Cristobal* be transferred to the Secretary of the Navy, is hereby repealed; and said vessels shall, when no longer required for the purposes for which purchased, be transferred to the Secretary of War for use as Army transports."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. A. T. 34 (consolidated), boats, harbor (quartermaster).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$187,942.55	\$462,601.91	\$650,544.46
Philippine Islands.....	116,000.00	248,000.00	364,000.00
Total.....	303,942.55	752,601.91	1,014,544.46

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,080,925.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,032,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$201,000.00	\$502,270.00	\$703,270.00
Philippine Islands.....	85,000.00	204,827.00	289,827.00
Total.....	286,000.00	707,097.00	993,097.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$21,447.46
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	87,828.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	39,403.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount above stated is the total of all subitems under item A. T. 34 estimated as necessary to cover the operating expenses of vessels of the harbor boat service engaged in quartermaster duties principally, such as transportation of freight, passengers, etc. There are engaged in this class of service the following:

Quartermaster boats, United States.

Name.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
General Otis.....	Ferry steamer.....	114	Passenger and freight transportation.
General Hancock.....	do.....	102	Do.
Joseph Henry.....	Cable steamer.....	160	Laying and repairing cable.
Cyrus W. Field.....	do.....	121	Do.
Poe.....	Steam lighter.....	92	Freight and passenger transportation.
Canby.....	do.....	97	Do.
Williams.....	do.....	145	Do.
El Aguador.....	Freight and passenger steamer.....	145	Passenger and freight transportation.
Gen. Nath. Greene.....	do.....	130	Do.
Gen. T. S. Jesup.....	do.....	130	Do.
General Miffin ¹	do.....	130	Do.
Gen. J. E. Johnston.....	do.....	130	Do.
General Meigs.....	do.....	132	Do.
General McDowell.....	do.....	125	Do.
Gen. Robt. Swartwout ¹	do.....	110	Do.
Gen. Timothy Pickering ¹	do.....	110	Do.
Gen. R. N. Batchelder.....	do.....	110	Do.
Henry Wilson ¹	do.....	110	Do.
Sprigg Carroll.....	do.....	110	Do.
Gen. Geo. H. Weeks ¹	do.....	120	Do.
Gen. S. B. Holabird ¹	do.....	120	Do.
Gen. D. S. Stanley.....	do.....	120	Do.
Cartwright.....	do.....	104	Do.
Gen. J. C. Davis.....	do.....	120	Do.
Gen. J. W. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	Do.
General Barry.....	do.....	85	Do.
General Howe ¹	do.....	75	Do.
Major Guy Howard ¹	do.....	80	Do.
Lieut. C. V. Donaldson.....	do.....	70	Do.
Captain Drum ¹	do.....	53	Do.
Peterson.....	do.....	72	Do.
Colonel Wilcox ¹	Steam tug.....	60	Do.
Lieut. M. W. Keys.....	do.....	45	Do.
Lieut. H. Y. Grubbs ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Lieut. J. A. Gurney.....	do.....	65	Do.

¹ Indicates the vessel performs some Artillery service in addition to regular quartermaster duties.

Quartermaster boats, United States—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Capt. Anton Springer ¹	Steam tug.....	65	Passenger and freight transportation.
Lieut. W. H. Smith ¹	do.....	65	Do.
Lieut. W. F. Schenck ¹	do.....	65	Do.
Captain Watson.....	Steam launch.....	40	Do.
Capron.....	do.....	30	Do.
Lieut. Kelly.....	Gasoline launch.....	30	Do.
Lieut. Ward Cheney.....	do.....	60	Do.
Alcatraz.....	do.....	50	Do.
Florence.....	do.....	40	Do.
Recruit.....	do.....	45	Do.
Lieut. Selfridge.....	do.....	25	Do.
Lieut. Benchley.....	do.....	30	Do.
Lieut. McCorkle.....	do.....	21	Do.
Captain Burnell.....	do.....	23	Do.
Lieut. Rodney.....	do.....	25	Do.
Lieut. Hazelhurst.....	do.....	30	Do.
Albert Laws.....	do.....	40	Do.
Trumbull.....	do.....	15	Do.
West Point.....	Electric launch.....	40	Do.

¹ Indicates the vessel performs some Artillery service in addition to regular quartermaster duties.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that there are 2 ferry steamers, 2 cable steamers, 3 steam lighters, 24 freight and passenger steamers, 7 tugs, and 16 steam, gasoline, and electric launches. All other (Artillery) boats of the harbor boat service are shown under Item 35.

Quartermaster boats, Philippine Islands.

Name.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
El Aguila.....	Dispatch boat.....	185	Commanding general's dispatch service.
Custer.....	Steam lighter.....	150	Freight transportation.
General Weeks.....	Passenger and freight steamer.	140	Passenger and freight transportation.
General Miley.....	do.....	138	Do.
General Lawton.....	do.....	115	Do.
J. H. Hall.....	do.....	90	Do.
Almonte.....	Gunboat.....	62	Do.
Flake.....	do.....	64	Do.
General Blanco.....	do.....	80	Do.
Lanao.....	do.....	80	Do.
Adams.....	Steam launch.....	65	Do.
Bangor.....	do.....	84	Do.
Chicago.....	do.....	85	Do.
Columbia.....	do.....	73	Do.
Corcuera.....	do.....	60	Do.
Egbert.....	do.....	90	Do.
Florida.....	do.....	71	Do.
Forby.....	do.....	65	Do.
Geary.....	do.....	90	Do.
Jewell.....	do.....	90	Do.
Ledyard.....	do.....	90	Do.
Louisville.....	do.....	72	Do.
McConville.....	do.....	90	Do.
Memphis.....	do.....	73	Do.
Missoula.....	do.....	86	Do.
Mitchell.....	do.....	90	Do.
Mobile.....	do.....	83	Do.
Nashville.....	do.....	84	Do.
New Orleans.....	do.....	86	Do.
Peterson.....	do.....	57	Do.
Reilly.....	do.....	78	Do.
Rochester.....	do.....	69	Do.
Tilly.....	do.....	65	Do.
Warren.....	do.....	33	Do.
West Point.....	do.....	87	Do.
Wheeler.....	do.....	90	Do.
Woodruff.....	do.....	65	Do.
Albatross.....	Gasoline launch.....	35	Do.
Osprey.....	do.....	35	Do.
Pelican.....	do.....	25	Do.
Penguin.....	do.....	22	Do.
Sea Gull.....	do.....	35	Do.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that there are 1 dispatch boat, 1 steam lighter, 4 freight and passenger steamers, 4 gunboats, 27 steam launches, and 5 gasoline launches engaged in quartermaster service in the Philippine Islands.

In addition, there are numerous lorchas, decked lighters, sampans, and other non-self-propelling water craft in service.

Total estimate for fiscal year 1916 under this item is as follows:

	United States.	Philippines.
Item 34.....		\$1,000.00
Item 34a.....	\$80,000.00	62,690.00
Item 34b.....	155,000.00	63,000.00
Item 34c.....	46,000.00	22,000.00
Item 34d.....	391,270.00	137,312.00
Item 34e.....	12,000.00	2,000.00
Item 34f.....	4,000.00	826.00
Item 34g.....	15,000.00	
Total.....	703,270.00	289,827.00
Grand total.....		993,097.00

[Item No. A. T. 34, harbor boats (quartermaster), purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

None.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$110,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	None.

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	109,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,000.00

Remarks.

• United States: No purchase or construction of vessels for quartermaster's purposes has been provided for in the 1915 apportionment, nor in the estimate for 1916. It is noted, however, that \$110,000 was included in the estimate for the fiscal year 1914 for the construction of a new harbor steamer for use in San Francisco Harbor and for a floating hangar for use of Signal Corps. These funds were required and used for emergency purposes, and the projects for which the appropriation was made have not been carried out.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities includes \$1,000 under this item, evidently required for the purchase or construction of small craft, such as rowboats and the like.

[Item No. A. T. 34a, boats, harbor, repairs.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$83,160.00
Philippine Islands.....	65,000.00
Total.....	148,160.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	125,000.00
Fiscal year 1916.....	122,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	80,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	62,690.00
Total.....	142,690.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	5,470.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	17,690.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	20,690.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers repair and alterations of harbor boats classed as quartermaster boats. Estimate is based on cost, fiscal year 1914, and is the same as apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities is based on cost of maintaining the owned vessels used for quartermaster's purposes in condition for service during 1914, although the amount exceeds the apportionment for 1915 by \$18,690, which was much reduced.

[Item No. A. T. 34b, harbor boats, fuel.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$142,682.55
Philippine Islands.....	79,000.00
Total.....	221,682.55

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	179,340.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	221,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	155,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	63,000.00
Total.....	230,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	3,682.55
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1914.....	39,340.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	3,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers all fuel (coal, oil, and gasoline) required for the operation of the harbor vessels classified as quartermasters' boats. The estimate is based on the actual requirements during 1914 and is \$25,000 less than included for this purpose in the 1915 appropriation.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities for this purpose is \$16,000 less than apportioned for 1914, but is \$12,000 in excess of the 1915 apportionment which was reduced below probable requirements.

[Item No. A. T. 34c, boats, harbor, supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$45,260.00
Philippine Islands.....	37,000.00
Total.....	82,260.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	77,470.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	60,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	46,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	22,000.00
Total.....	68,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	14,260.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriations fiscal year 1914.....	9,470.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriations fiscal year 1915.....	8,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers all deck and engine supplies required for the operation of quartermaster boats, other than fuel and water. This estimate is based on actual cost for fiscal year 1914, and is the same as apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: The amount asked for by the department authorities is \$15,000 less than apportioned for supplies for quartermaster vessels during 1914, but is \$8,000 more than apportioned for 1915, the last estimate having been unusually reduced.

[Item No. A. T. 34d, boats, harbor, employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$351, 150. 00
Philippine Islands.....	210, 000. 00
Total.....	561, 150. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	546, 670. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	587, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	391, 270. 00
Philippine Islands.....	137, 312. 00
Total.....	528, 582. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	9, 432. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	18, 088. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	58, 918. 00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based upon employees in actual service on the quartermasters' vessels, with some allowances for hire of temporary employees during the absence of regular employees on account of illness. The amount is \$46,230 less than included in the 1915 estimate, but this is largely due to necessary readjustments between the quartermasters' and Coast Artillery vessels.

The employees provided for under this heading are as follows: Boatswains, 1 at \$828, 1 at \$660; cabin boys, 1 at \$516, 4 at \$450; carpenters, 2 at \$1,200; clerk, 1 at \$1,400; coal passers, 2 at \$780; Cooks, 2 at \$900, 1 at \$756, 2 at \$648, 4 at \$600; deckhands, 28 at \$780, 3 at \$768, 5 at \$696, 38 at \$660, 23 at \$648, 23 at \$600, 3 at \$528, 11 at \$450, 1 at \$360, 1 at \$108; engineers, chief, 2 at \$1,800, 1 at \$1,860, 8 at \$1,780, 3 at \$1,680, 7 at \$1,580, 1 at \$1,500; engineers, 2 at \$1,740, 2 at \$1,680, 4 at \$1,500, 3 at \$1,380, 8 at \$1,260, 1 at \$960, 1 at \$150; engineers, assistant, 1 at \$1,440, 6 at \$1,280, 13 at \$1,260, 1 at \$1,080, 2 at \$750; firemen, 13 at \$900, 3 at \$828; 29 at \$780, 7 at \$768, 4 at \$720, 1 at \$756, 11 at \$660, 6 at \$450, 1 at \$400; inspector, 1 at \$1,650; masters, 2 at \$2,100, 9 at \$1,980, 1 at \$1,800, 6 at \$1,780, 11 at \$1,680, 1 at \$1,580, 1 at \$1,560, 1 at \$1,500, 7 at \$1,260, 1 at \$1,140; mates, 1 at \$1,560, 6 at \$1,380, 11 at \$1,260, 2 at \$1,080, 2 at \$600; mates, second, 1 at \$1,200, 2 at \$540; oilers, 4 at \$900, 8 at \$780, 4 at \$768, 4 at \$720, 1 at \$708; pilots, 2 at \$1,800, 2 at \$1,680, 1 at \$165; stewards, 1 at \$876; watchmen, 1 at \$720, 2 at \$450; wharfinger, 1 at \$900; wharfinger, assistant, 1 at \$720.

Philippine Islands: The amount asked for by the department authorities is \$12,688 less than the 1915 apportionment and \$72,688 less than the 1914 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 34e, boats, harbor, miscellaneous expenses.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$11, 044. 56
Philippine Islands.....	3, 500. 00
Total.....	14, 544. 56

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	11, 285. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	13, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$12,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000. 00
Total.....	15,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	455. 44
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,715. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000. 00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers such services as the reimbursement of Ordnance Department for 40 per cent of operating expenses of the steamer *Ordnance* in service from New York City to Fort Hancock, N. J.; laundry, ice, hire submarine signals, removal ashes, and unanticipated miscellaneous expenses of quartermaster boats. The amount is based on actual expenditures for 1914 and is the same as apportioned for 1915.

Philippine islands: The estimate of the department authorities is \$500 less than the 1914 apportionment, although \$2,000 more than the 1915 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 34f, boats, harbor, water.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$2,917. 30
Philippine Islands.....	1,500. 00
Total.....	4,417. 30

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3,660. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	4,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	825. 00
Total.....	4,825. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	407. 70
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,165. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	825. 00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based on cost for 1914 with sufficient allowance for contingencies such as unexpected coastwise trips, etc. The amount is the same as apportioned for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities is a reduction of \$675 over the 1914 apportionment. There was no estimate for this purpose during 1915.

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[Item No. A. T. 34g, boats, harbor, charter or hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$14,330.05
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	24,330.05

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	27,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	25,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	15,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	9,330.05
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	12,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers hire of commercial service in place of or supplemental to regular quartermaster boat service. During 1915 such service is being utilized at Fort Greble, R. I., the aviation school, San Diego, Cal., Fort Grant, Canal Zone, also occasionally at other posts to replace owned boats temporarily withdrawn from service from accident or while undergoing repairs. The amount is based on 1914 expenditures and is \$2,000 in excess of the 1915 apportionment.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 35 (consolidated), other vessels (Beacoast Artillery) engaged principally in services for Coast Artillery Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$134,846.00	\$351,271.00	\$486,117.00
Philippine Islands.....	29,750.00	58,200.00	87,950.00
Total.....	164,596.00	409,471.00	574,067.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$571,575.00
Fiscal year, 1915.....	626,315.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$144,000.00	\$618,300.00	\$762,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	25,000.00	46,338.00	71,338.00
Total.....	169,000.00	664,638.00	833,638.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$259,571.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	262,063.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	207,323.00

Remarks.

The amount above stated is the total of all subitems under A. T. 35 estimated as necessary to cover the operating expenses of vessels of the harbor boat service engaged in Artillery duties, principally, such as planting mines, towing targets, vessel tracking, searchlight drills, etc. There are engaged in this class of service the following:

Artillery boats, United States.

Vessel.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Gen. S. M. Mills.....	Mine planter.....	165	Mine planting and Artillery.
Gen. J. M. Schofield.....	do.....	165	Do.
Gen. R. T. Frank.....	do.....	165	Do.
Gen. E. O. C. Ord.....	do.....	165	Do.
Col. Geo. Armistead.....	do.....	150	Do.
Major Samuel Ringgold.....	do.....	150	Do.
Gen. Robt. Anderson ¹	Steam tug.....	98	Artillery and submarine mine.
Gen. Rich. Arnold ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Gen. R. B. Ayres ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Gen. J. M. Brannan ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Gen. Harvey Brown ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Gen. G. W. Getty ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Gen. R. H. Jackson ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Gen. A. M. Randol ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Capt. Jas. Fornance ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Capt. Gregory Barrett ¹	do.....	98	Do.
Major A. G. Forse ¹	do.....	86	Do.
Capt. A. M. Wetherill ¹	do.....	86	Do.
Capt. C. W. Rowell ¹	do.....	86	Do.
Capt. T. W. Morrison ¹	do.....	86	Do.
Major Evan Thomas ¹	do.....	105	Do.
Lieut. Geo. M. Harris ¹	do.....	105	Do.
Reno.....	do.....	96	Do.
Lieut. A. H. Cushing.....	do.....	95	Do.
Gibbon.....	do.....	72	Loaned to Engineer Corps.
Lieut. W. L. Murphy.....	do.....	65	Artillery and submarine mine.
Lieut. E. F. Koehler ¹	do.....	65	Do.
Lieut. A. W. Drew ¹	Steam launch.....	60	Artillery and dispatch duty.
Capt. J. C. Gregg ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Lieut. W. H. Lee ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Lieut. W. E. Shipp ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Lieut. A. M. Augustin, Jr. ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Captain Connell ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Capt. B. M. Hartshorne ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Lieut. E. A. Bumpus ¹	do.....	60	Do.
General De Russy ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Captain Page ¹	do.....	45	Do.
Colonel Mitchell ¹	do.....	45	Do.
Lieut. Crosby ¹	do.....	40	Do.
Colonel Ramsey ¹	do.....	30	Do.
Capt. W. H. Wilhelm ¹	Gasoline launch.....	60	Do.
Lieut. E. E. Downes ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Lieut. W. C. Neary ¹	do.....	60	Do.
Mansfield ¹	do.....	45	Do.
Pleasanton ¹	do.....	30	Do.
Lieut. Hazlett ¹	do.....	33	Do.
Lieut. W. A. Sater.....	do.....	32	Do.
Whidby ¹	do.....	20	Do.
Distribution box launches Nos. 1 to 16, inclusive, and 23 to 33, inclusive.	do.....	32	marine mine work.
Power mine yawls Nos. 1 to 35, inclusive.	do.....	20	Do.
Mine yawls Nos. 1 to 75, in- clusive.	Oar-propelled boats....	20	Do.

¹ Indicates that vessel performs some quartermaster (transportation) service in addition to its regular Artillery duties.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there are 6 mine planters, 21 steam tugs, 21 steam and gasoline launches, 26 distribution box launches, 35 power mine yawls, and 75 oar-propelled mine yawls in that branch of the Harbor Boat Service engaged principally in Artillery duties.

Artillery boats, Philippines.

Vessel.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
General Henry Hunt.....	Mine planter.....	150	Mine planting and Artillery.
General Henry Knox.....	do.....	150	Do.
San Pedro.....	Auxiliary mine planter	93	Do.
D. B. boat No. 1.....	Gasoline launch.....	65	Submarine mine work.
D. B. boat No. 2.....	do.....	65	Do.
D. B. boat No. 17.....	do.....	32	Do.
D. B. boat No. 18.....	do.....	32	Do.
D. B. boat No. 19.....	do.....	32	Do.
D. B. boat No. 20.....	do.....	32	Do.
D. B. boat No. 21.....	do.....	32	Do.
D. B. boat No. 22.....	do.....	32	Do.

From the foregoing table it will be noted that there are 2 mine planters, 1 auxiliary mine planter, and 8 distribution box launches in the Artillery branch of the harbor boat service, Philippine Islands.

The total estimate for fiscal year 1916 under this item is as follows:

	United States.	Philippines.
Item 35.....	\$223,300.00	\$2,468.00
Item 35a.....	60,000.00	10,120.00
Item 35b.....	100,000.00	12,000.00
Item 35c.....	44,000.00	13,000.00
Item 35d.....	320,000.00	33,000.00
Item 35e.....	3,000.00	500.00
Item 35f.....	3,000.00	250.00
Item 35g.....	9,000.00	.....
Total.....	762,300.00	71,338.00
Grand total.....		833,638.00

[Item No. A. T. 35, other vessels (Artillery), purchase of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

None.

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... \$52,800.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... 223,300.00
 Philippine Islands..... 2,468.00
 Total..... 225,768.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 172,968.00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is an increase of \$10,500 over 1915 to provide for the construction and supply of the following vessels required by the Coast Artillery Corps for the defense of the Panama Canal:

1 first-class steel mine planter, approximately 165 feet long..... \$200,000.00
 1 large distribution box boat, approximately 65 feet long..... 12,000.00
 1 small distribution box boat, 32 feet long..... 3,000.00
 6 mine yawls..... 2,000.00
 Extension of masts for radio equipment on 7 mine planters..... 6,300.00
 Total..... 223,300.00

Philippine Islands: The approved estimate of the department authorities includes \$2,468 under this item, evidently intended for the purchase or construction of mine yawls or other small craft required by the Coast Artillery command.

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[Item No. A. T. 35a, other vessels (seacoast artillery), repairs.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$53,601.00
Philippine Islands.....	15,000.00
Total.....	68,601.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	90,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	63,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	60,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,120.00
Total.....	70,120.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,519.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	19,880.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	6,820.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers repairs and alterations of harbor vessels classed as Artillery boats. Estimate is based on cost for 1914 and is the same as the 1915 apportionment.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities is \$4,880 less than the requirements for this purpose during 1914, although \$6,880 more than the 1915 apportionment, which was reduced below probable necessities.

[Item No. A. T. 35b, other vessels (Seacoast Artillery), fuel.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$92,936.00
Philippine Islands.....	19,750.00
Total.....	112,686.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	114,660.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	142,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	100,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00
Total.....	112,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	686.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,660.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	30,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers fuel for Artillery boats. The amount estimated for is based on the cost for 1914 with some allowance for contingencies, and is \$30,000 less than apportioned for the purpose in 1915.

Philippine Islands: The estimate furnished by the department authorities is the same as for 1915, and is \$7,750 less than included in the 1914 apportionment.

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[Item No. A. T. 35c, other vessels (Seacoast Artillery), supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$41,910.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00
Total.....	51,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	49,530.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	50,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	44,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	13,000.00
Total.....	57,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	5,090.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,470.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	6,800.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers operating supplies other than coal and water required for vessels pertaining to the Coast Artillery service. The estimate is based on cost for 1914, and is the same as apportioned for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The department authorities have estimated for this purpose \$1,000 more than for 1915, and \$3,000 in excess of the 1914 apportionment. The number of boats engaged in this service has been increased by one auxiliary mine planter and one distribution box boat.

[Item No. 35d, other vessels (Seacoast Artillery), employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$285,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	42,000.00
Total.....	327,600.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	300,330.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	304,515.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	320,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	33,000.00
Total.....	353,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	25,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	52,670.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	48,485.00

Remarks.

United States: This estimate covers the expenditures necessary to provide officers and crews for the vessels connected with the Coast Artillery service. The amount is \$34,400 more than the 1914 apportionment and \$45,485 more than the 1915 estimate, but this is due to adjustment with similar expenditures on quartermasters vessels. (See remarks under item A. T. 34d.)

The employees provided for under this heading are as follows: Boatswain, 1 at \$660; cooks, 6 at \$756; 3 at \$648; coxwain, 1 at \$828; deck hands, 8 at \$816; 9 at \$780, 7

at \$768, 5 at \$660, 42 at \$648, 21 at \$600, 3 at \$528; engineers, 1 at \$1,680, 2 at \$1,580, 15 at \$1,500, 3 at \$1,380, 16 at \$1,260, 2 at \$1,080; engineers, chief, 2 at \$2,100, 4 at \$1,860; engineers, assistant, 2 at \$1,500, 4 at \$1,440, 1 at \$1,140; firemen, 8 at \$936, 6 at \$900, 4 at \$828, 4 at \$780, 28 at \$768, 4 at \$720, 7 at \$660, 1 at \$600; masters, 2 at \$2,280, 5 at \$1,980, 2 at \$1,680, 15 at \$1,580, 17 at \$1,260, 2 at \$1,080; mates, 2 at \$1,680, 4 at \$1,560, 1 at \$1,380, 1 at \$1,080; mates, second, 2 at \$1,380, 4 at \$1,200; oilers, 4 at \$996, 2 at \$828, 2 at \$780, 14 at \$768, 5 at \$720, 1 at \$708; pantrymen, 4 at \$516, 2 at \$456; stewards, 6 at \$376.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities is the same as the 1915 apportionment and \$9,000 less than the apportionment for 1914. This provides officers and crews for the two mine planters and other vessels engaged on work for the Coast Artillery.

[Item No. A. T. 35e, other vessels (Seacoast Artillery), miscellaneous expenses.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services, United States.....	\$3,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00
Total.....	4,300.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	7,251.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00
Total.....	3,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1916.....	3,715.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.	

Remarks.

United States: This item covers such services as laundry, ice, hire submarine signals, and unanticipated miscellaneous expenses of vessels engaged in Artillery service. The estimate is based on the cost for 1914 and is same as apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The estimate prepared by the department authorities is \$500 less than the 1914 apportionment, although \$250 more than the 1915 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 35f, other vessels (Seacoast Artillery), water.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$2,170.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00
Total.....	2,370.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	2,340.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	3,250.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	250.00
Total.....	3,250.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	880.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	819.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.	

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based on actual expenditures for providing fresh water for Artillery vessels during 1914, with allowances for contingencies, incident to special coastwise trips, etc., and is the same as appropriations for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The department authorities have asked for the same amount for this purpose as in 1915.

[Item No. A. T. 35g, other vessels (Seacoast Artillery), charter or hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$6,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 7,500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 7,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 9,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 2,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers hire of commercial steamers and launches in place of or supplemental to owned Artillery boats. No vessel belonging to the department has been available for assignment to Honolulu for the use of the Coast Artillery companies, now largely increased in number, and much of this apportionment will be required to obtain the services of local vessels suitable for towing targets, vessel tracking, etc.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 36 (consolidated), sailing public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$594,626.77	\$887,373.83	\$1,482,000.60
Philippine Islands.....	175,000.00	492,200.00	667,200.00
Total.....	769,626.77	1,379,573.83	2,149,200.60

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$1,952,020.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 2,022,860.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$561,640.00	\$911,332.00	\$1,472,972.00
Philippine Islands.....	158,450.00	429,300.00	587,750.00
Total.....	720,090.00	1,340,632.00	2,060,722.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$88,478.60
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 107,692.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 37,862.00

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

United States: This item and its subdivisions, provide for the cost of operation of 12 ocean-going steamships and 1 tug, comprising the Army transport fleet (see list and description below) and of their upkeep, maintenance, and preservation when not required for active service. All of the ships have been in active use during the fiscal year except the *Crook*.

	Length.	Capacity.						Coal used.		Crew.	Cost of operation.	
		First class.	Second class.	Troops.	Animals.	With troops.	Without troops.	At sea.	In port.		At sea.	In port.
PACIFIC FLEET.												
Bulford.....	370	67	36	882	.....	2,848	4,628	45	5	139	600	350
Burnside (cable ship)...	296	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oil.	.....	72	350	250
Crook.....	430	67	.....	816	.....	2,903	2,903	65	8	146	700	350
Dix.....	469	2	.....	62	541	.....	.....	55	5	93	650	350
Logan.....	465	105	56	1,398	.....	1,768	5,327	70	8	185	800	400
Sheridan.....	465	103	56	1,557	.....	1,744	5,291	70	8	185	800	400
Sherman.....	465	105	56	1,399	.....	1,810	5,227	75	8	185	850	400
Slocum (tug).....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	14	75	.....
Thomas.....	470	140	56	1,629	.....	1,676	5,208	70	8	185	800	400
ATLANTIC FLEET.												
Kilpatrick.....	370	67	44	942	107	2,341	4,529	45	5	135	600	350
McClellan (refrigerator)	336	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,490	38	10	22	350	100
Meade.....	523	67	.....	910	100	1,538	3,503	80	10	148	900	450
Sumner.....	363	49	.....	762	95	713	2,428	50	5	128	600	350

This estimate is \$9,028.90 less than the actual cost of the transport service for 1914, independent of the chartered service, and is \$16,112 more than the apportionment for the purpose during 1915. The division of this item is as follows:

Item A. T. 36a.....	\$361,640	Item A. T. 36j.....	\$1,000
Item A. T. 36b, c, and d.....	200,000	Item A. T. 36k.....	20,000
Item A. T. 36e.....	549,032	Item A. T. 36l.....	40,000
Item A. T. 36f.....	6,000	Item A. T. 36m.....	2,300
Item A. T. 36g.....	35,000	Item A. T. 36n.....	200,000
Item A. T. 36h.....	11,000		
Item A. T. 36i.....	47,000	Total.....	1,472,972

Philippine Islands: This estimate is based upon the operation and maintenance of the three owned transports (*Liscum*, *Merritt*, and *Warren*), as required for transportation purposes between Manila and posts in other ports of the Philippine Archipelago and between Manila and China, of one collier used for storage purposes in Manila harbor.

The amount asked by the Philippine authorities is \$69,450 less than included in the 1914 apportionment although \$21,758 more than the 1915 apportionment, which was considerably reduced.

The division of this item is as follows:

Item A. T. 36a.....	\$125,000	Item A. T. 36j.....	\$300
Item A. T. 36b, c, and d.....	33,450	Item A. T. 36k.....	3,000
Item A. T. 36e.....	215,000	Item A. T. 36l.....	20,000
Item A. T. 36f.....	3,000	Item A. T. 36n.....	100,000
Item A. T. 36h.....	2,000		
Item A. T. 36i.....	86,000	Total.....	587,750

Comparative cost of sailing regular transport from San Francisco as against cost of similar service by commercial lines.

Transport.	Voy- ages.	Value service rendered at lowest commercial rates offered.			Total Gov- ernment expense of these voyages.	Difference in favor of transport service.
		Passengers.	Freight.	Total.		
Logan.....	3	\$432,637.05	\$109,157.14	\$541,794.19	\$292,068.33	\$249,725.86
Sheridan.....	1	176,722.57	33,842.69	210,565.26	85,922.55	124,642.71
Sherman.....	4	534,980.89	137,170.17	672,151.06	314,251.03	357,900.03
Thomas.....	4	534,779.98	137,457.80	672,237.78	319,017.40	353,220.38
	12	1,679,120.49	417,627.80	2,096,748.29	1,011,250.31	1,085,488.98

This statement includes only passengers and freight entitled to Government transportation and takes no account of the transportation of families of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees not entitled to transportation at Government expense, worth \$482,424.35 if rendered by commercial lines.

[Item No. A. T. 30A, fuel for public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:		
United States.....		\$389,971.77
Philippine Islands.....		140,000.00
Total.....		529,971.77

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	465,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	445,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	361,640.00
Philippine Islands.....	125,000.00
Total.....	<u>486,640.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	43,331.77
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	21,640.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	41,640.00

Remarks.

United States: All fuel required (approximately 75,000 tons) for the operation of the transport fleet is procured under this heading. The estimate is based upon the cost for 1914 with allowance for the increased cost of 10 cents per ton provided for under the 1915 contract.

The price of coal taken by the *Dix* at Miike, Japan, during 1915 will be \$1.10 per ton for the Miike washed nut and \$4.15 for the Miike lump, and the cost of unloading this coal from the *Dix* and of placing the same into the bunkers of outgoing transports at Honolulu is \$1.31, making the cash outlay of such coal \$5.41 or \$5.46 per ton. There is no contract for transport coal at San Francisco for the fiscal year 1915, but the contract price of coal taken by harbor boats is \$8.50 per ton.

The estimate is \$28,331.77 less than reported expended for the purpose during the year 1914, although \$16,640 more than the 1915 apportionment, to provide for the increased cost of Japanese coal used by the transports.

Philippine Islands: The procurement of fuel required for the operation of the several owned vessels of the Philippine interisland service is provided for under the subdivision.

The amount asked for by the department authorities is \$25,000 more than included in the 1915 apportionment, which was largely reduced. It is \$15,000 less than the 1914 apportionment.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. A. T. 36 b, c, and d, deck, engine, and stewards' supplies for public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$204,655.00
Philippine Islands.....	35,000.00
Total.....	239,655.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	185,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	245,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	200,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	33,450.00
Total.....	233,450.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6,205.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	48,450.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	11,550.00

Remarks.

United States: All running supplies except fuel required for the proper equipment and maintenance of the active and inactive transports are provided for under this item. Supplies for the Atlantic Transport Service are on the basis of keeping the ships in state of preparedness for immediate service in case required. The estimate is \$25,000 less than apportionment for 1915, which included special equipment.

Philippine Islands: This estimate covers similar supplies for the interisland transports and is \$13,450 more than the 1915 apportionment, which was largely reduced.

[Item No. 36e, employees for public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$538,988.00
Philippine Islands.....	240,390.00
Total.....	779,378.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	637,220.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	699,860.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	549,032.00
Philippine Islands.....	215,000.00
Total.....	764,032.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	15,446.000
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	126,812.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	64,172.00

Remarks.

United States: This item provides officers and crews for the three regular transports plying between San Francisco, Cal. and Manila, P. I., for the transport carrying animals and freight from Seattle, Wash., to the Philippines; for the cable ship *Burnside* used by the Signal Corps in maintaining cable service to Alaska; for the tug *Slocum* in service in Francisco harbor; for caretaking crews for the reserve vessels of the Pacific and Atlantic fleets; and for the necessary shore employees connected with the transport service.

The amount is \$253,062 less than actually expended for the purpose during 1914, as the same was largely increased on account of the Atlantic fleet being in service at Galveston for the entire year instead of being inactive under caretaking crew.

Employees for public transports.—The employees provided for under this heading are as follows: Barbers, 3 at \$60; bakers, 1 at \$900, 3 at \$840, 1 at \$720, 4 at \$600, 3 at \$540, 3 at \$480; bathroom men, 3 at \$300; bell boys, 9 at \$180; boatswains, 1 at \$840, 2 at \$720, 1 at \$600, 4 at \$540; boatswain mates, 4 at \$480; butchers, 5 at \$720, 3 at \$510, 3 at \$450; caretakers, 1 at \$3,000, 1 at \$2,760, 1 at \$1,680, 3 at \$1,560, 1 at \$1,500, 1 at \$1,080; carpenter foremen, 1 at \$1,200; carpenters, 1 at \$900, 1 at \$780, 5 at \$600; checker, 1 at \$960; clerks, 1 at \$1,800, 1 at \$1,600, 8 at \$1,400, 3 at \$1,200, 1 at \$1,120, 3 at \$1,000, 1 at \$960, 4 at \$900; coal passers, 5 at \$600, 3 at \$480, 66 at \$420; cooks, 2 at \$900, 3 at \$840, 5 at \$720, 10 at \$600, 4 at \$540, 6 at \$480, 6 at \$420; deck boys, 2 at \$240; dishwashers, 6 at \$300; electricians, 5 at \$780, 3 at \$720; engineers superintending, 1 at \$3,000, 2 at \$2,500, 1 at \$2,460; engineers, marine chief, 1 at \$2,280, 2 at \$2,160, 5 at \$2,100; engineers, marine, assistants, 2 at \$1,680, 1 at \$1,600, 5 at \$1,560, 5 at \$1,500, 8 at \$1,260, 12 at \$1,020; engineers, marine, deck, 3 at \$720; engineers, marine, refrigerating, 5 at \$840, 3 at \$720, 1 at \$600; firemen, 2 at \$900, 3 at \$720, 12 at \$660, 4 at \$600, 72 at \$540; inspector, 1 at \$1,800; janitors, 3 at \$300; machinist, 1 at \$720; masters, 5 at \$3,000, 1 at \$2,760; masters at arms, 1 at \$600, 6 at \$480; mess boys, 1 at \$420, 5 at \$360, 9 at \$240; messengers, 3 at \$900, 1 at \$720; messmen, 4 at \$420, 2 at \$360, 12 at \$300; officers, deck, 1 at \$1,560, 5 at \$1,500, 5 at \$1,140, 5 at \$960, 5 at \$840; oilers, 2 at \$900, 6 at \$660, 21 at \$540; pantrymen, 4 at \$480, 6 at \$360, 3 at \$300; plumbers (vessels), 5 at \$780, 1 at \$660; porters, 3 at \$360; port stewards, 2 at \$1,800; quartermaster agents, 1 at \$1,800, 5 at \$1,500; quartermaster purveyor, 1 at \$1,800; scullions, 7 at \$360; seamen, 4 at \$780, 10 at \$600, 14 at \$540, 13 at \$480, 90 at \$420; silverman, 3 at \$300; stewards, 5 at \$1,350, 1 at \$900, 4 at \$600, 3 at \$540, 3 at \$480; stewardesses, 3 at \$300; storekeepers, 3 at \$720, 8 at \$600, 1 at \$540, 8 at \$480; superintendent, marine, 1 at \$3,600; waiters, 5 at \$360; 93 at \$300; watchmen, 4 at \$900, 2 at \$780, 2 at \$720, 1 at \$420, 3 at \$360, 1 at \$300; water tenders, 12 at \$660; wharfrage and forage inspectors, 1 at \$1,500, 1 at \$1,200; wheelmen, 4 at \$600, 19 at \$540; yeoman, 5 at \$600, 3 at \$360.

Philippine Islands: The officers, crews, and other employees required to operate the interisland transports are provided for under this subdivision. The amount is in accordance with the estimate of the department authorities, and is \$15,390 less than the 1914 apportionment, although \$39,000 more than the 1915 apportionment, which was much reduced.

(Item No. A. T. 36f, water for public transports.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$6,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,300.00
Total.....	10,600.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	8,300.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	7,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	6,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00
Total.....	9,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based on expenditures for providing fresh water to the transports during 1914 and is \$2,000 more than the 1915 apportionment.

Philippine Islands: The amount is based on the approved estimate of the department authorities and is the same as the 1915 apportionment, although \$1,300 less than 1914 apportionment.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. A. T. 36g, laundry for public transports.]

<i>Cost fiscal year 1914.</i>	
Services: United States.....	\$34, 691. 73
<i>Appropriations.</i>	
Fiscal year 1914.....	25, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	30, 500. 00
<i>Estimate fiscal year 1916.</i>	
Services: United States.....	35, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	308. 27
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4, 500. 00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is based on the cost for this purpose during 1914, although the amount is \$5,000 more than apportioned for 1914.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 36h, pilotage of public transports.]

<i>Cost fiscal year 1914.</i>	
Services:	
United States.....	\$10, 689. 18
Philippine Islands.....	4, 000. 00
Total.....	14, 689. 18
<i>Appropriations.</i>	
Fiscal year 1914.....	19, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	13, 000. 00
<i>Estimate fiscal year 1916.</i>	
Services:	
United States.....	11, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	13, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1, 689. 18
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

Remarks.

United States: This estimate is based on the cost for 1914 and is the same as apportioned for 1915.

The rates paid for pilotage are fixed by the pilot's associations and are generally based on the draft of the vessel.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities is for the same amount as provided for this purpose during 1915, although \$2,000 less than the 1914 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 36i, stevedoring for public transports.]

<i>Cost fiscal year 1914.</i>	
Services:	
United States.....	\$46, 260. 30
Philippine Islands.....	121, 110. 00
Total.....	167, 370. 00
<i>Appropriations.</i>	
Fiscal year 1914.....	161, 110. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	165, 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$47,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	86,000.00
Total.....	<u>133,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	34,370.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	28,110.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	23,500.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount estimated for is practically the same as expended for this purpose during 1914, although \$2,000 more than apportioned for 1915.

Philippine Islands: The estimate of the department authorities is \$25,500 less than the 1915 apportionment and \$35,110 less than the 1914 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 36], removing ashes from public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$954.50
Philippine Islands.....	400.00
Total.....	<u>1,354.50</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,400.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00
Total.....	<u>1,300.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	54.50
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	100.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	200.00

Remarks.

United States: The estimate is the same as the 1915 apportionment and closely approximates the actual expenditures for 1914.

Philippine Islands: The amount asked for by the department authorities is \$200 less than the 1915 apportionment and \$100 less than the 1914 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 36k, painting and cleaning public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$23,188.49
Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00
Total.....	<u>27,188.49</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	19,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	18,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00
Total.....	<u>23,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	4,188.49
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,500.00

Remarks.

United States: This item provides for drydocking and painting of the bottoms of the transports at periodical intervals to prevent deterioration and loss of speed, and for the painters and other laborers hired at the home port to supplement the work of the regular crew of the vessels.

The amount is \$5,000 more than included in 1915 apportionment, although \$3,188.49 less than actually expended for the purpose during 1914.

Philippine Islands: The amount asked for by the department authorities is \$500 more than the 1915 apportionment, but \$500 less than the 1914 apportionment.

[Item No. A. T. 36l, miscellaneous shore expenses in connection with the transport service.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$40,206.57
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00
Total.....	60,206.57

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	65,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	113,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	40,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00
Total.....	60,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	206.57
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	53,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This item covers all expenses of the shore establishment connected with the Transport Service (except employees) and all expenditures of a miscellaneous character which are not properly chargeable to the other subitems. The amount is \$206.57 less than expended for the purpose during 1914 and the same as the 1915 apportionment.

Philippine Islands: The estimate submitted by the department authorities is the same as the 1914 apportionment and \$53,000 less than the 1915 apportionment, which included some expenditures more properly chargeable to other subitems.

[Item No. A. T. 36m, towage of public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$2,800.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	2,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	300.00

Remarks.

United States: This item provides for the docking and undocking of transports when owned tugs are not available or are of insufficient power. The estimate is \$500 less than the actual cost for 1914, although \$300 more than the 1915 apportionment.

Philippine Islands: No estimate.

[Item No. A. T. 36n, repair of public transports.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$183,295.36
Philippine Islands.....	98,000.00
Total.....	281,295.3

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	363,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	291,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	200,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	100,000.00
Total.....	300,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	18,704.64
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	63,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	9,000.00

Remarks.

United States: This estimate covers the repairs incident to the proper upkeep of the 13 sea-going vessels comprising the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets of the Army Transport Service, including the cableship *Burnside*, so as to offset serious deterioration, and to maintain the fleet in condition for effective service on short notice when needed for the oversea transportation of troops and supplies. No extensive overhauling of any of the ships will be possible with the amount estimated, but considerable work will be required for general upkeep. The estimate is \$15,000 less than the 1915 apportionment and \$65,000 less than the apportionment for 1914, part of which it was necessary to divert to other purposes.

Philippine Islands: This subitem covers the cost of repairs of the owned transports operated in the Philippines, including the supply of troops maintained in China. The estimate of the department authorities is \$2,000 more than the 1914 apportionment and \$24,000 more than the 1915 apportionment, which was much reduced.

ROADS, WALKS, WHARVES, AND DRAINAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage." I see an increase there, General.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The increase in that appropriation, Mr. Chairman, is due principally to the fact that it was so reduced in the estimate for 1915 that we have nothing, practically, for new construction and betterments during this year, and the projects we intended to do this year and for which we estimated in 1915 are again estimated for and included in the estimates for 1916.

(The details of this estimate are as follows:)

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.			Estimate for fiscal year 1916.			Estimate for 1916 compared with apportionment for 1914.			
		Current require-ments.	New construction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construction.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.	
								Current require-ments.	New construction.	Current require-ments.	Total.
1	Roads, construction.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$15,500.00	\$15,500.00	\$15,500.00			\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
1a	Roads, repairs.....	\$33,000.00		33,000.00	\$31,820.00		31,820.00			\$1,180.00	1,180.00
2	Walks, construction.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	6,876.00	6,876.00	6,876.00			13,124.00	13,124.00
2a	Walks, repairs.....	5,000.00		5,000.00	4,225.00		4,225.00			775.00	775.00
3	Wharves, construction.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	90,500.00	90,500.00	90,500.00		\$65,500.00		\$65,500.00
3a	Wharves, repairs.....	13,000.00		13,000.00	14,884.00		14,884.00				1,884.00
4	Employees.....	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00				
5	Drainage.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	10,473.00	10,473.00	10,473.00			1,527.00	1,527.00
6	Dredging.....										
7	Improvement of grounds.....	9,000.00		9,000.00	32,618.00		32,618.00				
	Total.....	63,000.00	77,000.00	140,000.00	86,547.00	123,144.00	209,896.00	25,502.00	65,500.00	1,955.00	19,151.00
	Total decrease.....						140,000.00				21,106.00
	Net increase.....						69,896.00				
	Total, United States.....	272,525.43	214,945.77	487,471.20	247,900.00	182,114.00	430,014.00	23,925.72	15,037.99	42,785.45	53,695.45
	Total, Philippine Islands.....	63,000.00	77,000.00	140,000.00	86,547.00	123,346.00	209,896.00	25,502.00	65,500.00	1,955.00	19,151.00
	Increase.....	236,525.00	291,945.77	627,471.30	334,447.00	305,463.00	639,910.00	49,487.73	30,537.99	44,740.45	72,846.45
	Total increase.....						12,438.80				117,586.91

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Item.	Current requirements.				New construction and betterments.				New construction and betterments 1916 compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (76,677 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (84,313 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Estimate, per fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Decrease.
1	Roads, construction.	\$129,814.45	\$1,692	\$100,000.00	\$1,186		\$0.506	\$155,027.76	\$110,534.00	\$1.31		\$2,021	\$0.711
1a	Roads, repairs.							4,512.16	14,152.00	.167		1,692	.506
2	Walks, construction.						.16						
2a	Walks, repairs.	34,071.00	.444	24,000.00	.284			34,405.85	39,804.00	.472	.024	.444	.16
3	Wharves, construction.	45,825.70	.597	40,000.00	.474	.123							
3a	Wharves, repairs.	2,400.00	.031	2,400.00	.028	.003							
4	Employees.	19,959.77	.26	30,000.00	.355	\$0.085		21,000.00	17,624.00	.209	.064	.031	.003
5	Drainage.	14,400.00	.187	11,500.00	.136		.051					.187	.051
6	Dredging.												
7	Improvement of grounds.	26,054.51	.339	40,000.00	.474	.135						.339	.135
	Total.	272,525.43	3.550	247,900.00	2.937	.280	.843	214,945.77	182,114.00	2.166	.133	6,350	1.654
	Decrease.		.613				.230	2,800				5,095	.299
							.613					1,265	1.265

Statement showing apportionments per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction and betterments.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916 compared with apportionment, 1914.				New construction and betterments, 1916 compared with 1914.				Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, 1916 compared with apportionment fiscal year 1914.	
		Apportionment, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (21,067 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (20,568 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Apportionment, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Apportionment, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
1	Roads, construction.	\$33,000.00	\$1.566	\$31,830.00	\$1.547	.....	\$0.019	\$20,000.00	\$0.949	\$15,500.00	\$0.753	.....	\$0.106	\$0.949	\$0.753
2	Roads, repairs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Walks, construction.	5,000.00	.232	4,225.00	.205	.....	.027	20,000.00	.949	6,876.00	.334	.....	.615	1,566	1,547
4	Wharves, repairs.	13,000.00	.612	14,884.00	.723	.....	.....	25,000.00	1.18	90,500.00	4.40	.....	.....	272	324
5	Employees.	3,000.00	.142	3,000.00	.145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.13	205
6	Drainage.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Dredging and improvement of grounds.	9,000.00	.422	32,618.00	1.585	.....	.....	12,000.00	.569	10,473.00	.509	.....	.06	.....	.....
	Total.	63,000.00	2.974	86,547.00	4.205	1.277	.046	77,000.00	3.647	123,349.00	5.986	3.22	.871	6.021	10.201
	Increase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.231	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.349	.....	.....	.....	3.58

1 Total Increase.

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction and betterments.

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements 1916 compared with cost, 1914.		New construction and betterments.				New construction and betterments 1916 compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (97,744 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (104,181 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	Roads, construction.	\$162,814.45	\$1.675	\$131,820.00	\$1.256		\$175,027.76	\$126,034.00	\$1.201		\$0.589	\$1.201	\$1.79	\$1.201		\$0.589	
2	Roads, repairs.																
3	Walks, repairs.	39,071.00	.399	25,225.00	.249	.13	24,512.16	21,028.00	.20	.05		.266	.26	.20		.419	
4	Wharves, construction.															.13	
5	Wharves, repairs.	58,825.70	.601	54,834.00	.523	.078	54,405.85	130,304.00	1.242	\$0.635		1.242	.607	1.242	\$0.635	.078	
6	Employees.	8,400.00	.085	5,400.00	.051	.004						.601	.603	.651		.004	
7	Drainage.	19,959.77	.204	30,000.00	.286	\$0.082	23,000.00	25,097.00	.267	.07		.563	.541	.553	.012	.003	
8	Improvement of grounds.	14,400.00	.147	11,500.00	.109	.038						.147	.147	.109		.038	
9	Total.	335,125.43	3.439	334,447.00	3.186	.416	291,945.77	305,463.00	2.910	.635	.709	6.423	6.096	6.096	.981	1.308	
10	Decrease.		.263			.263	.074									.327	

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportion- ments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate 1916 compared with 1915 apportion- ments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Roads, construction.....	\$41,890.00	\$126,034.00	\$84,154.00	
1a	Roads, repairs.....	140,000.00	131,820.00		\$8,180.00
2	Walls, construction.....	18,000.00	21,028.00	3,028.00	
2a	Walls, repairs.....	28,375.00	28,225.00		151.00
3	Wharves, construction.....	67,641.00	130,304.00	62,663.00	
3a	Wharves, repairs.....	53,613.00	54,884.00	1,271.00	
4	Employees.....	6,490.00	6,400.00		1,090.00
5	Drainage.....	48,000.00	58,097.00	9,097.00	
6	Dredging.....	40,000.00	11,500.00		28,500.00
7	Improvement of grounds.....	40,000.00	72,618.00	32,618.00	
	Total.....	485,000.00	639,910.00	154,910.00	
	Total decrease.....		37,921.00		37,921.00
	Net decrease.....			154,910.00	

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
United States.....	\$269,600.00	\$59,380.00	\$328,980.00
Philippine Islands.....	81,379.00	74,641.00	156,020.00
Total.....	350,979.00	134,021.00	485,000.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1915.

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
United States.....	\$247,900.00	\$182,114.00	\$430,014.00
Philippine Islands.....	86,547.00	123,349.00	209,896.00
Total.....	334,447.00	305,463.00	639,910.00

Increases:

New construction, United States.....	\$122,734.00
New construction, Philippine Islands.....	48,708.00
Current requirements, Philippine Islands.....	5,168.00

Total increase..... 176,610.00

Decrease: Current requirements, United States..... 21,700.00

Net increase..... 154,910.00

The increase of \$176,610 is due to the necessity for the construction of roads, walks, wharves, and drainage systems, both in the United States and the Philippine Islands, and on account of a large amount of work required in the Philippines under the item "Improvement of grounds." Details of the various projects are stated under the items 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7.

The decrease in current requirements in the United States is due to the construction during the past two years of permanent roads, walks, etc., in place of former temporary work. Details are stated under items 1a, 2a, 3a, and 6.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$151,828.99	\$335,642.21	\$487,471.20
Philippine Islands.....	76,750.00	63,250.00	140,000.00
Total.....	228,578.99	398,892.21	627,471.20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$642,597.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	485,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$132,480.00	\$297,524.00	\$430,014.00
Philippine Islands.....	130,896.00	79,000.00	209,896.00
Total.....	263,386.00	376,524.00	639,910.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$12,438.80

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 2,687.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 154,910.00

Remarks.

The net increase over the appropriation for 1915 is all required for new construction.

[Item No. R., W., W., & D. 1, construction of roads.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$30,000.00	\$125,027.76	\$155,027.76
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00
Total.....	42,000.00	133,027.76	175,027.76

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$162,642.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	41,880.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$20,534.00	\$90,000.00	\$110,534.00
Philippine Islands.....	9,500.00	6,000.00	15,500.00
Total.....	30,034.00	96,000.00	126,034.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$48,993.76
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	36,608.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	84,154.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as stone, cement, lumber, and other class D articles as may be required to construct roads.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item consist of the hire of laborers, etc., job and contract services for the construction of roads.

United States: All funds under this item will be required exclusively for new construction, as follows: \$20,534 for supplies, class D; and \$90,000 for services (\$10,000 Class IV, personal; and \$80,000, Class IV, nonpersonal). The amount estimated for is \$44,493.76 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$75,654 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. This increase is due entirely to the additional new construction projects estimated for this year over the fiscal year 1915. Certain new work which was estimated for in 1915 could not be carried out due to the appropriation for that year being \$45,646 under the estimates.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is for the construction of roads on the island of Corregidor and for the post of William McKinley. It is \$4,500 less than the cost for 1914 and \$8,500 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, due to increase in amount of new construction estimated for.

Description of projects, 1916.

Fort Canby, Wash.....	\$757.00
For material and labor required for steps and railings on paths to stations on McKenzie Head. The inclined railways to Batteries Allen and O'Flyng have fallen into a condition of decay and are in need of the improvements estimated for. These railways were built by the Engineer Corps for purposes of construction, but are no longer needed for such purposes and will be transferred to the Quartermaster Corps.	
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	5,000.00
For completing the construction of roads and walks. During the last few years extensive work of this character has been carried out at this post, and it is believed that the amount estimated for will about complete the original scheme.	
Fort Riley, Kans.....	5,000.00
An estimate in the sum of \$18,400 has been submitted from this post for various roads, walks, curbing, and gutters. In the opinion of this office much of the work is unnecessary, and it is believed that \$5,000 will be sufficient for the most necessary roads.	

Fort Barrancas, Fla.	\$1,280. 00
For the construction of 1,440 feet of road from administration building to wharf with macadam. This road is then to be rolled and rendered immune to floods.	
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	3,500. 00
For the purchase of one road roller of 10 tons capacity. Such a machine is urgently needed at this large post, both for the construction of temporary roads and for the repair of existing roads.	
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	11,150. 00
An estimate in the sum of approximately \$50,000 was received in this office in March, 1913, for new roads and walks in the Infantry and Cavalry posts; and \$39,780 were authorized to start the work from funds of the fiscal year 1914. The amount now estimated for is to complete the work included in the original estimate.	
Fort Sill, Okla.	10,000. 00
The construction of roads, walks, curbs, gutters, drains, etc., is being systematically carried out at this post year after year as funds are provided. In April, 1914, an estimate for these purposes was received from the post in the sum of \$88,385. It is thought that at least \$10,000 should be made available during the fiscal year 1916 to continue this important work.	
Letterman General Hospital, Cal.	2,000. 00
Resurfacing the main macadam road on this reservation. The road in question receives most of the heavy traffic and hauling entering the hospital, and owing to frequent excavations incident to new construction and due also to hard service, the road is now in bad condition.	
Fort Totten, N. Y.	3,000. 00
Reconstructing road from main entrance gate to Garrison's Inn, a distance of 865 feet. This road is in almost impassable condition, and unfit for vehicular traffic after rains. Attempts have been made from time to time to repair this road by utilizing materials on hand at post and labor of prisoners, but without lasting results. The only solution is the entire reconstruction of the road.	
Fort Flagler, Wash.	7,897. 00
For the construction of roads, gutters, drains, etc. No work of this character has been undertaken at this post for several years, due to lack of funds.	
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	2,000. 00
For the construction of most necessary macadam roads. An estimate has been received in the sum of \$6,280 for roads and walks at this post, but it is thought that the amount estimated for will be sufficient for the most pressing work.	
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	10,000. 00
For the construction of a railway spur to the pumping station. This will greatly aid in the transportation of fuel and supplies to this station.	
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	39,480. 00
For the construction of railroad tracks, etc., to bring stone from quarry to crusher at building operations. Stone for the crushing plant operated in connection with new construction has heretofore been obtained from bowlders in gulches near the post and has been hauled by teams. This supply is about exhausted and as the distance increases the cost of hauling also increases. The nearest point at which a satisfactory quarry can be opened is approximately 5 miles from the crusher. The cost of getting out the stone will be less, but its transportation by teams is practically prohibitive.	
For the construction of roads, walks, drains, etc., at the following posts, due to new construction projects estimated for under the appropriation "Barracks and quarters:"	
Fort Myer, Va.....	\$100. 00
Fort Armstrong, Hawaii.....	150. 00
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	220. 00
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	9,000. 00
	9,470. 00
Total	110,534. 00

[Item No. R., W., & D. la, repairs to roads.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$59,000.00	\$70,814.45	\$129,814.45
Philippine Islands.....	16,500.00	16,500.00	33,000.00
Total.....	75,500.00	87,314.45	162,814.45

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$133,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	140,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$44,000.00	\$56,000.00	\$100,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	16,820.00	15,000.00	31,820.00
Total.....	60,820.00	71,000.00	131,820.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$30,994.45
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,180.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	8,180.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—Under this subitem materials and tools are purchased for the repair of roads.

Services.—Either job or contract services are procured under this subitem, whichever is advisable, considering the magnitude of the work and the conditions generally.

United States: All funds under this subitem will be needed to meet current requirements, which is for the repair of existing roads at all military posts and stations, as follows: For supplies, \$44,000, class B; and for services, \$56,000, Class III, personal. The amount of the estimate is \$29,814.45 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$10,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. This increase is due to the natural increase in upkeep of roads at the various military posts. There are a great many old-style roads in use at the present time which require constant attention and repair to keep them in passable condition. These roads are being reconstructed of better material from time to time, as funds are made available. It is estimated that there are approximately 408 miles of roads at the various garrisoned military posts in the United States, to which there should be added approximately 33 miles of railroads which are also maintained and repaired from this item. On the basis of \$100,000 being required to keep these roads and railroads in repair during the fiscal year, each mile will cost approximately \$227.

In Bulletin No. 48 (Office of Public Roads), page 59, it will be noted that the average cost of maintenance per mile of road in Massachusetts was, for the period from 1896 to 1912, inclusive, \$253. In 1908 the increased cost of maintenance due to use of oils and bituminous binders to resist the destructive action of automobiles became very apparent. Since that date the average cost per mile has been \$567. The average cost per mile of road for eight years ending 1912, in the following States: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island was \$608. (See p. 57, Bulletin 48.) The cost of maintenance of earth or gravel roads, such as constitute a large percentage of the military post roads, is very much less than that of improved roads. It is probable that \$100 to \$150 per year would be a fair estimate of cost of maintenance for this class of pavements. Assuming that the two classes of roads are about equal in quantity at the posts, the cost of maintenance should be about \$360 per mile. The low cost of maintenance of roads under this office is due to a great extent to the use of prison labor.

Philippine Islands: The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is for the repair of roads at the different posts in that department. No details were submitted as to proposed expenditures. The amount estimated for is \$1,180 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$18,180 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. There are no data in this office as to the amount of roads at the different military stations in these islands.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. R., W. W., & D. 2, construction of walks.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,512.16	\$3,000.00	\$4,512.16
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00	8,000.00	20,000.00
Total.....	13,512.16	11,000.00	24,512.16

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$24,640.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	18,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,152.00	\$10,000.00	\$14,152.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,876.00	3,000.00	6,876.00
Total.....	8,028.00	13,000.00	21,028.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,484.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,612.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,028.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—Under this item are purchased cement, lumber, lime, sand, gravel, etc., or the construction of walks.

Services.—Under this item job or contract services are procured and labor hired, as may be deemed necessary, for the construction of walks.

United States: The funds estimated for under this item will be used for new construction only, as follows: Supplies, \$4,152, class D; and \$10,000 for services, class 4, nonpersonal. This amount is \$9,639.84 more than the cost for fiscal year 1914, and \$12,152 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, due entirely to the increase in the number of projects estimated for.

Philippine Islands: The department authorities ask for \$6,876 under this item, but no details are submitted as to how it is proposed to expend funds. The amount of the estimate is \$13,124 less than cost for fiscal year 1914 and \$9,124 less than apportionment for fiscal year 1915.

Description of projects, 1916.

Henry Barracks, P. R.....	\$637.00
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For construction of cement walks in rear of officers' quarters, from building No. 11T to building No. 18T, and from officers' quarters to building used as quarters for servants; construction of similar walk from road to guardhouse; walk from hospital to road near quartermaster stables, from commanding officer's quarters to road near stables, and from commanding officer's quarters to road near guardhouse.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	1,505.00
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Labor and material required for the construction of cement walks, brick road crossing, curbs, etc. This cement sidewalk is to replace an unserviceable board walk. This is the main walk used by the inhabitants of the garrison, save those residing on the officers' line of quarters.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	2,993.00
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For walks and crossings required in connection with the construction of six frame buildings and repair of eight barrack buildings. Mud walks are only provided now.

Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.....	3,967.00
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For the construction of roads, walks, etc., for general hospital addition and for nurses' home addition. Also for the construction of a cement sidewalk for the isolation hospital. These are new structures and the roads are necessary for the hauling of supplies, fuel, garbage, etc., and for walks to entrances.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.....	\$2, 550. 00
For the construction of 1,275 linear feet of concrete sidewalk 10 feet wide, from southwest corner of building No. 40 to southeast corner of building No. 15. Owing to the cracked, broken, and generally bad condition of the walk already in place, it is impossible to repair same and it should be removed.	
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	2, 500. 00
For the construction of a cement walk along Waukegan Avenue.	
Total.....	14, 152. 00

[Item No. R., W., W., & D., 2a., repairs to walks.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$14, 071. 00	\$20, 000. 00	\$34, 071. 00
Philippine Islands.....	3, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	-5, 000. 00
Total.....	17, 071. 00	22, 000. 00	39, 071. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$35, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	28, 376. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$9, 000. 00	\$15, 000. 00	\$24, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 225. 00	2, 000. 00	4, 225. 00
Total.....	11, 225. 00	17, 000. 00	28, 225. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$10, 846. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6, 775. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	151. 00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this subitem consist of lumber, nails, gravel, sand, cement, etc., needed to keep existing walks in repair during the year.

Services.—The method of handling these repairs is the same as for road repairs.

United States: The funds estimated for will be required to meet current requirements and are classified as follows: \$9,000 for supplies, class B; and \$15,000 for services, class III, personal. The amount estimated for is \$10,071 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$1,000 less than apportionment for 1915. It is estimated that there are approximately 214 miles of walks at the various garrisoned military posts in the United States. On the basis of 214 miles of walks, the estimate being \$24,000, the repairs to each mile of walks during the year would amount to \$113 approximately. These 214 miles of walk at military stations in the United States are of various widths, from 3 to 10 feet, and some concrete parades have been laid in front of barracks which are very much wider. About one-third of this mileage is plank walks, which are expensive in upkeep and are being replaced as fast as possible by permanent construction. It is believed that a very small proportion of the funds is expended on repairs to concrete walks, and that the largest part is for repair and replacement of plank and other walks, which are not permanent.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is to meet current requirements exclusively. No details are submitted showing proposed expenditures. The amount of the estimate is \$775 less than cost for fiscal year 1914, and \$849 more than apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

There are no data in this office showing amount of walks at military stations in these islands.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. R., W., W. & D. 3, construction of wharves.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,405.85	\$29,000.00	\$34,405.85
Philippine Islands.....	15,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00
Total.....	20,405.85	39,000.00	59,405.85

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$97,815.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	67,641.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,804.00	\$32,000.00	\$39,804.00
Philippine Islands.....	60,500.00	30,000.00	90,500.00
Total.....	68,304.00	62,000.00	130,304.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$70,898.15
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	32,489.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	62,663.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies purchased under this item consist of lumber, nails, cement, etc., require in the construction of wharves.

Services.—The services under this item consist of the hire of labor or procurement of job or contract services as may be necessary for the construction of wharves.

United States: The amount estimated for will be required exclusively for new construction and is classed as follows: For supplies, \$7,804, class D; and services, \$32,000, Class IV, nonpersonal. The amount of the estimate is \$4,398.15 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$23,804 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, and is due entirely to the increase in the number and amount of new projects.

Philippine Islands: The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is for the construction of a wharf at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo; two wharves at Sisiman Reservation; one wharf at Calumpuan Reservation; extension of Pier "A" to shore end of Pier No. 1, Manila. The estimate is \$65,500 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$38,859 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, and is due entirely to increase in amount of new construction called for.

Description of projects, 1916.

Governors Island, New York Harbor..... \$17,500.00

For the construction of a new ferry slip on the New York side of the island. This work should be undertaken at the time the Treasury Department begins work on the extension of the barge office at New York, which work, it is understood, has been appropriated for. This same project was included in the 1914 estimates to Congress, but the project was not carried out because it was not in shape.

Fort Barry, Cal..... 9,700.00

For the construction of an extension to the present wharf to a distance of about 150 feet. Two methods of improving conditions at this wharf have been submitted by the local authorities, one for the construction of a new stone pier and three aprons at a cost of \$62,350 and the other for the construction of the extension estimated for. It is believed that the latter method is the better and more economical.

Fort Casey, Wash.	\$2,712.00
For altering and improving the wharf at this place. This wharf is located on the west side of Whidby Island and the effect of the southeast storms blowing against the wharf across a large expanse of open water, together with the battering of drift logs, is exceedingly damaging. Any repair work that is done will be temporary unless some scheme is adopted whereby the logs will be kept from under the wharf. The arrangement of closely driven piles along the east face of the wharf is believed to be the only way to protect it.	
Fort Constitution, N. H.	3,000.00
For the construction of a 30-foot extension to the present wharf. The present wharf will not allow boats drawing as much water as the steamer <i>Morrison</i> to land at low tide without laying on the rocks, and this necessitates the boat laying in Portsmouth overnight. It is desired to avoid this by constructing the extension asked for.	
Fort Michie, N. Y.	1,242.00
For reconstructing the wharf at this place damaged by storm March 1, 1914. Until dock is repaired heavy freight can not be moved to or from that post. This impairs the military value of this important fort.	
Fort Pio Pico, Cal.	1,400.00
For furnishing and driving 12 bearing piles, 12 fender piles, and a dolphin of 9 piles; also, for decking extension. Required on account of sand filling in until water at face of present wharf is only 2 feet deep at mean low tide. It is thought that with the extension asked for there will be sufficient water for all boats stationed in those defenses to land.	
Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska.	4,250.00
For labor and material required in the reconstruction of the present wharf. It is necessary to replace and drive 100 piles, varying in length from 60 to 100 feet, bracing same and replacing 30,000 feet of 3-inch decking. It is essential that this wharf be kept in good condition, as ocean-going vessels are continually arriving and departing from it, and the high winds that prevail there at times make it almost impossible for them to land.	

Total 39,804.00

[Item No. R., W., & D., 3a, repairs to wharves.]

Cost, fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$12,825.70	\$33,000.00	\$45,825.70
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00	7,000.00	13,000.00
Total.....	18,825.70	40,000.00	58,825.70

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$53,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	53,613.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,000.00	\$31,000.00	\$40,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,884.00	7,000.00	14,884.00
Total.....	16,884.00	38,000.00	54,884.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,941.70
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,884.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,271.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies purchased under this subitem consist of lumber, nails, cement, wire, etc., required to keep existing wharves in repair.

Services.—Either job or contract services are procured or labor hired as may be deemed most advantageous to the Government.

United States: The funds estimated for will be needed exclusively for current requirements, of which \$9,000 are for supplies, class B, and \$31,000 for class III services, personal. The amount estimated for is \$5,825.70 less than cost fiscal year 1914 and the same as the apportionment fiscal year 1915. There are approximately 104 wharves at military stations in the United States to be kept in repair. (See list below.) On the basis of 104 wharves, each wharf will cost approximately \$384 to maintain during the year.

Fort Adams, R. I. (2).
 Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 Angel Island, Cal. (2)
 Fort Andrews, Mass.
 Fort Armistead, Md.
 Fort Banks, Mass.
 Fort Barrancas, Fla.
 Fort Baker, Cal.
 Fort Barry, Cal.
 Benicia Barracks, Cal.
 Fort Canby, Wash.
 Fort Caswell, N. C.
 Fort Casey, Wash.
 Fort Carroll, Md.
 Fort Columbia, Wash.
 Fort Constitution, N. H.
 Fort Dade, Fla.
 Fort Delaware, Del.
 Fort Davis, Alaska.
 Fort De Soto, Fla.
 Fort Du Pont, Del.
 Fort Flagler, Wash.
 Fort Foster, Me.
 Fort Fremont, S. C.
 Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
 Fort Greble, R. I.
 Governors Island, N. Y. (2)
 Fort Getty, R. I.
 Fort Gaines, Ala.
 Fort Hancock, N. J.
 Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
 Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.
 Fort Howard, Md.
 Fort Hunt, Va.
 Fort Jackson, La.
 Jackson Barracks, La.
 Key West Barracks, Fla.
 Fort Levett, Me.
 Fort Liscum, Alaska.
 Fort Lyon, Me.
 Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 Fort Mansfield, N. Y.
 Fort Mason, Cal. (3).
 Fort Michie, N. Y.
 Fort Miley, Cal.

Fort Monroe, Va. (2).
 Fort Morgan, Ala.
 Fort Mott, N. J.
 Fort Moultrie, S. C.
 Fort McHenry, Md.
 Fort McKinley, Me.
 Fort McRee, Fla.
 Fort Niagara, N. Y.
 New York Depot (2).
 Fort Ontario, N. Y.
 Fort Philip Kearney, R. I.
 Fort Pickens, Fla.
 Fort Pio Pico, Cal.
 Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (2).
 Fort Preble, Me.
 Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (2).
 Fort Rodman, Mass.
 Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
 Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
 Fort St. Philip, La.
 San Juan, P. R.
 Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
 Fort Screven, Ga.
 Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 Fort Slocum, N. Y. (2).
 Fort Smallwood, Md.
 Fort Stevens, Oreg.
 Fort Strong, Mass.
 Fort Sumter, S. C.
 Fort Standish, Mass.
 Fort Taylor, Fla.
 Fort Terry, N. Y. (3).
 Fort Totten, N. Y. (2).
 Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
 Fort Ward, Wash.
 Fort Warren, Mass.
 Washington Barracks, D. C.
 Fort Washington, Md.
 West Point, N. Y.
 Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 Fort Wetherill, R. I.
 Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska.
 Fort Williams, Me.
 Fort Wood, N. Y. (2).
 Fort Worden, Wash.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by department authorities, and is for current requirements only. It is \$1,884 more than cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$1,271 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. From the latest information available there are 21 wharves at military stations in the Philippine Islands, located as follows:

Los Banos.	Zamboanga.
San Fernando.	Isabela de Basilan.
Fort William McKinley.	Jolo.
Grande Island.	Cotabata.
Legaspi.	Reina Regente.
Puerta Princess.	Camp Keithley.
Estado Mayor, Manila.	Camp Eldridge.
Camp Jossman.	Camp Overton.
Cebu.	Manila.
Tagabiran.	Fort Wint.
Orac.	

Based upon the total of the estimate under this item, \$14,884, each wharf will cost approximately \$708 to maintain during the year.

[Item No. R., W., & D. 4, employees, for the pay of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$2,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00
Total.....	5,400.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	3,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	6,490.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	2,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00
Total.....	5,400.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimates fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	2,400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,090.00

Remarks.

United States: The amount estimated for is for current requirements and is necessary to cover pay of one engineer on a road roller, at \$900 per annum; two laborers, at \$600 each per annum; and one axman, at \$300. It is the same as the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$300 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915, due to the hire of an axman by the constructing quartermaster, Fort Mason, San Francisco, for use on work under his control at posts in the vicinity of San Francisco Harbor.

This engineer for road roller is for Fort Leavenworth. No estimate has been made for one at Schofield Barracks, and it is not believed necessary at this time, as funds therefor could be supplied out of savings if found that no enlisted man could be found to run the roller.

Philippine Islands: The amount of the estimate under this item is the same as that from department authorities. No details are submitted as to where and how employees are to be hired. It is the same as cost for the fiscal year 1914 and is \$1,390 less than the apportionment for 1915.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. R., W., W. & D. 5, drainage, for the disposal of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,959.77	\$33,000.00	\$40,959.77
Philippine Islands.....	5,250.00	6,750.00	12,000.00
Total.....	13,209.77	39,750.00	52,959.77

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$54,500.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	49,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$8,000.00	\$39,624.00	\$47,624.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,473.00	5,000.00	10,473.00
Total.....	13,473.00	44,624.00	58,097.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$5,137.23
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,597.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	9,097.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies secured under this item consist of various materials to keep the existing drainage system in repair.

Services.—Under this item are procured either job or contract services or labor hired, as may be deemed to the best interests of the Government considering the character and extent of the work.

United States: The funds estimated for will be required for both new construction and current requirements, as follows:

New construction: Services (class 4, nonpersonal).....	\$17,624.00
Current requirements:	
Supplies (\$8,000, class B).....	8,000.00
Services (\$22,000, class 4, personal).....	22,000.00
Total.....	47,624.00

The amount of the estimate is \$6,664.23 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$1,376 less than the apportionment for 1915. The increase over the cost for 1914 is due to increased new construction estimated for.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is the same as the estimate from the department authorities. No statement is furnished by them showing where expenditures are contemplated. The amount is \$1,527 less than cost for 1914, and an increase of \$10,473 over 1915, because there was no apportionment made that year under this item.

Description of projects, 1916.

Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	\$1,340.00
Riprap protection on the beach south of camp grounds. At present the parade ground is being graded and a large quantity of suitable stone is available. It is desired to use this stone and thereby save a large expense.	
Fort Hancock, N. J.....	1,530.00
For topsoiling clear space for camp site adjoining Batteries Urmston, Gunnison, Arrowsmith, Morris, Richardson, and Peck, in connection with improvements now in course of construction according to projects for encampment of troops at batteries. Unless topsoiled, the cleared space would, on account of the sandy soil, soon be filled or depressed, according to the winds.	

Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	\$1,650.00
For putting in place 500 yards of earthen pipe instead of open drainage; also for construction of four cess pools. This drainage and cess pools are urgently necessary and required to prevent the water entering basements.	
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	1,093.00
Material and labor for construction of 18-inch tile drain for improvement to corrals and grounds around stables.	
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	1,252.00
Material and labor to properly grade, gravel, and construct gutters around stables, buildings Nos. 247 and 248, to provide proper drainage. When these stables were built, the ground around was graded but not graveled, the soil being black earth. To remedy this condition, cinders were spread, but these soon ground into mud.	
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	4,600.00
Material and labor for the construction of three new breakwaters, and for the repair of six now in place. It is necessary that new breakwaters be built at an early date, as the water is washing against the bluff and washing away land. By comparing the different maps on file at the post, it is shown that from 25 to 50 feet of land from the bluff has been washed away within the last four years. The estimate from the post amounted to \$10,000. In the opinion of this office the protection of the shore in the vicinity of the pumping station and sewage disposal plant is most important and should be thoroughly protected, and that four breakwaters should be repaired and one new one constructed. This would cost about \$4,600.	
Fort McKinley, Me.....	1,113.00
For the construction of a sludge and storm-water drain. The so-called old drain from the pump house is thought to carry the blow-off from the boiler and other hot drips and will undoubtedly crack the terra-cotta drain pipe, if this is the case. A large manhole about 6 feet in diameter should be constructed to catch the hot drips from the pump house and hold them until they have cooled, etc.	
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	1,596.00
For the construction of an extension to the drainage system. To provide drainage for storm waters in that heavy populated district of the post. It is deemed necessary to extend drainage to quarters 13 and 14 to carry off the storm water now scattered over the area back of the line of quarters, buildings Nos. 4, 5, and 6.	
Fort Shafter, Hawaii.....	3,450.00
For the construction of two 18-inch diameter pipe lines to take the drainage from the flats, formerly rice fields, at a point near King Street, a distance of approximately 1,400 feet.	
Total.....	17,624.00

[Item No. R., W., W. & D. 6, dredging channels.]

<i>Cost fiscal year 1914.</i>	
Services: United States.....	\$14,400.00
<i>Appropriations.</i>	
Fiscal year 1914.....	40,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00
<i>Estimate fiscal year 1916.</i>	
Services: United States.....	11,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,900.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	28,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	28,500.00

*Remarks.**Supplies.*—None.

Services.—Under this item are procured contract services to keep the channels at the various posts dredged to their proper depth. The channels to many posts require dredging annually to maintain a depth sufficient for the harbor boats that ply in them.

United States: All funds will be needed for current requirements, and are for services only, viz, class III, nonpersonal. The amount estimated for is \$2,900 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$28,500 less than apportioned for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands: No funds have been asked for by the department authorities under this item, neither was there an apportionment for the purpose for the fiscal year 1914 or 1915.

[Item No. R., W., W. & D. 7, care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$21,054.51	\$5,000.00	\$26,054.51
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00	2,000.00	9,000.00
Total.....	28,054.51	7,000.00	35,054.51

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$39,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$30,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$40,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	24,618.00	8,000.00	32,618.00
Total.....	54,618.00	18,000.00	72,618.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$37,563.49
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	33,618.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	32,618.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The articles purchased under this item include trees, shrubbery, seed, sodding, and the necessary tools and implements for the care of grounds.

Services.—The services to be procured hereunder consist of the hire of laborers, gardeners, etc., to keep the grounds in condition.

United States: The estimate under this item includes \$30,000 for supplies, class B, and \$10,000 for services (class III, personal) and is for current requirements only. It is \$13,945.49 more than the cost, fiscal year 1914, and \$10,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. Under Army Regulations military posts and the buildings and grounds pertaining thereto are to be kept in a clean and attractive condition; and reasonable adornment and beautification of the grounds in the neighborhood of public buildings is to be sought, etc. Posts temporarily evacuated by troops are under the charge of the Quartermaster Corps, and it is necessary to keep the lawns and grounds of such posts in good condition, spray trees, etc., during the absence of the troops. Troops being unavailable, it is necessary to hire laborers to cut grass, weeds, etc. The increase is therefore made necessary in carrying out the directions of Army Regulations to maintain military posts and stations in a reasonably attractive condition. This has not been possible with the small amounts heretofore apportioned for this purpose.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is current requirements and is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, who state that under the item provision is made for clearing the reservation at Mariveles. It is \$23,618 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$22,618 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. No details are given by the department authorities as to expenditures under the item other than the clearing at Mariveles, to which reference is made above.

The reservation at Mariveles, in range of Corregidor, is covered by a heavy growth, making excellent cover for an enemy who might land on that side of the bay. The department commander, after a thorough investigation of the question, directed that estimate be made for clearing the reservation at Mariveles as a military necessity. At Corregidor itself practically no work has been done on improvement of grounds and, due to construction work, a large amount of cleaning, grading, grass planting, etc., is needed. The entire increase is needed for these two projects, and it is believed that the total amount of work necessary at the two places will eventually cost \$50,000 under this item.

WATER AND SEWER AT MILITARY POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Water and sewers at military posts." That is an increase of \$611,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The same statement is true in that case, Mr. Chairman. I have a list of the projects under each of the items, and we have nothing at all for betterments or new construction for fiscal year 1915.

The CHAIRMAN. Just put that in the hearings, will you?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands."

Gen. ALESHIRE. May I call attention, Mr. Chairman, that it is requested that \$75,000 of the appropriation for water and sewers be made immediately available for use in the Philippine Islands on the island of Corregidor to improve the water systems there?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. You want to have \$75 000 immediately available?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; for use at Corregidor.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put that in the hearings so we may put it in the bill?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes sir.

NOTE.—It is recommended that the following be inserted after the words "and for hire of employees," viz:

"Provided, That \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the amount appropriated herein shall be immediately available for commencing the project of improving and increasing the water supply at Corregidor Island, Philippine Islands."

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the apportionment for the fiscal year 1914.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916 for current requirements, new construction and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements 1916 compared with cost 1914.		New construction and betterments.				New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.		
		Cost fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914 (76,677 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 (84,313 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914.	Estimate per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	Procuring water (water systems).	\$4,640.00	\$0.06	\$6,000.00	\$0.071	\$0.011	\$0.375	\$71,210.00	\$0.928	\$19,430.00	\$1.416	\$0.488	\$0.988	\$1.487	\$0.499	\$0.375
1a	Purchase of water.	243,397.59	3.174	236,000.00	2.799								3.174	2.799		
2	Introducing water to buildings.						.342	17,964.00	.234	27,853.00	.33	.096	.234	.33	.096	.342
2a	Fuel for pumping plants.															
3	Installation and extension of plumbing within buildings.															
4	Fire apparatus, purchase of.							64,156.40	.836	27,162.00	.322		.836	.322		.514
5	Fire apparatus, repair of.							19,489.57	.254	26,000.00	.334	.08	.254	.334	.08	
6	Fire-alarm systems, purchase of.	15,490.36	.202	15,000.00	.179		.023						.202	.179		.023
6a	Fire-alarm systems, repair of.	1,251.00	.016	2,000.00	.023	.007										
7	Sewage, disposal of.															
7a	Expenses incident thereto.	9,406.06	.123	10,000.00	.117		.006	29,007.00	.378	13,660.00	.162	.216	.378	.162	.007	.216
7b	Fuel for incinerators and crematories.	3,633.72	.047	3,500.00	.041								.047	.041		.006
8	Toilet paper.	32,780.44	.427	33,000.00	.391		.006						.427	.391		.036
9	Water systems, repair of.	10,000.00	1.33	10,000.00	1.267		.033						1.33	1.267		.033
10	Sewage systems, repair of.	30,000.00	.391	30,000.00	.306								.391	.306		.085

Statement showing apportionments per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

400

[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

501

[illegible]

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916, with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.
RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportion- ments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate, 1916, compared with 1915 apportionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Procuring water (water system).....	\$4,000.00	\$385,716.00	\$381,716.00	.....
1a	Purchase of water.....	252,000.00	268,728.00	16,728.00	.....
2	Introducing water to buildings.....	.....	43,025.00	43,025.00	.....
2a	Fuel for pumping plants.....	189,000.00	203,956.00	14,956.00	.....
3	Installation and extension of plumbing within buildings.....	.....	52,948.00	52,948.00	.....
4	Fire apparatus, purchase of.....	.....	50,665.00	50,665.00	.....
5	Fire apparatus, repair of.....	17,000.00	18,824.00	1,824.00	.....
6	Fire-alarm systems, purchase of.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....
6a	Fire-alarm systems, repair of.....	.....	33,660.00	33,660.00	.....
7	Sewage, disposal of.....	11,000.00	16,000.00	5,000.00	.....
7a	Expense incident thereto.....	9,883.00	9,648.00	.....	\$245.00
7b	Fuel for incinerators and crematories.....	25,500.00	38,575.00	13,075.00	.....
8	Toilet paper.....	102,000.00	110,503.00	8,503.00	.....
9	Water systems, repair of.....	45,000.00	39,068.00	.....	5,942.00
10	Sewage systems, repair of.....	130,607.00	110,199.00	.....	20,408.00
11	Plumbing within buildings, repair of.....	.....	321,973.00	11,973.00	.....
12	Employees, hire of.....	1,100,000.00	1,707,478.00	634,073.00	26,595.00
	Total.....	.....	1,100,000.00	26,595.00	.....
	Total decrease.....	.....	607,478.00	607,478.00	.....
	Net increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$366,649.15	\$775,678.57	\$1,145,327.72
Philippine Islands.....	96,972.56	261,206.44	358,179.00
Total.....	463,622.71	1,036,885.01	1,500,507.72

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,534,412.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,100,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$372,500	\$769,105	\$1,141,605
Philippine Islands.....	338,386	227,467	565,853
Total.....	710,886	996,572	1,707,458

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$206,970.28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	173,068.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	607,478.00

Remarks.

The net increase in the estimate for 1916 over the appropriation for 1915 is due almost entirely to new construction.

Apportionment fiscal year 1915.

Current requirements:	
United States.....	\$935,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	165,000.00
Total.....	1,000,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$925,500.00	\$216,105.00	\$1,141,605.00
Philippine Islands.....	221,964.00	343,909.00	565,873.00
Total.....	1,147,464.00	560,014.00	1,707,478.00

*Increases:**New construction—*

United States.....	\$216,105.00
Philippine Islands.....	343,909.00
Current requirements, Philippine Islands.....	56,964.00

 Total increase..... 616,978.00

Decrease:

Current requirements, United States.....	9,500.00
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 Net increase..... 607,478.00

The increase of \$616,978 is due to the resubmittal of a great many new projects that were in the 1915 estimates but for which no appropriation was made, and also the large project of improving the water supply at Corregidor Island, P. I. Details of the various new construction projects are stated under items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

There is an increase in current requirements in the Philippine Islands of \$56,964, for which no explanation is furnished by the department authorities. The amount estimated for the Philippine Islands is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

Current requirements for the United States has been decreased \$9,500 over the entire estimate. There are increases on some items and decreases on others, making a total decrease of the amount stated. Details are stated under items 1a, 4a, 5, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

[Item No. W. & S. 1, procuring water (water system).]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Serv. ices.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	\$73,850.00	\$75,850.00
Philippine Islands.....	866.00	20,800.84	21,666.84
Total.....	2,866.00	94,650.84	97,516.84

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$110,456.84
Fiscal year 1915.....	4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,000.00	\$122,430.00	\$125,430.00
Philippine Islands.....	200,286.00	60,000.00	260,286.00
Total.....	203,286.00	182,430.00	385,716.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$288,199.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	275,259.16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	381,716.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of boilers, piping, fittings, and all material required for the construction of water systems, pumping plants, reservoirs, tanks, and trestles, wells, sterilizers, filters, etc.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of the hire of laborers, etc., job and contract services for the construction of water systems, pumping and power plants, reservoirs, tanks, and trestles, sinking of artesian wells, water-softener plants, etc., and such other personal and nonpersonal services as may be necessary.

• UNITED STATES.

Current requirements—For supplies: Purchase of filters, etc. (class D)..... \$3,000

The allowance of filters, sterilizers, etc., for the mobile Army in the United States, according to General Orders, No. 95, War Department, 1908, is 762. At present 250 filters and sterilizers are on hand with troops and at depots.

The above filters are of plan adopted by the Medical Department and are being issued to troops in lieu of those heretofore supplied, which were found to be unsuitable for troops in the field, but are available for service at posts, especially during maneuvers at Coast Artillery posts. There are on hand approximately 439 sterilizers of the old type and these will be continued in service until they become unserviceable. The price of the latest pattern of filter is \$70 each. The average life of a filter now used is approximately 10 years, with fair usage, and is known as the Darnell filter.

At the present time experiments are being conducted by the Surgeon General's Office with canvas water bags manufactured by the Quartermaster Corps, with a view to the adoption of this means of a water container for use of troops.

For services: Payments for advertising accounts in connection with water and sewerage projects under the appropriation (class IV, nonpersonal) \$3, 000

The amount estimated under this item is \$49,580 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$121,430 more than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915. This increase is due entirely to the fact that the appropriation for 1915, which was \$400,000 under the estimates for that year, did not permit of the execution of any new work during the fiscal year 1915, and consequently such new work as was estimated for that year is again included for 1916, together with additional new work that has since become necessary.

Description of projects, 1916.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz. 9, 000

For the construction of an extension to the water-supply pipe line.

On account of a report made in 1913 (September) that the water supply was inadequate during the dry season meters were installed so as to measure the supply in October of that year. Water comes from springs, which are connected by pipe lines to reservoirs, and the post authorities desired to connect additional springs to get more water and to do some protection work at the springs for sanitary reasons. The matter was thoroughly investigated, and an item of \$6,122 was included in the 1915 estimates for doing part of the work. A subsequent estimate indicated that to procure the best results approximately \$9,000 will be required.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo. 8, 000

For the purchase of an electric-driven pump, water-pipe line, etc.

These improvements have been badly needed and have been determined upon after a personal inspection by an officer from this office.

Fort Bliss, Tex. 42, 000

For the construction of a new pumping plant.

In a report made Apr. 27, 1912, as a result of the inspection of this post, it was stated that the water supply was inadequate; the pumps were of insufficient capacity to develop the full supply from the 3 wells at the post. It was decided, about Sept. 4, 1912, to increase the garrison of this post to a full regiment of Cavalry. The matter was fully investigated and the question of erecting a combined lighting, pumping, and ice plant was taken up. This plant was estimated to cost about \$100,000; but as a result of information that such a plant would not be economical, only the pumping plant was finally found to be necessary. An item of \$42,000 was included for the purpose in the 1915 estimates, but as funds were not appropriated is again included for 1916. Three additional wells have been sunk and all the water will be needed for the permanent garrison.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. 35, 000

For improving present water supply.

The amount of approximately \$170,000 has been expended upon the water-supply system at Schofield Barracks. The system consists of head-works, about 7 miles above the post, on the Kaukonahua stream, from which the water is taken to a reservoir with a 50,000,000-gallon capacity, from which 24-inch steel pipes lead to the post. In a report dated Apr. 9, 1914, the constructing quartermaster submitted estimates in the total amount of \$29,000, approximately, for improving the system. It appeared from this and previous reports that, due to severe storms and a cloudburst last year, some additional work is required on the dam; and on account of the fact that a great part of the ditching and tunnel work is in soil which permits much erosion and a large amount of seepage, it has been found necessary to line ditches and tunnels with concrete or to try some other plan, such as piping, to conserve more of the water. The amount of \$35,000 is the amount thought necessary by this office.

Fort Andrews, Mass. 6, 500

For the construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir and pipe line.

The post is supplied with a 6-inch main from the Metropolitan Water Supply. As this pipe runs for a considerable distance as a submarine main there is constant danger of a break which would leave the post without supply of any sort. Capacity, 250,000 gallons. The site selected affords ample protection from possible gun fire and provides for a minimum length of pipe line to connect with distribution system.

Fort Warren, Mass.....	\$6,500
For the construction of a reinforced concrete storage reservoir. This reservoir is a necessity as the supply pipe for this post has been broken four times within the past few years, and this necessitates hire of water boat until repairs can be made, besides subjecting the post to increased danger by fire.	
Fort Hancock, N. J.....	1,930
For construction of platform and railing in pumping plant, and for material and labor to install one electric driven pump, with motor, switch-board, transformer, etc. It is proposed to install the above in place of present Worthington steam pump, used for pumping water, which is not only expensive in upkeep but extravagant in use of steam.	
Fort Hancock, N. J.....	7,000
For material and labor to install two 100-horsepower water-tube boilers to replace two "Oswego" boilers. This is necessary because the latter boilers are beyond all reasonable expense in upkeep.	
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	3,500
For developing well which has been sunk but which is in very fine sand. It is proposed to clean out same and install strainers.	
Total.....	125,430

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The amount of the estimate is \$238,619.16 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1914; there was no apportionment under this item for the fiscal year 1915. The great increase is due entirely to the large amount of new construction now found necessary, as stated below.	
One artesian well as Camp Nichols; 1 artesian well at the quartermaster steam laundry, Manila; 1 well at the Cuartel de Espana, Manila; and for water supply on Caraboa and Caballo Islands.....	\$51,221
For improving and increasing the water supply at Corregidor Island by the construction of reservoirs, capacity for 1,000,000 gallons, downspout connections, cisterns, pipe lines, fittings, etc., to utilize rainfall on that part of the reservation known as "Top Side".....	116,859
For the construction of reservoirs, downspout connections, cisterns, pipe lines, etc., necessary to utilize rainfall on the 6-inch level.....	92,206
Water at the present time is being pumped into tanks and reservoirs from 8 wells and the supply is now 325,000 gallons per day, which is insufficient at the present. With the ultimate garrison a total amount of 800,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day will be necessary for the health and comfort of the troops, for fire protection, for boilers and boats, etc. In a cablegram dated June 5, 1914, the commanding general, Philippine Department, stated that unless some improvement was made, the water situation at Corregidor would be hopeless and requested an immediate apportionment of \$116,859 for the "Top Side" project. In a subsequent letter both of the projects noted above were submitted and appear to be the best and most certain, and in all probability the most economical way to furnish a water supply for the garrison.	
It was requested that \$75,000 of the amounts needed for Corregidor be made immediately available, as the situation at present is acute; and it is thought that this amount of money can be advantageously and economically expended before the 1916 appropriations become available.	
The records of this office show that the wells, when first installed, were thought to be sufficient, but that continued use has reduced their capacity and many have failed. In an attempt to get deep wells salt water has been struck.	
Total.....	260,286

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

507

[Item No. W. & S. 1a, purchase of water.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$243,397.59
Philippine Islands.....	52,750.60
Total.....	296,148.19

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	267,570.60
Fiscal year 1915.....	252,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	236,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	32,728.00
Total.....	268,728.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	27,420.19
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,158.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	16,728.00

Remarks.

Services.—The services to be procured under this item are all class I, nonpersonal, and will be required as follows:

United States: Current requirements—Payment for water purchased for military posts, for recruiting stations, storehouses, etc. (Class I, nonpersonal), \$236,000.

This amount is a decrease of \$7,397.59 under the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and an increase of \$2,000 over the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. This increase is due to the fact that there will be one additional post where water will have to be purchased, as well as additional recruiting stations. For "Statement showing cost of water per 1,000 gallons at Army posts as compared with the minimum cost per 1,000 gallons at adjacent cities," see pages 608 to 613, 1915 hearings.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is \$20,022.60 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914 and \$14,728 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. No details are submitted showing contemplated expenditures.

[Item No. W. & S. 2, introducing water to buildings.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....		\$17,964.00	\$17,964.00
Philippine Islands.....	\$15,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00
Total.....	15,000.00	22,964.00	37,964.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$38,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....		\$27,853.00	\$27,853.00
Philippine Islands.....	\$10,172.00	5,000.00	15,172.00
Total.....	10,172.00	32,853.00	43,025.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$5,061.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,025.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	43,025.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of pipe fittings, etc., and such other class D articles as may be required in the construction of water-distributing systems.

Services.—The services procured under this item consist of the hire of laborers, job and contract services, and such other personal and nonpersonal services as may be required in the construction of water-distributing systems.

United States.—The amount estimated for is \$9,889 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. There was no apportionment for the fiscal year 1915 for this purpose, owing to reduction in the appropriation. The increase for the fiscal year 1916 is therefore due to the necessity of carrying out new work which could not be done from 1915 funds, and additional new projects.

Philippine Islands.—The amount of the estimate is the same as submitted by the department authorities, and is \$4,828 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. There was no apportionment under this item for the fiscal year 1915, on account of decreased appropriation for that year. No details are submitted showing the proposed construction.

Description of projects, 1916.

Front Royal, Va.....	\$2, 000
For construction of water and sewer connections for buildings. The work intended is that of making proper connections to buildings already constructed, under construction, or authorized; and is necessary for sanitary reasons. The following amounts have been expended for outside water and sewer work, fiscal year 1913:	
Water supply (reservoir, mains, etc.).....	\$19, 250
Sewage-disposal plant.....	9, 300
	28, 550
The amount of \$2,000 was included in the 1915 estimate submitted to Congress, but as no funds were appropriated for new construction, it is included in the estimates for 1916.	
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	10, 000
For extension of water system for new buildings.	
The amount of \$10,000 was included in the 1915 estimates for extending the water system to provide for new construction authorized and begun in 1913, made necessary by the increase of garrison which was fixed on June 2, 1913, at one regiment of Cavalry complete. No funds being appropriated, it is necessary to include this item in the 1916 projects.	
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.....	2, 393
For extending the water and sewer connections for noncommissioned officers' quarters.	
The sewer system (mains) has been put in, but no connections made to new noncommissioned officers' quarters being constructed. As these buildings will have modern plumbing, water and sewer connections are necessary, and will cost about \$2,393.	
Fort Monroe, Va.....	1, 600
Material and labor required for replacing about 580 feet of old 2-inch and 3-inch wrought-iron water main with standard 4-inch cast-iron hub and spigot pipe tested to 150 pounds pressure and fitted up complete.	
The old wrought-iron main has been in service for 24 years, underground, and is about worn out. It will not properly supply the buildings that are attached to it, building No. 5, barracks for 6 companies and band, buildings Nos. 46, 47, 85, and 86, lavatories, etc. For water and sewer extensions on account of the new buildings estimated for under the appropriation barracks and quarters.....	
	11, 860
Total.....	27, 853

[Item No. W. & S. 2a, fuel for pumping plants.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$167,152.22
Philippine Islands.....	39,798.56
Total.....	206,950.78

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	202,428.56
Fiscal year 1915.....	189,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	155,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	48,956.00
Total.....	203,956.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	2,994.78
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,527.44
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	14,956.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this item are class A, and will be required for purchase of fuel for pumping plants.

United States.—The estimate is \$12,152.22 less than cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$20,000 greater than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. Due to the reduction in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 from the amount estimated, this item had to stand its proportion of the cut, which amounted to \$20,000. It is believed that \$155,000, the amount now estimated for, which is the same as that estimated for in 1915, is the minimum that will be needed for the purpose for the fiscal year 1916, and should be provided. For kind and consumption of fuel at Government pumping plants, see statement printed on pages 616 to 621, hearings on 1915 appropriations.

Philippine Islands.—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities; is \$9,157.44 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$5,044 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. No details are submitted by the department authorities.

[Item No. W. & S. 3, installation and extension of plumbing within buildings.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$64,156.40
Philippine Islands.....	30,000.00
Total.....	94,156.40

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	63,532.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....		\$27,162.00	\$27,162.00
Philippine Islands.....	\$18,000.00	7,786.00	25,786.00
Total.....	18,000.00	34,948.00	52,948.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$41,208.40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,584.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	52,948.00

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Remarks.

Supplies.—The services rendered under this item are by contract and hire as may be deemed necessary for the painting and plumbing in new buildings.

United States.—The units estimated for under this item will be used for new construction only to extent \$7,000 for services (Class IV, nonpersonal).

The detailed statement under this item, see itemized estimate under new construction, painting and plumbers' appropriation.

This is a decrease of \$26,844.40 over cost for 1914, due to decrease in new construction, and an increase of \$27,152 over 1915, due to the fact that no funds could be allocated to this purpose under the reduced appropriation for that year.

Philippine Islands.—The estimate from the department authorities is the same as for the United States and is for installation and extension of plumbing within buildings where required. It is \$4,214 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. No apportionment was made for the purpose fiscal year 1915, on account of no appropriation having been made for the purpose. No details are submitted by department authorities to show contemplated expenditures.

[Item No. W. & S. 4, purchase of fire apparatus.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

<i>Supplies:</i>	
United States.....	\$19,489.57
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00
Total.....	21,489.57

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	37,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

<i>Supplies:</i>	
United States.....	28,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	22,665.00
Total.....	50,665.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	29,175.43
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	13,665.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	50,665.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies under this item consist of steam, gasoline, and chemical fire engines, fire hose, nozzles, hose reels, fire ladders, axes, hook-and-ladder trucks, fire buckets, and chemical fire extinguishers (Class D).

United States.—At the end of this item will be found a statement showing quantity of fire apparatus on hand at military stations in the United States at the close of the fiscal year 1914 (June 30, 1914).

On page 627 of the hearings on the Army bill for 1915 will be found information showing the general policy of this office carried out in the supply of fire extinguishing apparatus and hose.

The amount of the estimate is \$8,510.13 more than the cost for 1914. There was no apportionment for this purpose for 1915 because the reduced appropriation made it necessary to eliminate all new construction. The amount estimated for is the same as the amount estimated for 1915 and is believed to be the amount absolutely necessary to equip new buildings under construction and to be constructed.

Philippine Islands.—The amount estimated for is the same as that called for by the department authorities and in the amount provision is made for auto fire apparatus at Fort McKinley and for fire pumps at Pier No. 1, Manila. It is \$20,665 more than the cost for 1914. There was no apportionment for the purpose for the fiscal year 1915.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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[Item No. W. & S. 5, repairs to fire apparatus.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,490.36	\$4,000.00	\$15,490.36
Philippine Islands.....	3,964.00	1,000.00	4,964.00
Total.....	15,454.36	5,000.00	20,454.36

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$24,964.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	17,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$15,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,824.00	1,000.00	3,824.00
Total.....	13,824.00	5,000.00	18,824.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,634.36
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6,140.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,824.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies under this item consist of hose, buckets, axes, and all material and parts required to replace or make repairs to fire-extinguishing apparatus at Army posts (class B).

Services.—Either job or contract services are procured under this item, as may be deemed to the best interests of the Government in each particular case (class III).

United States.—The nature and importance of fire-extinguishing apparatus require that repairs be made promptly and, when necessary, the parts renewed. The amount of the estimate is \$490.36 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands.—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, and is \$1,140 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$1,824 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. There are no details with the estimate under this item submitted by the department authorities.

[Item No. W. & S. 6, fire-alarm system, purchase of.]

Remarks.

United States.—No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands.—No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. W. & S. 6a, fire-alarm systems, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$1,251.00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915.....	4,000.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Total.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$2,749.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 is same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies procured under this item consist of wire, batteries, bells, annunciators, etc., required in the repair of fire-alarm systems (class B).

Services.—The services to be procured consist of either job or contract, as may be considered for the best interests of the Government (class III).

United States.—The funds under this item will be needed entirely for current requirements. It is \$749 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands.—This is the estimated cost (\$2,000) of material and labor required for repairs to fire-alarm systems at various posts in the islands. It is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

[Item No. W. & S. 7, sewage, disposal of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$29,007.00
Philippine Islands.....	25,965.00
Total.....	54,972.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	40,265.00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	13,660.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00
Total.....	33,660.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 21,312.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916, less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 6,605.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 33,660.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of pipe, fittings, etc., required in the construction of sewerage systems.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of the hire of laborers, job and contract services, for the construction of sewerage systems and purification plants, crematories, etc.

United States.—Funds under this item will be required entirely for new construction and betterments. The amount is \$15,347 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. As no new construction was authorized under this item during the fiscal year 1915 owing to reduced appropriation, the amount estimated for the fiscal year 1916 is thought to be necessary to carry out the projects enumerated later. For a list of posts at which are located crematories, see page 630, Hearings on the Army Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands.—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, and is \$5,965 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914. There was no apportionment for this purpose for the fiscal year 1915, due to shortage of funds. No details are submitted showing the proposed work.

Description of projects, 1916.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	\$3,000
For sewer connections to new buildings.	
These extensions are necessary for new buildings owing to the enlargement of the post to a regiment of Cavalry. An item for this same work was included in the 1915 estimates, but as no appropriation was made for it, it is submitted again.	
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	3,000
For addition to sewage-disposal plant.	
The work at this post consists in the construction of screening and grit chambers, valve chambers, new system of distributors for contact beds, construction of a sterilizing tank, and remodeling of old sand filter into sludge drying beds, and in the opinion of this office is very necessary as the present plant is too small. An item of \$5,000 was included in the estimates submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1915. As it is thought \$3,000 should be sufficient, in view of information obtained since the 1915 estimates were prepared, the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 is reduced to that figure.	
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	5,500
For providing cover over new sewage-disposal plant.	
This work is rendered necessary because of tampering with the apparatus by unauthorized persons, who have already broken one of the sprinkling heads, etc. An item for this purpose in the sum of \$7,500 was included in the 1915 estimates, but it is believed that \$5,500 will be sufficient and the estimate is reduced to that amount.	
Fort Constitution, N. H.	1,000
For material and labor to lay about 1,000 feet of sewer pipe.	
This work is to install sewer pipe to stables and noncommissioned officers' quarters which at present are not supplied therewith. It is believed that it is necessary, and the cost will be about \$1,000, as the trenches will have to be blasted out of the rock.	
Fort Myer, Va.	1,160
For laying sewer in front of Cavalry stables.	
This work was requested Mar. 31, 1914, and is necessary to provide proper sewer facilities to Cavalry stables and guardhouses, and to generally improve sanitary conditions in that vicinity.	
Total.....	13,660

[Item No. W. & S. 7a, expenses incident thereto.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.	\$9,405.06
Philippine Islands.	14,690.00
Total.....	24,095.06

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	23,690.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	11,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.	10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00
Total.....	16,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	8,095.06
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,690.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5,000.00

Remarks.

United States.—For the disposal of garbage (\$10,000 for services, class I, personal) by hire or contract at such posts and stations as have no crematories, incinerators, etc. For list of posts at which garbage is disposed of under contract and where scavengers are employed, see page 623, hearings on the 1915 Army Appropriation Bill.

The amount of the estimate is \$594.94 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and is the same apportionment for the fiscal year 1915.

Philippine Islands.—The department authorities have asked for \$8,000 under this item, which has been reduced in this office to \$6,000, which amount is thought to be sufficient. The amount of the estimate is \$8,690 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$5,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. No details are submitted showing the proposed expenditures.

[Item No. W. & S. 7b, fuel for incinerators and crematories.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$3,633.72
Philippine Islands.....	6,345.00
Total.....	9,978.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	9,845.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	9,893.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	3,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,148.00
Total.....	9,648.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	330.72
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	197.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	245.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be procured under this item are class A.

United States.—The amount of the estimate is \$133.72 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$4,500 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The amount estimated for is based upon the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and, with due economy, it is believed, will be sufficient.

Philippine Islands.—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, and is \$197 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$4,255 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. No details are submitted by the department authorities as to the reasons for the estimate.

[Item No. W. & S. 8, toilet paper.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies:	
United States.....	\$32,780.44
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00
Total.....	37,780.44

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	20,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	25,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	33,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,575.00
Total.....	38,575.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	795.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	18,575.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	13,075.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies under this item are class A, the issue of same being governed by Army Regulations 1215, 1913, paragraph 5.

United States.—The cost of a package of toilet paper is 5½ cents. No information is available as to quantity purchased in one year, as this article is purchased for sales, and no record is kept of the amount.

The issue is governed by paragraph 1215, Army Regulations 1913, which provides as follows:

"For use of enlisted men stationed at military posts, camps, and rendezvous provided with modern water-closets, with sewer connections, or where sanitary conditions require its use: To organizations of enlisted men, one package or roll of 1,000 sheets for every 60 rations. For use in water-closets of offices, post gymnasiums, guard-houses, bakeries, and post exchanges, such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary."

The amount of the estimate is \$219.56 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$9,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. The estimate for the fiscal year 1915 contained a specific item for the first time for toilet paper amounting to \$24,000. It is thought that this amount is too low, as the cost for the fiscal year 1913 is shown to be \$29,885.14 and the cost for the fiscal year 1914, \$32,780.44. It is therefore believed that \$33,000 will be required to meet the needs during the fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands.—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by department authorities, and is \$575 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$4,075 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1915. No details are submitted by the department authorities showing how the funds are to be expended.

[Item No. W. & S. 9, water systems, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$68,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$90,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00
Total.....	76,000.00	26,000.00	102,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$137,714.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	102,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$68,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$90,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	12,503.00	8,000.00	20,503.00
Total.....	80,503.00	30,000.00	110,503.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$8,503.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	27,211.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	8,503.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies under this item consist of pipe, fittings, and all material required for making repairs to water systems, wells, reservoirs, pumping plants, sterilizers, filters, etc.

Services.—The services procured under this item are both job and contract and required for the repair of water systems, pumping plants, sterilizers, etc.

United States.—The estimate includes—

For supplies: Class A, \$20,000; class B, \$40,000; class D, \$8,000.

For services: Class III, personal, \$15,000; Class IV, nonpersonal, \$7,000.

It is the same as the cost for 1914 and the same as the apportionment for 1915.

Philippine Islands.—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by department authorities. It is \$8,503 greater than the cost for 1914 and the same amount in excess of the apportionment for 1915. No data is submitted by the department authorities showing contemplated expenditures in detail.

[Item No. W. & S. 10, sewerage systems, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$22,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$30,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00
Total.....	26,000.00	12,000.00	38,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$45,192.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	45,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$22,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$30,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,058.00	4,000.00	9,058.00
Total.....	27,058.00	12,000.00	39,058.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,058.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	6,131.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	5,942.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies hereunder consist of pipe, fittings, and all material required to make repairs to sewerage systems, purification plants, incinerators, crematories, etc., at Army posts and camps.

Services.—The services required under this item are obtained by contract, hire, and job for making repairs to sewerage systems, crematories, etc.

United States.—The estimate includes—

For supplies: \$18,000, class B, and \$4,000, class D.

For services: \$6,000, class III, personal, and \$2,000, class IV, nonpersonal.

It is the same as the cost for 1914 and also the same as the apportionment for 1915. For statement showing cost and capacity of crematories, incinerators, etc., see page 637, Hearings on 1915 Appropriation Bill.

Philippine Islands.—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, and is \$1,058 more than cost for 1914 and \$5,942 less than the apportionment for 1915. It is for repairs at various posts in the islands.

[Item No. W. & S. 11, plumbing within buildings, repair of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$41,851.84	\$45,000.00	\$86,851.84
Philippine Islands.....	9,000.00	13,000.00	22,000.00
Total.....	50,851.84	58,000.00	108,851.84

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$138,648.00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 130,607.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$48,000.00	\$52,000.00	\$100,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,199.00	5,000.00	10,199.00
Total.....	53,199.00	57,000.00	110,199.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$1,347.16
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 28,449.00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 20,408.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies under this item consist of pipe, fittings, and all material required for making repairs to plumbing systems within buildings.

Services.—The services procured under this item are both job and contract, and are required for repairs to plumbing systems in buildings.

United States.—The estimate is \$13,148.16 more than the cost for 1914 and \$8,000 less than the apportionment for 1915, and is for current requirements, as follows: For supplies, class B, \$42,000; class D, \$6,000. For services, class III, personal, \$42,000; class IV, nonpersonal, \$10,000. The funds are for current requirements only. Although the amount of the estimate is greater than the cost for 1914, it is not believed to be more than necessary for repairs to old plumbing.

Philippine Islands.—The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is \$11,801 less than the cost for 1914 and the same amount less than the apportionment for 1915. No details have been submitted by the department authorities showing proposed expenditures.

[Item No. W. & S. 12, employees, hire of.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:
 United States..... \$258,898.52
 Philippine Islands..... 90,000.00
 Total..... 348,898.52

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 375,106.00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 310,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:
 United States..... 245,000.00
 Philippine Islands..... 76,973.00
 Total..... 321,973.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 26,925.52
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 53,133.00
 Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 21,973.00

Remarks.

Services.—The services required under this item are for employees in connection with pumping plants, water systems, sewerage systems, plumbing, etc.

United States.—Under this item are paid the salaries and wages of engineers, firemen, plumbers, steam fitters, scavengers, etc., employed in connection with water and sewerage systems. The salaries of the 295 employees range from \$240 to \$2,000. The amount of the estimate is \$13,898.52 less than cost for 1914 and \$30,000 less than

apportionment for 1915. Funds are to be expended for class I, personal services, as follows:

[R.=Rations.]

Carpenter and plumber, 1, at \$1,000.....	\$1,000.00	
Engineers:		
1, at \$1,800.....	\$1,800.00	
1, at \$1,500.....	1,500.00	
1, at \$1,240.....	1,240.00	
10, at \$1,200 each.....	12,000.00	
2, at \$1,080 each.....	2,160.00	
1, at \$1,050.....	1,050.00	
12, at \$1,000 each.....	12,000.00	
2, at \$960 each.....	1,920.00	
16, at \$900 each.....	14,400.00	
2, at \$840 each.....	1,680.00	
1, at \$720 (R.).....	720.00	
		50,470.00
Engineers, assistant:		
1, at \$960.....	960.00	
3, at \$900 each.....	2,700.00	
5, at \$840 each.....	4,200.00	
1, at \$780.....	780.00	
2, at \$720 (R.) each.....	1,440.00	
1, at \$600.....	600.00	
		10,680.00
Engineers, mechanical, 2, at \$1,200.....	2,400.00	
Engineer, stationary and steam, 1, at \$840.....	840.00	
Engineers and plumbers:		
1, at \$1,200.....	1,200.00	
2, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000.00	
1, at \$960.....	960.00	
1, at \$900.....	900.00	
		5,060.00
Engineer and steam fitter, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	
Engineer and superintendent of construction, 1, at \$2,000.....	2,000.00	
Enginemen:		
1, at \$1,000.....	1,000.00	
1, at \$960.....	960.00	
1, at \$900.....	900.00	
		2,860.00
Enginemen and steam fitters, 2, at \$900.....		1,800.00
Firemen:		
1, at \$1,080.....	1,080.00	
2, at \$900 each.....	1,800.00	
1, at \$780.....	780.00	
1, at \$720 (R.).....	720.00	
2, at \$720 each.....	1,440.00	
1, at \$669.....	660.00	
13, at \$600 (R.) each.....	7,800.00	
5, at \$540 (R.) each.....	2,700.00	
8, at \$480 (R.) each.....	3,840.00	
1, at \$450.....	450.00	
2, at \$390 each.....	390.00	
		22,050.00
Laborers:		
2, at \$720 (R.) each.....	1,440.00	
1, at \$600.....	600.00	
2, at \$540 (R.) each.....	1,080.00	
2, at \$480 (R.) each.....	960.00	
2, at \$480 each.....	960.00	
2, at \$240 each.....	480.00	
		5,520.00
Mechanic, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	
Mechanic, assistant, 1 at \$600 (R.).....	600.00	
Oiler and filterman, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	

Pipefitters:		
1, at \$450.72.....	\$450.72	
1, at \$480.....	480.00	
		\$930.72
Plumbers:		
14, at \$1,200 each.....	16,800.00	
1, at \$1,080.....	1,080.00	
1, at \$1,020.....	1,020.00	
26, at \$1,000 each.....	26,000.00	
1, at \$960.....	960.00	
43, at \$900 each.....	43,200.00	
1, at \$840.....	840.00	
1, at \$780.....	780.00	
3, at \$720 (R.) each.....	2,160.00	
		92,840.00
Plumber, assistant, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	
Plumber, assistant, and gasfitter, 1, at \$720 (R.).....	720.00	
Plumber, assistant and steamfitter, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	
Plumbers' helpers:		
1, at \$720 (R.).....	720.00	
2, at \$600 (R.) each.....	1,200.00	
		1,920.00
Plumber and engineer, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	
Plumber and sanitary engineer, 1, at \$1,080.....	1,080.00	
Plumbers and steamfitters, 4, at \$900 each.....	3,600.00	
Pumpmen, 1, at \$600.....	600.00	
Scavengers:		
1, at \$1,040.....	1,040.00	
1, at \$720 (R.).....	720.00	
1, at \$730.....		730.00
1, at \$720.....	720.00	
3, at \$600 (R.) each.....	1,800.00	
1, at \$600.....	600.00	
1, at \$540 (R.).....	540.00	
8, at \$480 (R.) each.....	3,840.00	
5, at \$480 each.....	2,400.00	
1, at \$390.....	390.00	
22, at \$360 (R.) each.....	7,920.00	
5, at \$360 each.....	1,800.00	
1, at \$420 (R.).....	420.00	
1, at \$300 (R.).....	300.00	
		23,760.00
Steamfitter, 1, at \$900.....	900.00	
Steamfitter, expert, 1, at \$1,100.....	1,100.00	
		238,130.72
Contingencies.....		6,869.28
Total.....		245,000.00

Philippine Islands.—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities, and is \$13,027 less than cost for the fiscal year 1914, and \$41,973 more than the apportionment for 1915. No details are submitted showing where and for what purpose employees will be used at posts in the Philippine Islands.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands."
The same as last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; \$400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in your hearings how you propose to spend that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

It is proposed to expend this appropriation generally as follows:

New construction:	
For shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men	\$180, 117. 70
Shelter for animals and supplies.....	30, 000. 00
Current requirements:	
Repairs.....	135, 642. 50
Payment of rents.....	28, 275. 50
All other purposes.....	25, 964. 30
Total.....	<u>400, 000. 00</u>

The details of the estimate are as follows:

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

No.	Items.	Cost for the fiscal year 1914.			Estimate for fiscal year 1916.			Estimate for 1916 compared with cost 1914.			
		Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.	
								Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Current require-ments.	Total.
1	Shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.										
2	Repairs.	\$112,052.12		\$281,000.00	\$135,642.50	\$180,117.70	\$180,117.70	\$23,590.38		\$100,882.30	\$100,882.30
3	Payment of rents.	29,000.00		112,052.12	28,275.50	135,642.50	135,642.50				
4, 5	Building sites and additions to existing military reservations.			29,000.00		28,275.50	28,275.50			\$724.50	\$724.50
6	Shelter for animals and supplies.		30,457.45	30,457.45		30,000.00	30,000.00				
7	All other purposes.		47,490.43	47,490.43		25,964.30	25,964.30				
	Total.	141,052.12	358,947.88	500,000.00	103,918.00	236,082.00	400,000.00	23,590.38		724.50	122,865.88
	Total increase.										122,865.88
	Net decrease.										28,590.38
											100,000.00

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportion-ments, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate 1916 compared with 1915 apportionments.	
				Increase.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.	\$200,000.00	\$180,117.00		\$19,882.30
2	Repairs.	80,000.00	135,642.50	\$55,642.50	
3	Payment of rents.	40,000.00	28,275.50		11,724.50
4, 5	Building sites and additions to existing military reservations.	1,600.00	30,000.00		28,400.00
6	Shelter for animals and supplies.		25,964.30		25,964.30
7	All other purposes.				
	Total.	400,000.00	400,000.00	85,642.50	85,642.50

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction and betterments.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				New construction and betterments.				New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.				Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements, fiscal year 1916 compared with cost fiscal year 1914.			
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita fiscal year 1914 (21,076 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 (20,588 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita 1916.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita 1916.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916.
1	Shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.....	\$112,052.12	\$5.318	\$135,642.50	\$6.594	\$1.276	.....	\$281,000.00	\$13.333	\$186,117.70	\$8.767	.....	.....	\$13,333	\$6.318	\$8,767	\$4.576
2	Repairs.....	29,000.00	1.376	28,275.50	1.374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.376	1.374	.....	.....
3	Payment of rents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,5	Building sites and additions to existing military reservations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Shelter for animals and supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,457.45	1.445	30,000.00	1.458	.013	.....	1.445	1.458	.....	.....
7	All other purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,490.43	2.254	25,954.30	1.262	.....	.....	1.254	1.262	.....	.....
	Total.....	141,052.12	6.694	163,918.00	7.968	1.276	.002	358,947.88	17.032	286,082.00	11.477	.013	5.568	22,726	10.445	19,445	6.570
	Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	1.274	.....	.....	.....	6.555	.....	.....	.....	5.555	3.281	.....	.....	\$ 4,281
															Increase.		
															Net decrease.		

RECAPITULATION.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	\$156,999.99
Services.....	343,000.01
Total.....	500,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	500,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	400,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	123,908.15
Services.....	276,091.85
Total.....	400,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	100,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	100,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	

[Item No. B. & Q., P. I. 1, shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	\$93,666.66
Services.....	187,333.34
Total.....	281,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	244,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	200,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	60,039.23
Services.....	120,078.47
Total.....	180,117.70

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	100,882.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	63,882.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	19,882.30

Remarks.

Philippine Islands: The amount called for by the department authorities under this item was \$600,000, which contemplated the construction of concrete barracks for one regiment of Cavalry at Fort William McKinley. Of the above estimate (\$180,117.70), \$60,039.23, class D, will be required for supplies, and \$120,078.47, class IV, will be required for services.

The following tabulated statement from report dated July 29, 1914, Manila, P. I., shows garrisoned posts and towns, with troops stationed thereat, viz:

List of military posts and garrisoned towns, Philippine Islands.

Augur Barracks, Jolo.....	Headquarters, Fifth and Thirteenth Battalions Philippine Scouts.
Camp Avery, Corregidor.....	Headquarters, Fourth and Twelfth Battalions Philippine Scouts.
Camp Eldridge (Los Banos).....	Companies E, F, G, and H, Eighth Infantry.
Camp Gregg (Bayambang).....	Headquarters, First Battalion Philippine Scouts.

Camp John Hay (Baguio).....	Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; headquarters, Second Battalion Philippine Scouts.
Camp Keithley.....	Headquarters, Seventh Battalion Philippine Scouts.
Camp McGrath (Batangas).....	Headquarters and Companies A, B, I, K, L, M, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Camp Overton.....	Headquarters, Ninth Battalion Philippine Scouts.
Camp Stotsenburg (Angeles).....	Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Eighth Cavalry; headquarters and Batteries D, E, and F, Second Field Artillery.
Camp Ward Cheney (Imus).....	Companies I and L, Eighth Infantry.
Fort Mills.....	Companies K, L, Third Battalion Engineers; Ninth Band; Eleventh, Eighteenth, Forty-second, Seventieth, Eighty-sixth, Ninetieth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-ninth, and One hundred and thirty-eighth Companies, Coast Artillery; Companies C, D, E, F, G, and H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Fort San Pedro (Iloilo).....	Headquarters, Tenth Battalion Philippine Scouts.
Fort Wm. McKinley.....	Field Hospital No. 4; Ambulance Company No. 4; Company L, Signal Corps; headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Seventh Cavalry; Batteries A, B, and C, Second Field Artillery; headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Thirteenth Infantry, Casuals.
Fort Wint.....	Twenty-third and One hundred and forty-second Companies, Coast Artillery.
Ludlow Barracks (Parang).....	Headquarters, Eighth and Eleventh Battalions Philippine Scouts.
Manila:	
Cuartel de Espana.....	Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, K, and M, Eighth Infantry.
Cuartel de Infanterio.....	Company F, Signal Corps.
Department hospital.....	Medical department.
Fort Santiago.....	Headquarters, Philippine Department; headquarters, Third Battalion Engineers.
Manila ordnance depot.....	Detachment of ordnance.
Medical supply depot.....	Medical department.
Pettit Barracks (Zamb.).....	Headquarters, Sixth Battalion Philippine Scouts.
Regan Barracks (Daraga).....	Companies E, F, G, and H, Fifteenth Infantry.
Tientsin, China.....	Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fifteenth Infantry.
Warwick Barracks (Cebu).....	Headquarters, Third Battalion Philippine Scouts.

[Item No. B, & O., P. I. 2, repairs.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	\$37,350.71
Services.....	74,701.41
Total.....	112,052.12

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	86,224.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	80,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	45,214.16
Services.....	90,428.34
Total.....	135,642.50
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	23,590.38
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	49,418.50
Estimate, fiscal year 1916, more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	55,642.50

Remarks.

Philippine Islands.—The above estimate is the same as that called for by the Philippine authorities (\$135,642.50), all of which will be required to meet current requirements. Of the above amount, \$45,214.16, class D, will be required for supplies, and \$90,428.34, class IV, will be required for services.

The following statement shows land and buildings rented by the Government in the Philippine Islands, as shown by the last report received from the department quartermaster:

Place.	Purpose for which rented and area.	Monthly rate of rental.	Total cost for the fiscal year.
Camp Connell, Samar, P. I.	Military reservation: 124.37 hectares.	\$140.93	\$1,691.16
	3,6273 hectares.	5.42	65.04
Camp Eldridge.	Addition to reservation, 8,315 hectares.	5.00	60.00
Camp McGrath.	Sewer outlet.	1.21	13.52
Do.	Military reservation.	17.85	214.20
Do.	do.	15.36	184.32
Do.	do.	56.99	683.88
Fort San Pedro, Iloilo	Frame building for officers' quarters.	30.00	360.00
Camp Treadwell.	Frame officers' quarters.	12.50	150.00
Do.	do.	12.50	150.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	Camp site, 13 acres.	21.00	252.00
Do.	do.	5.00	60.00
Do.	Frame officers' quarters.	15.00	180.00
Do.	do.	15.00	180.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	do.	10.00	120.00
Do.	do.	15.00	180.00
Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite	Post reservation.	32.00	384.00
Do.	Land occupied by condensing plant, corral and stables.	6.25	75.00
Warwick Barracks, Cebu, P. I.	Frame officers' quarters.	40.00	480.00
Do.	do.	25.00	300.00
Do.	do.	25.00	300.00
Do.	do.	25.00	300.00
Do.	do.	22.50	270.00
Do.	do.	25.00	300.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	do.	20.00	240.00
Do.	Frame noncommissioned officers' quarters.	12.00	144.00
Do.	Frame officers' quarters.	22.50	270.00
Do.	do.	22.50	270.00
Do.	do.	25.00	300.00
Do.	do.	22.50	270.00
Manila, P. I.	Officers' quarters.	60.00	720.00
Do.	Site for distilling plant.	13.28	159.36
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	12.00	7.20
Baclaran, P. I.	Quarters for officers.	20.00	12.50
Manila, P. I.	do.	25.00	7.36
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	14.72	5.60
Do.	do.	12.00	12.00
Do.	Quarters for officers.	45.00	45.00
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	12.00	10.06
Do.	do.	12.00	6.00
Do.	Quarters for officers.	25.00	50.00
Do.	do.	36.00	432.00
Do.	do.	24.00	288.00
Do.	do.	24.00	288.00
Do.	do.	48.00	576.00
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	12.00	144.00
Do.	Quarters for officers.	35.00	420.00
Do.	do.	48.00	480.00
Do.	do.	48.00	576.00
Do.	do.	24.00	288.00
Do.	do.	48.00	576.00
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	12.00	8.52
Do.	do.	12.00	144.00
Do.	do.	16.00	120.00
Do.	Storeroom and office.	15.00	180.00
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	15.00	180.00
Do.	do.	11.00	132.00
Do.	do.	15.00	180.00
Do.	Quarters for officers.	48.00	576.00
Do.	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.	15.00	180.00
Do.	do.	14.72	176.64

Place.	Purpose for which rented and area.	Monthly rate of rental.	Total cost for the fiscal year.
Manila, P. I.....	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.....	\$12.00	\$144.00
Do.....	Quarters for officers.....	37.04	448.48
Do.....	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.....	12.00	8.19
Do.....	Quarters for officers.....	48.00	576.00
Do.....	do.....	36.00	432.00
Do.....	do.....	45.00	540.00
Do.....	do.....	84.00	1,008.00
Do.....	do.....	36.00	432.00
Do.....	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.....	12.00	144.00
Do.....	Quarters for officers.....	45.00	540.00
Do.....	do.....	36.00	432.00
Do.....	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.....	13.04	136.71
Do.....	do.....	14.72	176.64
Do.....	Quarters for officers.....	24.00	288.00
Do.....	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.....	12.00	144.00
Do.....	do.....	13.04	156.48
Do.....	do.....	13.04	156.48
Do.....	do.....	15.00	180.00
Do.....	do.....	14.72	176.64
Do.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
Do.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
Do.....	Quarters for officers.....	74.08	888.96
Do.....	do.....	30.00	360.00
Do.....	do.....	48.00	576.00
Do.....	do.....	25.00	271.77
Do.....	do.....	25.00	300.00
Do.....	do.....	30.00	360.00
Do.....	do.....	25.00	300.00
Do.....	do.....	36.00	432.00
Total monthly rate of rentals.....		2,429.41	
Total yearly cost of above rentals.....			26,763.71

NOTE.—Certain leases were terminated within the month they became effective, therefore only the actual cost of the lease was put under column "Total cost for the fiscal year."

[Item No. B. & Q., P. I. 3, payment of rents.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: Philippine Islands..... \$29,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 63,656.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 40,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: Philippine Islands..... 28,275.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 724.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 35,380.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 11,724.50

Remarks.

Philippine Islands: The above estimate is the same as the estimate from department authorities under this item, and the amount called for, \$28,275.50, class I, nonpersonal, will be required for services under this item.

[Item No. B. & Q., P. I. 4 and 5, building sites and additions to existing military reservations.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... \$7,200.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 1,600.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 7,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 1,600.00

Philippine Islands: No amount is estimated for under this item by the Philippine authorities, therefore no estimate is submitted under this item.

[Item No. B. & Q., P. I. 6, shelter for animals and supplies.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	\$10, 152. 48
Services.....	20, 304. 97
Total.....	30, 457. 45

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	68, 920. 00
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	10, 000. 00
Services.....	20, 000. 00
Total.....	30, 000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	457. 45
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	38, 920. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	30, 000. 00

Remarks.

Philippine Islands: The amount called for by the department authorities under this item was \$295,278.90, which contemplated in part the construction of concrete warehouses, \$50,000, and cavalry stables, \$200,000, at Fort William McKinley. Of the above amount estimated for (\$30,000) \$10,000, class D supplies and \$20,000, Class IV, services, will be required under this item.

See remarks under item 1, B. & Q., P. I., for statement of garrisoned posts and towns in the Philippine Islands, naming troops stationed thereat.

[Item No. B. & Q., P. I. 7, all other purposes.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	\$15, 830. 14
Services.....	31, 660. 29
Total.....	47, 490. 43

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	30, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	78, 400. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands:	
Supplies.....	8, 654. 76
Services.....	17, 309. 54
Total.....	25, 964. 30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	21, 526. 13
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4, 035. 70
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	52, 435. 70

Remarks.

Philippine Islands: The above estimate is the same as the estimate from the department authorities under this item.

Of the above amount (\$25,964.30), \$8,654.76, class D, will be required for supplies and \$17,309.54, class IV, will be required for services under this item.

CLOTHING, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. "Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage." I see you have now language there "For payment for clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge."

Gen. ALESHIRE. I submit that change, Mr. Chairman, for two reasons: One is it seems to me that that item ought to be carried in appropriation "Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage." That arrangement will place all items pertaining to clothing and equipage under the one appropriation. By making that transfer we are reducing the estimate for "Pay of the Army" by the amount that has heretofore been included in that appropriation for payment for clothing undrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is \$400,000?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. Had we included the amount in the bill you are now considering for 1916 it would have been \$1,200,000; but in making the transfer it reduced the estimate for "Pay of the Army," with the approval of the Secretary of War, by \$1,200,000, and has increased the estimate for clothing and equipage by \$200,000, making a net reduction of \$1,000,000 as between the two appropriations. I have data here which shows that on an average for five years we have paid from the appropriation "Pay of the Army" annually \$1,202,774.02 for clothing undrawn. I was at a loss to understand the cause of such large expenditures under that item, and I finally found it was due to this: We have troops in the Philippines and troops in Hawaii where they use nothing but cotton clothing, the lighter clothing, and we also have troops scattered along the Mexican border where they use a larger proportion of summer clothing than formerly; especially has this been true during the past year.

In the Philippine Islands the enlisted men purchase the material and have the Chinese and Filipino tailors make their clothing for them. That has been the plan generally adopted for furnishing clothing to troops in or near Manila, and it has given satisfaction. The enlisted men pay for the material and workmanship incident to making the clothing from their pay. In that way they accumulate practically their allowance for clothing, and we have been paying it to them from appropriation "Pay of the Army" on their discharge. It is a good thing for the soldier in a way, because it works as sinking fund or saving fund for him, but it is bad for the appropriation "Pay of the Army." It has been a good thing for us in a way; it has enabled us to accumulate just that much in the way of a surplus and has added to our reserve every year. Our estimate for clothing would include every cent required to provide the full amount of clothing required for issue to all enlisted men in the Army, all clothing not drawn would be left in the storehouses and be paid for from "Pay of the Army," leaving an equal amount of that estimated for the purchase of clothing unexpended, or, if expended, the clothing would be found in the storehouse. Under the proposed plan all expenditures for payment for clothing now drawn, as well as for the purchase thereof, will be made from the appropriation "Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage," and it will no longer be possible to increase the stock of clothing at the expense of the appropriation "Pay of the Army."

The increase in the estimate for clothing of \$200,000 is requested simply to give us a small working balance, so to speak, that can be set aside and maintained to meet demands as shown on the final statements of enlisted men for clothing not drawn upon discharge. This arrangement is made possible by reason of the consolidation of the departments. I find as far back as 1834 that the Pay Department was including this same item in the appropriation "Pay of the Army," and it has been carried there ever since on the presumption, it was thought, that when an enlisted man was discharged he could go to one officer and get everything due him on his final statement. The soldier can do that under the proposed plan, since the appropriations concerned are all disbursed by officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have increased this appropriation by \$400,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. \$200,000 of that increase I have just explained. The other \$200,000 is for the purpose of increasing our reserve a little, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. General, how much reserve have you now in the way of clothing and equipage?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have a statement here on that subject, sir. The records show that the personnel of the Regular Army, which we have estimated at 100,000 enlisted men, are supplied with clothing and equipage, and in addition to that clothing and equipage (which is in the possession of enlisted men), we have in the storehouses at the posts a six months' supply for those men; that is to say, at each post there is a storehouse which contains clothing and equipage sufficient to supply the maximum authorized enlisted strength of that post for six months. That, in a way, leaves our Regular Army outfitted and provided for for six months. I am assuming, of course, that the sizes of the garments and shoes would be all right. We have 128,000, I think it is, enlisted men in the militia, and we are informed that they, too, are equipped for field service. They have no reserve. I mean no reserve such as we have for the Regular Army at the posts; but they are all equipped and can take the field.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. They are not thoroughly equipped, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not suppose so, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. They are in process of being equipped, and will be in the next six months.

NOTE.—The following information has been furnished the Office of the Quartermaster General by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs:

On June 30, 1914, the actual strength of the Organized Militia as shown by the annual report for 1914 as reported at the annual inspection made January 1, to May 31, 1914, was officers 8,792, enlisted men 119,251, total, 128,043.

All these troops were not on that date completely equipped with the field allowance of clothing and equipage, but steps have been taken by the War Department (Cir. 15, D. M. A., Nov. 2, 1914) looking toward the supply of articles of clothing and equipage necessary to equip with one uniform (except shoes) and the necessary tentage and other equipage for the minimum authorized enlisted strength of the Organized Militia, 139,819 men, and imposing certain penalties, by strict enforcement of the law, if the requirements thereof are not complied with.

It is expected that this will be accomplished within the next few months. The inspections to determine whether or not the minimum authorized strength is so clothed and equipped will be made during the months of January, February, and March, 1915, and will be completed not later than March 31, 1915.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; in addition to that we have in the principal depots located at Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco a

year's supply for 100,000 men. In using the term "year," I mean the first year's allowance for 100,000 men. The first year's allowance is an allowance that is so designated because it is an allowance of clothing that is issued to recruits during their first year's service. The initial allowance is almost as large as that for all the rest of the year. With this first year's allowance I estimate that we could equip more than 100,000 men and maintain this equipment for from four to six months. I am satisfied that with the clothing we have in the depots, always assuming that the sizes of the garments, shoes, etc., would meet the demands, we could outfit from 150,000 to 175,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. With what you have now?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. That is in addition to the men who go in the militia?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. That is reserve entirely?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Well, you could scarcely call it a reserve. It is the stocks maintained at the depots.

Mr. GREENE. Oh, it does not touch the post supplies?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No, sir. Now, in that connection we have found this: Take the question of shoes. I have no doubt that in 20 days' time we could make arrangements by which we could have 15,000 pairs of shoes a day delivered to us. The same is true with the underclothing. This statement has been made up based upon what we could do in 30 days' time, and the only articles to supply which would require more than 30 days are the ponchos and the overcoats; the poncho for the reason that we have not been able to procure in quantities the material decided upon. We can not find waterproof material that will conform to desired specifications. Of course that would disappear in case of an emergency; we would find something. The overcoat, of course, takes a little longer to make. The pyramidal tent we have heretofore and are now manufacturing at the Philadelphia depot. If we continued that plan, it would only take a little longer than 30 days to get the requisite tents, we think.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tents have you in reserve?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We have in the depot 2,616. The Regular Army is equipped, and the militia is equipped, and they have in the Philadelphia depot 2,616 pyramidal tents. They accommodate eight men to the tent. We are well enough off considering the strength of our army as fixed by law. We have a start in everything required for taking care of from 250,000 to 300,000 men. We are not prepared to supply from 550,000 to 750,000 men to-morrow or next day, but with the start we have I believe we could keep pace with recruiting after 30 days. I am sure we could.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now a reserve to clothe and equip at least 450,000 men?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Well, say, 350,000. The Assistant Secretary says the militia is not as well equipped as my memorandum would indicate. Of course we would have to take care of that end of it—in 30 days, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. And you could make arrangements to equip 750,000 as fast as they could be recruited?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Because your figures in the depots now would indicate that now?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Indicate a good start.

Mr. GREENE. And it is simply a matter of distributing it?

Gen. ALESHIRE. And simply a question of manufacturing it. We have a plant in Philadelphia where we can manufacture a thousand garments, coats or pants, a day. While outside manufacturers can greatly exceed that, it is simply a question of getting the material. If we could get material for the outer garments I am satisfied we could turn out uniforms very rapidly.

Mr. GREENE. Your idea would be, suppose this additional 250,000 men were mustered into the service, that they could be supplied with what is already in existence and by that time get the additional plants in there somehow?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. But you have got to keep in mind that we have to maintain the enlisted men that are equipped.

Mr. GREENE. But the first 30 days would be taken care of easily?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think we could keep going.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think we are badly off for supplies of this character provided for in this appropriation?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Not for a limited number of men; no, sir. I think we are pretty well off for a limited number of men. I am not talking about being prepared to take care of an army of a million men.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I am talking of being able to take care of 350,000 after 30 days. Of course, the Army and militia and volunteers would be brought up to war strength.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you not better off in those reserves than you have been?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Better than I have ever known them to be.

Statement showing the quantities of clothing and equipage deficient to meet the needs of 200,000 additional men.

Articles.	On hand at general supply depots, Oct. 31, 1914 (including F. S. D. No. 1).	Required for one complete field outfit.		Deficiencies.	
		Per man.	For 200,000 men.	Quantity.	Time in which can be procured (days).
Belts, waist.....	40,049	1	200,000	159,951	30
Breeches:					
Cotton—					
Foot.....pairs..	313,029	1 1	150,000		
Mounted.....do....	69,417	1 1	50,000		
Woolen—					
Foot.....do.....	180,818	1 1	150,000		
Mounted.....do....	51,005	1 1	50,000		
Chevrons.....do.....	123,581	2 2	60,000		
Cords, bat.....	144,558	1	200,000	55,442	30
Drawers:					
Summer.....pairs..	283,977	2	400,000	116,023	30
Winter.....do.....	262,547	2	400,000	137,453	30
Gloves:					
Riding.....do.....	34,905	1	50,000	15,095	30
Woolen.....do.....	129,916	1	200,000	70,084	30
Hats, service.....	110,213	1	200,000	89,787	30
Leggings.....pairs..	246,314	1	200,000		
Overcoats.....	51,511	1	200,000	148,489	60
Ponchos.....	43,283	1 1	150,000	106,717	30-60
Shirts, flannel, olive drab.....	233,064	1	200,000		
Shoes.....pairs..	472,303	1	200,000		
Slickers.....	11,136	1 1	50,000	38,864	30

1 Average, 75 per cent foot, and 25 per cent mounted men.

2 Noncommissioned officers, 15 per cent of total enlisted strength.

Statement showing the quantities of clothing and equipage deficient to meet the needs of 200,000 additional men—Continued.

Articles.	On hand at general supply depots, Oct. 31, 1914 (including F. S. D. No. 1).	Required for one complete field outfit.		Deficiencies.	
		Per man.	For 200,000 men.	Quantity.	Time in which can be procured (days).
Stockings:					
Cotton.....pairs..	767,157	1 3	90,000		
Woolen, lightweight.....do..	333,465	1 3	480,000	126,535	30
Woolen, heavyweight.....do..	73,286	1 3	30,000		
Sweaters.....	145,896	1	200,000	54,104	30
Undershirts:					
Cotton.....	429,607	2	400,000		
Winter.....	259,402	2	400,000	140,598	30
EQUIPAGE.					
Bags, surplus kit.....	13,012	.125	25,000	11,988	30
Blankets.....	160,203	2	400,000	239,797	30
Brassards.....	2,375	1	5,000	2,625	15
Flies, tent:					
Hospital, regulation.....	1,712	.007	1,400		
Storage.....	477	.003	600	123	15
Pyramidal.....	2,616	.04	8,000	5,384	30
Head nets.....	150,372	1	200,000	49,628	30
Pins, tent:					
Large.....	620,052	5.13	1,026,000	405,948	30
Small.....	1,954,985	5.41	1,062,000		
Shelter.....	630,754	5	1,000,000	369,246	30
Poles, tent, sets:					
Pyramidal—					
Small.....	10,648	.04	8,000		
Large.....	4,821	.125	25,000	20,179	45
Hospital, regulation.....	2,439	.007	1,400		
Shelter.....	112,551	1	200,000	87,449	30
Storage.....	1,181	.003	600		
Stoves, tent.....	25,191	.175	35,000	9,809	30
Stovepipe, tent:					
Elbows.....	3,023	.007	1,400		
Joints.....	193,984	.175	34,400		
Tags, identification.....	215,553	1	200,000		
Tents:					
Pyramidal—					
Small.....	4,652	.04	8,000	3,348	30
Large.....	8,104	.125	25,000	16,896	30
Hospital, regulation.....	1,232	.007	1,400	168	30
Shelter halves—					
Foot.....	135,791	1	150,000	14,209	30
Mounted.....	39,088	1	50,000	10,912	30
Storage.....	425	.005	1,000	575	30
Tripods.....	15,125	.125	25,000	9,875	30
Whistles.....	21,481	.1	20,000		
Oil, neatfoot.....ounces..	282,880	4	800,000	517,120	30

¹ 15 per cent cotton, 80 per cent lightweight wool, 5 per cent heavyweight wool.

² Average, 75 per cent foot, and 25 per cent mounted men.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, General, this last item: I would be glad if you would explain that, on page 47.

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is a proviso for the consolidation of all these appropriations. Shall I read it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Gen. ALESHIRE (reading):

That all the money heretofore appropriated under the titles "Subsistence of the Army," "Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps," "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps," "Transportation of the Army and its supplies," "Water and sewers at military posts," and "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage" shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers and agents of the Quartermaster Corps as "Supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds appropriated for support of the Army may be used for the procurement of supplies to be held in store for issue to the

Army during subsequent fiscal years: *Provided further*, That articles of serviceable quartermaster property may be sold by the Quartermaster General of the Army to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, for their use in the public service, in the same manner as these articles are now sold to officers of the Army.

The first proviso suggests legislation for the disbursement of the funds appropriated under the six appropriations enumerated therein as one appropriation and it is submitted with the view to simplifying the actual disbursement of funds by the Quartermaster Corps, and reducing the total of the estimates and therefore of the amounts to be appropriated by Congress. There has been compiled from the records of the Office of the Quartermaster General data showing amounts appropriated on regular estimates and on deficiency estimates covering five fiscal years, 1909 to 1913; the total appropriated and the amounts turned into the surplus fund of the Treasury at the end of each of the fiscal years referred to. This data has been tabulated and is here inserted in the hearings.

	Appropriated.	Deficiency.	Total.	Turned in to surplus fund.
1909.				
Subsistence of the Army.....	\$7,382,981.45	\$290,490.00	\$7,673,471.45	\$629,824.76
Regular supplies.....	9,300,000.00		9,300,000.00	514,051.20
Incidental expenses.....	2,200,000.00	75,000.00	2,275,000.00	102,015.10
Army transportation.....	11,250,000.00	396,317.46	11,646,317.46	13,782.19
Water and sewers, military posts.....	2,711,275.00		2,711,275.00	129,172.97
Clothing and equipage.....	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00	561,442.08
Total.....	39,844,256.45	761,837.46	40,606,093.91	1,950,288.30
NOTE.—Approximately 4.8 per cent turned into surplus fund.				
1910.				
Subsistence of the Army.....	7,786,588.29	1,250,000.00	9,035,588.29	251,378.23
Regular supplies.....	9,300,000.00		9,300,000.00	446,328.35
Incidental expenses.....	2,250,000.00		2,250,000.00	182,145.33
Army transportation.....	12,632,846.50		12,632,846.50	603,697.35
Water and sewers, military posts.....	2,859,683.00		2,859,683.00	125,752.56
Clothing and equipage.....	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00	873,207.87
Total.....	41,829,117.79	1,250,000.00	43,079,117.79	1,983,509.68
NOTE.—Approximately 4.6 per cent turned into surplus fund.				
1911.				
Subsistence of the Army.....	8,700,000.00	400,000.00	9,100,000.00	93,660.74
Regular supplies.....	8,200,000.00		8,200,000.00	482,143.78
Incidental expenses.....	2,225,000.00		2,225,000.00	231,272.95
Army transportation.....	11,850,485.70		11,850,485.70	594,128.91
Water and sewers, military posts.....	2,584,723.00		2,584,723.00	138,403.48
Clothing and equipage.....	6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00	165,507.95
Total.....	39,560,208.70	400,000.00	39,960,208.70	1,705,117.81
NOTE.—Approximately 4.3 per cent turned into surplus fund.				
1912.				
Subsistence of the Army.....	9,033,579.40	629,642.61	9,663,222.01	167,529.30
Regular supplies.....	8,333,387.33		8,333,387.33	608,695.70
Incidental expenses.....	2,100,000.00		2,100,000.00	174,868.44
Army transportation.....	11,023,615.06		11,023,615.06	508,538.61
Water and sewers.....	2,250,903.27		2,250,903.27	166,885.95
Clothing and equipage.....	4,901,271.67		4,901,271.67	146,365.08
Total.....	37,642,756.73	629,642.61	38,272,399.34	1,772,383.08
NOTE.—Approximately 4.7 per cent turned into surplus fund.				

	Appropriated.	Deficiency.	Total.	Turned in to surplus fund.
1913.				Balance as Treasury.
Subsistence of the Army.....	\$8,797,080.42	\$700,000.15	\$9,497,080.57	\$26,829.75
Regular supplies.....	7,557,773.00	250,000.00	7,807,773.00	146,345.25
Incidental expenses.....	1,880,000.00		1,880,000.00	63,174.44
Army transportation.....	10,850,000.00		10,850,000.00	417,982.42
Water and sewers, military posts.....	1,722,596.00		1,722,596.00	194,524.21
Clothing and equipage.....	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	81,484.25
Total.....	\$2,753,454.42	\$950,000.15	\$3,743,448.57	\$123,285.35
Note.—Approximately 2.2 per cent turned into surplus fund.				

Average amount turned into the surplus fund for the five years is about 4.1 per cent.

From an examination of this table, it will be found, Mr. Chairman, that from the fiscal year 1909 up to and including the fiscal year 1913, five years, there have been turned into the surplus fund of the Treasury from the six appropriations enumerated in the proviso, during that period amounts of money that average \$1,665,921.38 a year. That is to say, there was appropriated for 1909, under the appropriation "Subsistence of Army," \$7,673,471.45; "Regular supplies," \$9,300,000; "Incidental expenses," \$2,275,000; "Army transportation," \$11,646,317.46; "Water and sewers," \$2,711,275; "Clothing and equipage," \$7,000,000; making a total of \$40,606,063.91.

Now, of that total amount there was turned into the surplus fund fund of the Treasury \$1,950,255.30, not having been expended, as it was not required. It will be noted that that amount is about 4.8 per cent of the total amount appropriated under the appropriations referred to.

The same is true for the fiscal years 1910, 1911, and 1912. In 1913 the amount turned in was not so large a percentage. But, as stated before, the average that has been turned in each year was \$1,665,921.38, or about 4.1 per cent of the total of the amounts appropriated.

The total appropriated during these five years was \$198,661,238.31, or an average of \$39,732,249.66 per year.

After a careful study of this subject I believe that if the appropriations I have enumerated were disbursed as a single appropriation, just as is done for the appropriation "Pay of the Army," that the amounts included in the estimate for 1916 under each of the appropriations included in the proviso could be reduced by amounts, respectively, the total of which will approximate \$800,000.

This statement is based upon a summary of data compiled from the records of the office of the Quartermaster General, from which it is found that the total amount appropriated under the appropriations "Subsistence of the Army," "Regular supplies," "Incidental expenses," "Transportation of the Army," "Water and sewers," and "Clothing and equipage," for the fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, was \$198,661,238.31, an average of \$39,752,249.66 per year.

Of the total appropriations as above, \$8,228,606.90 was returned to the surplus fund of the Treasury (an average of \$1,665,921.38 per year).

The total of these appropriations estimated for fiscal year 1916 is \$39,812,171.94.

In view of the foregoing facts and figures, if the legislation recommended is favorably considered, reductions in the estimate for fiscal year 1916 may be made in the following appropriations and in amounts set opposite each:

Subsistence of the Army.....	\$205, 018. 25
Regular supplies.....	163, 127. 56
Incidental expenses.....	38, 601. 29
Army transportation.....	221, 103. 54
Water and sewers.....	34, 149. 56
Clothing and equipage.....	138, 000. 00
Total.....	800, 000. 00

This is approximately 2 per cent of the total of these appropriations for fiscal year 1916.

The advantages of such an arrangement are very numerous. I do not think we would ever have a deficiency under an arrangement of this kind. This plan contemplates, of course, the preparation of estimates just as we do now, submitted just as they are now, in each instance.

The CHAIRMAN. Just like they do for "Pay of the Army"?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Exactly, and then the disbursement under a single appropriation.

I may add that one or two decisions of the comptroller have indicated that some such an arrangement ought to be made. In fact, in one of his decisions (I have an extract of it here), it was suggested that an interchange be made between the appropriations in the auditor's office, with a view to adjusting the appropriations. This decision, an extract of which is here inserted, applies to the second proviso as well as the first:

Annual appropriations are available only for the purchase of supplies to meet the needs of the fiscal year for which made and in the cases where a payment has been disallowed from an appropriation for one fiscal year and allowed from the same appropriation for the succeeding year the action of this office is made necessary by reason of the fact that it appeared that the supplies were not purchased to meet the needs of the fiscal year to which charged.

The practice now in vogue with reference to stock supply purchases is objectionable in that it is neither legal nor in accord with the principles of good accounting. For example, any supplies purchased and charged to "Army transportation" must be for use on a transport or in connection with the transportation of the Army and its supplies, yet under the present practice purchases of large quantities of supplies are made from "Army transportation," and said supplies, or the bulk of them, may never be issued to a transport or used in connection with Army transportation. It is contended that under the present method the final outcome results in a correct adjustment of appropriations, and such may be the case, but the practice results in taking the control of appropriations out of the hands of the accounting officers and placing it in the hands of the administrative officers of the department, or, to be more specific, it creates a phase of property accounting not authorized by law.

In this connection it would seem to be a better practice in making purchases for a stock supply to charge same to the specific appropriation available, and to adjust appropriations finally through the auditor. For example, if it is desired to purchase \$5,000 worth of matches for stock, same should be charged to "Regular supplies." If it should then be desirable at some later date to transfer \$500 worth of these matches to an Army transport the appropriations should be adjusted by the auditor by charging "Army transportation" and crediting "Regular supplies."

Purchases for stock appearing in this account will not be disturbed, but in the future you will be governed by what has been said above.

Another question involved in this account and upon which the disbursing officer relies is the practice of charging the appropriation indicated on the approved requisi-

the determination of the proper use of the money and to that extent is of no concern to the Government. The determination by the proper authority as to whether or not a purchase may be binding on the Government is the final determination of the question.

The same principle is very aptly illustrated by the decision of the comptroller in his decision.

For example, we buy corn for the army. If a broom is to be used in the "Water and sewer" appropriations; a broom is chargeable to "Clothing, camp and equipment" if it is to be used in the heating plant it is to be chargeable to that appropriation, and so on. The same principle applies to buckets and numerous articles in common use.

Under the present system we have separate lots or buy these supplies from the quartermaster, as may be required. Under the plan proposed we buy buckets and pay for them from the general appropriation. When it is proposed to disburse all these appropriations, whenever required from the one pile, so to

speak, we shall attention to what seems to be the principal objection.

From the standpoint of the quartermaster: (a) His accounts will be reduced from numerous appropriations and in lieu thereof he will have but one elastic appropriation. (b) His funds will be sufficient to meet any authorized expenditure for supplies, services, etc., thus eliminating the possibility of borrowing from the Treasury to meet the service of another and the resultant necessity of an estimate to cover a transaction. (c) He will have a definite appropriation to which to charge each expenditure. His administrative capacity will be increased by the lessening of paper work incident to the submission of accounts for preparation and submission of money accounts.

From the standpoint of the office of the Quartermaster: (a) The paper work will be appreciably decreased in the making of requisitions, posting of account current, etc. (b) Deficiencies can be absolutely prevented. (c) The necessity for appropriations and questions concerning the appropriation of funds chargeable with the disbursement will be eliminated.

From the standpoint of the Government: (a) It will produce economy and efficiency. (b) It will effect a reduction in appropriation.

From the standpoint of the Treasury Department: (a) It will reduce paper work in the Treasury Department proper and in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, and will expedite the audit of accounts.

Mr. GREENE. Those buckets, for instance, General, to use your plan of issuing them out of a central pile and paying for them all from a general appropriation, would be accounted for afterwards and distributed to the general items of expense?

Gen. GREENE. That is it exactly. In that connection, Mr. GREENE, the cost keeping is done in the central office and the officers submit their accounts current with vouchers separating the expendi-

tures. Those vouchers are analyzed and the charges are made under the proper items of each of these appropriations. Those appropriations have been analyzed and given certain definite item numbers and an account is kept with each such item in the office and the charge is made from the voucher to these proper items. This would go along just the same. The vouchers would be received with the account current, and would be analyzed charges to the proper items made under the present appropriations and the expenditures would be given to you just as they are now.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the other proviso, General:

That hereafter funds appropriated for support of the Army may be used for the procurement of supplies to be held in store for issue to the Army during subsequent fiscal years.

Gen. ALESHIRE. There is a decision rendered by the Comptroller to the effect that we have no authority to purchase supplies from the appropriation for 1915 and put them in the storehouse and use them in 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you mean there is no law to provide for a reserve?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is what the Comptroller's decision would indicate.

Mr. ANTHONY. Although we have been doing that from time to time?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Always. I find that was taken up by a former Comptroller, back in 1900, I think, and I thought the best way to settle this was to try and get authority of law.

The CHAIRMAN. I think so. Certainly there ought to be some provision by which we can have a reserve.

Gen. ALESHIRE. The Comptroller who rendered this decision said in view of its being a long-established custom he would take no action on the vouchers on which he made the ruling, but I am sure we ought to have that law, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the other proviso explains itself.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir. That has already been the case, especially down at Vera Cruz. Marine Corps officers wanted to buy from us and there was no law.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate for fiscal year 1916, appropriation "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage" required in the United States and Philippine Islands by items, of the analysis of the appropriation of purposes for which the sum estimated for the fiscal year 1916 is required

Maintenance,

Item No.	Item.	Current requirements for fiscal year 1916.			By item analysis			Grand total.
		Supplies.	Services.	Total.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.	
C. & E. 1.	Cloth.....	81,409,901.05		81,409,901.05	858,811.44		858,811.44	81,409,772.49
C. & E. 2.	Uniforms.....	695,976.47		695,976.47	30,853.50		30,853.50	726,840.08
C. & E. 3.	Materials.....							
C. & E. 4.	Clothing.....							
	(a) Manufacture of by the Quartermaster Corps.....		18418,201.82	418,201.82				418,201.82
	(b) Manufacture of by contractors.....		314,283.41	314,283.41				314,283.41
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....		314,283.41	314,283.41				314,283.41
	(d) Clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.....	1,741,577.25		1,741,577.25	42,870.00	3,817,455.00	4,260,325.00	1,784,447.25
C. & E. 5.	Alterings.....	200,000.00		200,000.00				200,000.00
C. & E. 6.	Fitting.....		4,000.00	4,000.00				4,000.00
C. & E. 7.	Washing.....		1,200.00	1,200.00				1,200.00
C. & E. 8.	Cleaning.....		15,000.00	15,000.00				15,000.00
C. & E. 9.	Equipage.....		500.00	500.00				500.00
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....							
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	658,331.19	181,247.70	734,578.89				734,578.89
C. & E. 10.	Toilet articles.....	549,371.11		549,371.11	50,000.00		50,000.00	599,371.11
C. & E. 11.	Barbers' materials.....	21,000.00		21,000.00				21,000.00
C. & E. 12.	Tailors' materials.....	5,000.00		5,000.00				5,000.00
C. & E. 13.	Toilet kit.....	750.00		750.00				750.00
C. & E. 14.	Housewives.....	35,000.00		35,000.00				35,000.00
C. & E. 15.	Packing.....	2,000.00		2,000.00				2,000.00
C. & E. 16.	Handling.....	100,000.00		100,000.00				100,000.00
C. & E. 17.	Similar necessities.....	3,000.00		3,000.00				3,000.00
C. & E. 18.	Civilian employees.....	300,000.00		300,000.00				300,000.00
C. & E. 19.	Citizens' outer clothing.....	26,000.00		26,000.00				26,000.00
C. & E. 20.	Indemnity.....							
	Total.....	8,500,567.07	1,194,432.93	6,700,000.00	182,546.00	17,455.00	200,000.00	6,900,000.00

¹ For pay of pieceworkers and per diem employees.

² Cost of manufacture by contractors from materials furnished by the Quartermaster Corps.

Comparative statement showing estimated cost of clothing and equipage supplies for the fiscal year 1916 and cost to date, fiscal year 1915.

Article.	Cost, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Article.	Cost, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
CLOTHING.			EQUIPAGE—continued.		
Aprons, bakers' and cooks'...	\$0.50	\$0.50	Cases, pillow.....	\$0.14	\$0.11
Belts, waist.....	.12	.12	Chairs, barrack.....	1.31	1.15
Boots, rubber, half hip.....	2.54	2.62	Cots.....	2.26	2.24
Breeches:			Covers:		
Cotton.....	1.17	1.17	Cot.....	1.13½	1.16
Wool.....	2.42	2.44	Mattress.....	.96	.96
Caps:			Desks, field:		
Bakers'.....	.17	.17	Large.....	9.32	9.28
Dress.....	.91	.86	Small.....	5.53	5.07
Service.....	.83	.90	Files, tent:		
Winter.....	.64	.64	Hospital—		
Coats:			Regulation.....	18.46	18.46
Fatigue.....	.91	.91	Tropical.....	21.41	21.41
Dress.....	5.02	5.02	Pyramidal, small.....	8.36	8.36
Service, cotton.....	1.65	1.65	Handles:		
Service, wool.....	4.41	4.41	Shovel—		
Collars, linen.....	.03½	.03	Long.....	.12½	.17
Cords:			Short.....	.15	.18
Breast.....	.39	.41	Spade.....	.14	.16
Hat.....	.05	.05	Hatchets.....	.17	.18
Drawers, summer.....	.24	.25	Headnets, mosquito.....	.30	.26
Gauntlets, winter.....	1.33½	1.32	Helves:		
Gloves:			Axe.....	.12	.12
White, cotton.....	.06½	.12	Hatchet.....	.03	.03
Wool, olive drab.....	.29½	.33	Pickaxe.....	.11½	.13
Jackets, oilskin.....	.67½	.72	Lockers, trunk.....	4.00	3.92
Hats:			Mattresses.....	2.76	2.74
Oiled.....	.16	.17	Pickaxes.....	.20	.28
Service.....	1.23	1.35	Pillows.....	.45	.39
Leggings, canvas.....	.49½	.44	Pins, tent:		
Ponchos.....	2.74	2.74	Large.....	.02	.02
Shirts, flannel, olive drab.....	2.46	2.46	Small.....	.01	.01
Shoes.....	2.81½	2.97	Shelter.....	.03	.03
Slickers.....	1.60½	2.73	Poles, tent, pyramidal:		
Stockings:			Large.....	.57	.72
Cotton.....	.07½	.08	Small.....	.31	.35
Wool, light weight.....	.13½	.14	Pouches, music, large.....	2.38	1.87
Sweaters.....	2.08	2.10	Sacks, bed.....	.63	.63
Trousers:			Sheets, bed.....	.37½	.34
Dress.....	3.03	3.03	Shovels:		
Fatigue.....	.92	.92	Long handled.....	.37½	.50
Undershirts, cotton.....	.25½	.26	Short handled.....	.39	.48
EQUIPAGE.			Slings, bugle.....	.28	.34
Arresters, spark.....	.18½	.31	Stamps, company marking.....	2.85	2.47
Axes.....	.40	.37	Stand, music.....	.84	.85
Bags:			Stoves, tent.....	1.08	.89
Barrack.....	.44	.44	Tents:		
Recruit, clothing.....	2.53	2.53	Pyramidal—		
Surplus kit.....	2.50	2.56	Large.....	44.97	44.97
Bars, mosquito, single.....	2.01	1.84	Small.....	21.90	21.90
Bedsteads, single.....	5.01	5.85	Hospital, tropical.....	65.46	65.46
Blankets, wool.....	2.63	2.62	Shelter halves—		
Brooms, corn.....	.25	.22	Foot.....	1.38	1.40
Brushes, scrubbing.....	.12	.12	Mounted.....	1.69	1.69
Bugles and slings.....	2.52	2.84	Storage.....	77.59	77.59
			Tripods, tent.....	.93	.91

Statement showing amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1915 for current requirements (based upon appropriation for that year).

Item No.	Item.	Total amount appropriated fiscal year 1915.	Per capita (99,464 enlisted men).	Per capita (104,402 officers and men).
C. & E. 1.	Cloth.....	\$1,509,978.70	\$15.18	
C. & E. 2.	Woolens.....			
C. & E. 3.	Materials.....			
C. & E. 4.	Clothing:	443,028.19	4.45	
	(a) Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps..	481,685.05	4.84	
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.....	234,109.81	3.36	
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	1,963,418.36	18.73	
C. & E. 5.	Altering.....	11,000.00	.11	
C. & E. 6.	Fitting.....	5,000.00	.05	
C. & E. 7.	Washing.....	46,500.00	.47	
C. & E. 8.	Cleaning.....	825.00	.01	
C. & E. 9.	Equipment:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps..	496,518.74		\$4.76
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	789,051.33		7.56
C. & E. 10.	Toilet articles.....	4,560.00	.04	
C. & E. 11.	Barbers' materials.....	5,200.00	.05	
C. & E. 12.	Tailors' materials.....	5,200.00	.05	
C. & E. 13.	Toilet kits.....	51,217.84	.49	
C. & E. 14.	Housewives.....	2,500.00	.02	
C. & E. 15.	Packing.....	105,634.26		1.01
C. & E. 16.	Handling.....	64,064.90		.61
C. & E. 17.	Similar necessities.....	29,417.85		.29
C. & E. 18.	Citizens' outer clothing.....	1 25,700.00	.24	
C. & E. 19.	Indemnity.....			
	Total.....	6,274,610.05	48.09	14.22

¹ Fixed allowance of not exceeding \$10 per discharged prisoner.

NOTE.—The total appropriation per capita for clothing, as shown by the above statement, is \$48.09. The average yearly clothing allowance for an enlisted man is \$38.28. The per capita appropriation exceeded the yearly clothing allowance by \$9.81. This is due to the fact that the appropriation included certain clothing and other articles which are issued gratuitously or on memorandum receipt, and which do not form part of the clothing allowance; it also included the cost of administrative services. The aggregate cost of these items approximates the difference between the clothing allowance and the per capita cost. The following is a list of the articles which constitute the above excess:

Administrative services.....	\$177,487.02	Item 5, altering.....	\$11,000.00
Oilskin clothing.....	888.42	Item 6, fitting.....	5,000.00
3,659 brassards.....	365.90	Item 7, washing.....	46,500.00
9,430 caps, winter.....	6,223.80	Item 8, cleaning.....	825.00
149,470 chevrons, pairs.....	23,897.40	Item 10, toilet articles.....	4,560.00
7,460 gauntlets, winter, pairs.....	9,996.40	Item 11, barbers' materials.....	5,200.00
24,060 overcoats.....	281,502.00	Item 12, tailors' materials..	5,200.00
141 overcoats, canvas, b. l..	1,128.00	Item 13, toilet kits.....	51,217.84
21,000 ponchos.....	54,390.00	Item 14, housewives.....	2,500.00
8,115 slickers.....	25,318.80		
19,712 stripes, trouser, pairs.....	4,533.76	Total.....	991,354.34
98,000 sweaters.....	262,640.00	Per capita cost.....	9.95
98,000 tags, identification...	980.00		
Organized Militia, District of Columbia.....	10,000.00		

Statement showing estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916 for current requirements (based upon estimate for that year).

Item No.	Item.	Total amount estimated, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	
			101,699 enlisted men.	106,779 officers and men.
C. & E. 1.....	Cloth.....	\$1,469,961.05	\$14.454	
C. & E. 2.....	Woolens.....			
C. & E. 3.....	Materials.....	695,976.47	6.844	
C. & E. 4.....	Clothing:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	418,201.82	4.113	
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.....	314,283.41	3.09	
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	1,741,577.25	17.127	
	(d) Clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.....	200,000.00	1.966	
C. & E. 5.....	Altering.....	4,000.00	.039	
C. & E. 6.....	Fitting.....	1,200.00	.011	
C. & E. 7.....	Washing.....	15,000.00	.147	
C. & E. 8.....	Cleaning.....	500.00	.004	
C. & E. 9.....	Equipment:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	734,578.89		\$6.879
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	549,371.11		5.146
C. & E. 10.....	Toilet articles.....	21,000.00	.206	
C. & E. 11.....	Barbers' materials.....	5,600.00	.055	
C. & E. 12.....	Tailors' materials.....	750.00	.007	
C. & E. 13.....	Toilet kits.....	35,000.00	.344	
C. & E. 14.....	Housewives.....	2,000.00	.019	
C. & E. 15.....	Packing.....	100,000.00		.936
C. & E. 16.....	Handling.....			
C. & E. 17.....	Similar necessities.....	3,000.00		.029
C. & E. 20.....	Civilian employees.....	360,000.00	3.539	
C. & E. 18.....	Citizens' outer clothing.....	28,000.00	.275	
C. & E. 19.....	Indemnity.....			
	Total.....	6,700,000.00	52.24	12.99

¹ Fixed allowance of not exceeding \$10 per discharged prisoner.

NOTE.—The total estimated per capita cost for clothing as shown by the above statement is \$52.24. The average yearly clothing allowance for an enlisted man is \$37.30. The estimated per capita cost exceeds the clothing allowance by \$14.94. This excess is due to the fact that the estimate includes items that are issued gratuitously or on memorandum receipts, and which do not form part of the clothing allowance; it also includes the cost of civilian employees and clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge. The aggregate cost of these items approximates the difference between the clothing allowance and the estimated per capita cost. The following is a list of these items and their estimated cost, which constitute this excess, viz:

Item 5, altering.....	\$4,000.00	3,600 coats, white, bakers'.	\$4,140.00
Item 6, fitting.....	1,200.00	8,558 gauntlets, winter,	
Item 7, washing.....	15,000.00	pairs.....	11,296.56
Item 8, cleaning.....	500.00	32,260 overcoats.....	387,441.40
Item 10, toilet articles....	21,000.00	47,312 ponchos.....	129,634.88
Item 11, barbers' materials.	5,600.00	24,380 slickers.....	66,557.40
Item 12, tailors' materials..	750.00	20,925 stripes, trouser, pairs.	5,022.00
Item 13, toilet kits.....	35,000.00	3,600 stripes, service, pairs.	180.00
Item 14, housewives.....	2,000.00	65,000 sweaters.....	136,500.00
Item 20, civilian employees.....	360,000.00	100,534 tags, identification.	1,005.34
Item 18, citizens' outer clothing.....	28,000.00	Oilskin clothing.....	2,638.32
Item 4d, clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.....	200,000.00	282 overcoats, canvas, B. L.	2,256.00
2,250 aprons, bakers' and butchers'.....	1,125.00	Organized Militia, District of Columbia.....	8,000.00
22,428 caps, winter.....	14,353.92	Alaskan clothing.....	20,000.00
173,433 chevrons, pairs....	33,363.54	77 caps, bakers'.....	13.09
		Total.....	1,496,577.45
		Per capita cost.....	14.72

Comparison of the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 with the cost for 1914.

Item No.	Item.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	1916 estimate compared with cost for 1914.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
C. & E. 1.....	Cloth.....	\$1,356,914.50	\$1,528,772.49	\$171,857.99	.....
C. & E. 2.....	Woolens.....				
C. & E. 3.....	Materials.....	644,707.11	726,840.03	82,132.92	.....
C. & E. 4.....	Clothing:				
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.	370,945.01	418,201.82	47,256.81	.....
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.	294,251.97	331,738.41	37,486.44	.....
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.	1,582,804.71	1,784,447.25	201,642.54	.....
	(d) Clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.		200,000.00	200,000.00	.....
C. & E. 5.....	Altering.....	3,600.00	4,000.00	400.00	.....
C. & E. 6.....	Fitting.....	1,000.00	1,200.00	200.00	.....
C. & E. 7.....	Washing.....	13,107.00	15,000.00	1,893.00	.....
C. & E. 8.....	Cleaning.....	500.00	500.00		.....
C. & E. 9.....	Equipment:				
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.	644,874.63	734,578.89	89,704.26	.....
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.	526,852.37	599,371.11	72,518.74	.....
C. & E. 10.....	Toilet articles.....	19,639.39	21,000.00	1,360.61	.....
C. & E. 11.....	Barbers' materials.....	5,634.99	5,600.00		\$34.99
C. & E. 12.....	Tailors' materials.....	651.32	750.00	98.68	.....
C. & E. 13.....	Toilet kits.....	34,064.63	35,000.00	935.37	.....
C. & E. 14.....	Housewives.....	1,682.38	2,000.00	317.62	.....
C. & E. 15.....	Packing.....	90,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....
C. & E. 16.....	Handling.....				.....
C. & E. 17.....	Similar necessities.....	3,103.40	3,000.00		103.40
C. & E. 18.....	Citizens' outer clothing.....	27,148.34	28,000.00	851.66	.....
C. & E. 19.....	Indemnity.....				.....
C. & E. 20.....	Civilian employees.....	374,340.52	360,000.00		14,340.52
	Total.....	5,995,822.27	6,900,000.00	918,656.64	14,478.91

RECAPITULATION.

Gross increase.....	\$918,656.64
Gross decrease.....	14,478.91
Net increase.....	904,177.73

NOTE.—The net increase, as shown above, is \$904,177.73. For the procurement of reserve supplies \$40,781.06 was expended during the fiscal year 1914 in excess of the amount estimated for 1916, making an actual increase in the estimate for 1916 over the cost for 1914, for current requirements, of \$944,958.78. This increase is partly due to the fact that \$200,000 has been estimated for clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge. It is further due to the fact that this estimate is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

Comparison of the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 with the apportionments for 1915.

Item No.	Item.	Apportionments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	1916 estimate compared with 1915 apportionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
C. & E. 1.....	Cloth.....	\$1,568,103.90	\$1,528,772.49	\$39,329.41	
C. & E. 2.....	Woolens.....				
C. & E. 3.....	Materials.....	457,066.79	726,840.03	\$269,773.24	
C. & E. 4.....	Clothing:				
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	488,704.59	418,201.82		70,502.77
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.....	348,293.01	331,738.41		16,554.60
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	1,936,427.40	1,784,447.25		151,980.15
	(d) Clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.....		200,000.00	200,000.00	
C. & E. 5.....	Altering.....	11,000.00	4,000.00		7,000.00
C. & E. 6.....	Fitting.....	5,000.00	1,200.00		3,800.00
C. & E. 7.....	Washing.....	46,500.00	15,000.00		31,500.00
C. & E. 8.....	Cleaning.....	825.00	500.00		325.00
C. & E. 9.....	Equipage:				
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	536,422.41	734,578.89	198,156.48	
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	808,144.05	599,371.11		208,772.94
C. & E. 10.....	Toilet articles.....	4,560.00	21,000.00	16,440.00	
C. & E. 11.....	Barbers' materials.....	5,200.00	5,600.00	400.00	
C. & E. 12.....	Tailors' materials.....	5,200.00	750.00		4,450.00
C. & E. 13.....	Toilet kits.....	51,217.84	35,000.00		16,217.84
C. & E. 14.....	Housewives.....	2,500.00	2,000.00		500.00
C. & E. 15.....	Packing.....	105,634.26	100,000.00		5,634.26
C. & E. 16.....	Handling.....	64,064.90			64,064.90
C. & E. 17.....	Similar necessaries.....	29,417.85	3,000.00		26,417.85
C. & E. 20.....	Civilian employees.....		360,000.00	360,000.00	
C. & E. 18.....	Citizens' outer clothing.....	25,700.00	28,000.00	2,300.00	
C. & E. 19.....	Indemnity.....				
	Total.....	6,500,000.00	6,900,000.00	1,047,049.72	647,049.72

RECAPITULATION.

Gross increase.....	\$1,047,049.72
Gross decrease.....	647,049.72
Net increase.....	400,000.00

Explanation.—This estimate is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men. The estimate has been obtained by taking the average yearly clothing allowance which is now allowed by orders and regulations and which is based on the table of allowances as published in General Orders No. 32, War Department, 1914; also on the average yearly issues of such articles as do not form part of the clothing allowance, but which are issued gratuitously or on memorandum receipt to enlisted men. It does not take into consideration the articles of clothing and equipage now on hand at posts and depots. The Quartermaster Corps is required to provide a full allowance of clothing and equipage for each enlisted man of the Regular Army (101,699), and the amounts estimated for cover this number of men. The increase shown hereon (\$400,000) is therefore partly due to the increased strength of the Army over the number of men provided for in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 (99,464). It is also due to the fact that \$200,000 has been estimated for for clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.

[Item No. C. & E. 1 and 2, cloth and woolens required in the manufacture of clothing by contractors and by the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$1,356,914.50

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$1,627,372.79
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,568,101.90

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands.....	1,528,772.49
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	171,857.99
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	98,600.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	39,329.41

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$171,857.99. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease in the estimate from the appropriation for 1915 is \$39,329.41; \$28,700 of this decrease is due to the transfer of civilian employees from this item to item 20, leaving a net decrease of \$10,629.41.

Materials.	Current requirements.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	
Meltons, O. D., 17-ounce.....	164,045	\$195,213.55			164,045	\$195,213.55
Cloth, cotton, O. D.....	1,015,154	253,788.50			1,015,154	253,788.50
Cloth, D. B., 17-ounce.....	88,297	140,392.23			88,297	140,392.23
Flannel, shirting, O. D.....	296,708	261,103.04			296,708	261,103.04
Kersey, S. B., 22-ounce.....	104,877	169,980.50			104,877	169,980.50
Meltons, O. D., 14-ounce.....	159,922	153,545.18			159,922	153,545.18
Meltons, O. D., 30-ounce.....	27,248	209,969.20	27,611	\$45,558.15	154,859	265,517.35
Serge, luster wool, heavy-weight.....	143,378	61,079.03	31,111	13,263.29	174,489	74,332.32
Serge, luster wool, light-weight.....	105,936	33,899.52			105,936	33,899.52
Total.....		1,469,961.05		58,811.44		1,528,772.49

[Item No. C. & E. 3, materials required in the manufacture of clothing by contractors and by the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands.....	\$644,707.11
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	307,940.78
Fiscal year 1915.....	457,086.79

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands.....	726,840.03
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	82,132.92
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	418,899.25
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	269,753.24

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$82,132.92. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$269,753.24. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and

four dollars and ninety-six cents of this increase is due to the increase in the estimate for reserve over the appropriation for 1915, leaving a net increase for current requirements of \$252,948.28. This increase is partly due to the fact that this estimate is based upon requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the appropriation for 1915 was based upon 99,464 men. It is further due to the fact that the cost for the fiscal year 1914 indicates that it will be required.

Materials.	Current requirements.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	
Duck, bleached, 6½ to 7 ounces.....	20,539	\$2,978.23	.....	.....	20,539	\$2,978.23
Padding, canvas.....	4,361	523.32	.....	.....	4,361	523.32
Denim, blue.....	858,363	103,603.56	.....	.....	858,363	103,603.56
Braid, cord edge.....	139,838	2,796.76	.....	.....	139,838	2,796.76
Buttons:						
Coat—						
Bronze, large.....	1,144,115	6,197.10	.....	.....	1,144,115	6,197.10
Bronze, small.....	1,727,798	5,759.52	77,000	\$256.80	1,804,798	6,016.32
Gilt, large.....	323,100	5,427.98	.....	.....	323,100	5,427.98
Gilt, small.....	406,800	3,983.25	.....	.....	406,800	3,983.25
Overcoat, bronze.....	387,120	3,333.53	84,000	723.33	471,120	4,056.86
Shirt, olive drab.....	1,067,843	2,447.28	.....	.....	1,067,843	2,447.28
Cloth:						
Black Italian.....	399,550	13,842.50	.....	.....	399,550	13,842.50
Facing.....	3,788	13,258.00	.....	.....	3,788	13,258.00
Waterproofed.....	224,732	101,129.40	47,600	21,375.00	272,332	122,504.40
Drilling:						
Olive drab.....	59,140	7,688.20	12,500	1,625.00	71,640	9,313.20
Unbleached.....	193,157	19,315.70	.....	.....	193,157	19,315.70
Jeans, corset.....	50,850	4,068.00	.....	.....	50,850	4,068.00
Padding, black.....	76,275	6,864.75	.....	.....	76,275	6,864.75
Silex:						
Black.....	253,965	25,396.50	.....	.....	253,965	25,396.50
Olive drab.....	193,191	20,381.97	1,450	153.20	194,640	20,535.17
Webbing, olive drab.....	93,224	5,593.44	.....	.....	93,224	5,593.44
Trimnings.....	.....	341,987.48	.....	6,780.23	.....	348,717.71
Total.....	.....	666,976.47	.....	30,863.56	.....	726,840.08

[Item No. 4, clothing.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies and services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$3,912,913.78

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 4,068,434.32
Fiscal year 1915..... 3,373,425.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States and Philippine Islands:

 Supplies..... 1,984,447.25
 Services..... 749,940.23

 Total..... 2,734,387.48

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,178,526.30
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,334,046.84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 639,037.52

Remarks.

For explanations as to decreases, see items 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d.

Item No. C. & E. 4a, clothing, the manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps, for the Army, for issue and sale at cost price, according to Army Regulations, and for issues to the Organized Militia, District of Columbia.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$370,945.01

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$525, 210. 98
Fiscal year 1915.....	488, 704. 59

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands.....	418, 201. 82
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	47, 256. 81
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	107, 009. 16
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	70, 502. 77

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$47,256.81. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$70,502.77. Of this decrease \$54,436.10 is due to the transfer of civilian employees from this item to item 20, leaving a net decrease of \$16,066.67.

Articles.	Current require- ments.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Aprons, bakers' and butchers'.....	2, 260	\$101. 25	.....	.....	2, 260	\$101. 25
Caps:						
Bakers' and cooks'.....	77	3. 47	.....	.....	77	3. 47
Winter.....	22, 428	4, 037. 04	.....	.....	22, 428	4, 037. 04
Chevrons:						
Denim, pairs.....	8, 237	411. 85	.....	.....	8, 237	411. 85
Dress, pairs.....	27, 563	2, 756. 30	.....	.....	27, 563	2, 756. 30
Cotton, olive drab, pairs.....	72, 000	7, 200. 00	.....	.....	72, 000	7, 200. 00
Wool, olive drab, pairs.....	64, 125	6, 412. 50	.....	.....	64, 125	6, 412. 50
White, pairs.....	1, 508	75. 40	.....	.....	1, 508	75. 40
Coats, white, bakers'.....	3, 600	1, 710. 00	.....	.....	3, 600	1, 710. 00
Stripes:						
Trousers, pairs.....	20, 925	783. 50	.....	.....	20, 925	783. 50
Service, pairs.....	3, 600	54. 00	.....	.....	3, 600	54. 00
Breeches:						
Cotton, olive drab, pairs.....	88, 986	33, 369. 94	.....	.....	88, 986	33, 369. 94
Wool, olive drab, pairs.....	63, 562	26, 696. 04	.....	.....	63, 562	26, 696. 04
Bands, cap.....	60, 850	1, 271. 25	.....	.....	60, 850	1, 271. 25
Coats:						
Blue denim.....	127, 124	46, 400. 26	.....	.....	127, 124	46, 400. 26
Dress.....	50, 850	52, 884. 00	.....	.....	50, 850	52, 884. 00
Cotton, olive drab.....	76, 274	36, 230. 39	.....	.....	76, 274	36, 230. 39
Wool, olive drab.....	38, 137	38, 137. 00	.....	.....	38, 137	38, 137. 00
Shirts, flannel, olive drab.....	152, 549	72, 480. 78	.....	.....	152, 549	72, 480. 78
Belts, waist.....	76, 274	381. 37	.....	.....	76, 274	381. 37
Trousers:						
Denim.....	127, 124	46, 400. 26	.....	.....	127, 124	46, 400. 26
Dress.....	76, 274	40, 425. 22	.....	.....	76, 274	40, 425. 22
Total.....		418, 201. 83				418, 201. 82

Item No. C. & E. 4b, clothing, the manufacture of, by contractors, from material furnished by the Quartermaster Corps.—For issue and sale according to Army Regulations, and for issues to the Organized Militia, District of Columbia.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands.....	\$294, 251. 97
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	346, 134. 16
Fiscal year 1915.....	348, 293. 01

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$331, 738. 41

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 37, 486. 44

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 14, 385. 75

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 16, 554. 60

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$37,486.44. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$16,554.60; \$31,919.40 was appropriated under this item for the fiscal year 1915 for civilian employees which have been transferred from this item to item 20, leaving a net increase of \$15,364.80. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 was based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was based upon the requirements of 99,464 men.

Article.	Current requirements.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Overcoats.....	32,260	\$67,423.40	7,000	\$14,630.00	39,260	\$82,053.40
Ponchos.....	47,312	13,365.64	10,000	2,825.00	57,312	16,190.64
Breeches, cotton, olive drab.....	88,987	33,369.94			88,987	33,369.94
Breeches, wool, olive drab.....	63,562	26,696.04			63,562	26,696.04
Caps, dress.....	50,850	31,939.56			50,850	31,939.56
Caps, service.....	101,699	67,121.44			101,699	67,121.44
Coats, cotton, olive drab.....	76,275	36,230.39			76,275	36,230.39
Coats, woolen, olive drab.....	38,137	38,137.00			38,137	38,137.00
Total.....		314,283.41		17,455.00		331,738.41

[Item No. C. & E. 4c, clothing, purchase of, from contractors—for the Army, for issue and sale at cost price, according to Army Regulations, and for issues to the Organized Militia, District of Columbia.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$1,582, 804. 71

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1, 769, 099. 18

Fiscal year 1915..... 1, 936, 427. 40

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 1, 784, 447. 25

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 201, 642. 54

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 15, 348. 07

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 151, 980. 15

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$201,642.54. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$151,980.15; \$61,031.52 of this decrease is due to the transfer of civilian employees from this item to item 20, and \$30,198.04 to the excess appropriated for reserve for the fiscal year 1915 in excess of the estimate for 1916, leaving a net decrease of \$60,809.59.

Articles.	Current requirements.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Gauntlets, winter, pairs.....	8,558	\$11,296.56	.....	.....	8,558	\$11,296.56
Collars.....	940,716	28,221.48	.....	.....	940,716	28,221.48
Cords, breast.....	25,425	10,424.25	.....	.....	25,425	10,424.25
Drawers.....	381,371	112,504.45	.....	.....	381,371	112,504.45
Gloves, white cotton, pairs.....	432,221	51,866.52	.....	.....	432,221	51,866.52
Gloves, wool, O. D., pairs.....	101,699	33,560.67	.....	.....	101,699	33,560.67
Hats, service.....	76,274	102,969.90	.....	.....	76,274	102,969.90
Leggings, canvas, pairs.....	177,973	78,308.12	.....	.....	177,973	78,308.12
Ornaments:						
Cap.....	228,823	16,017.61	.....	.....	228,823	16,017.61
Collar, bronze.....	279,672	11,186.88	.....	.....	279,672	11,186.88
Collar, gilt, pairs.....	76,274	7,627.40	.....	.....	76,274	7,627.40
Letters "U. S.," bronze.....	279,672	4,195.08	.....	.....	279,672	4,195.08
Letters "U. S.," gilt, pairs.....	76,274	5,339.18	.....	.....	76,274	5,339.18
Shoes, pairs.....	254,248	755,116.56	.....	.....	254,248	755,116.56
Stockings:						
Cotton, pairs.....	508,495	40,679.60	.....	.....	508,495	40,679.60
Wool, light weight, pairs.....	305,097	42,713.58	.....	.....	305,097	42,713.58
Undershirts.....	381,371	188,778.65	.....	.....	381,371	188,778.65
Cords, hat.....	76,274	3,813.70	.....	.....	76,274	3,813.70
Slickers.....	24,380	66,557.40	5,000	\$13,650.00	29,380	80,207.40
Sweaters.....	65,000	136,500.00	13,914	29,220.00	78,914	165,720.00
Tags, identification.....	100,534	1,005.34	.....	.....	100,534	1,005.34
Boots, rubber, half-hip, pairs.....	807	2,114.34	.....	.....	807	2,114.34
Hats, oiled.....	330	56.10	.....	.....	330	56.10
Jackets, oilskin.....	304	218.88	.....	.....	304	218.88
Pants, oilskin, pairs.....	332	249.00	.....	.....	332	249.00
Overcoats, canvas, b. l.....	282	2,256.00	.....	.....	282	2,256.00
Organized Militia, District of Columbia.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	8,000.00
Alaskan clothing.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Total.....	.....	1,741,577.25	.....	42,870.00	.....	1,784,447.25

[Item No. C. & E. 4d, clothing not drawn due enlisted men on discharge.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States and Philippine Islands..... \$1,664,912.09

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,428,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 600,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States and Philippine Islands..... 200,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,464,912.09
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,228,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 400,000.00

[Item No. C. & E. 5, altering clothing, when necessary.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$3,600.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 11,000.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 11,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... 4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 400.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 7,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 7,000.00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$400. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$7,000. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Services.—Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, to pay for altering clothing, when necessary, at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis depots:

Altering and dyeing prisoners' clothing..... \$4,000. 00

[Item No. C. & E. 6, fitting clothing when necessary.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$1,000. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 5,000. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 5,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... 1,200. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 200. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 3,800. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 3,800. 00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$200. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$3,800. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for the fiscal year 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Services.—Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, to pay for fitting clothing when necessary, at the Philadelphia depot:

Manufacturing clothing according to special measurement..... \$1,200. 00

[Item No. C. & E. 7, washing clothing and equipage when necessary.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$13,107. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 46,500. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 46,500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... 15,000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1,893. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 31,500. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 31,500. 00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$1,893. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$31,500. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Services.—Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for washing clothing and equipage when necessary:

At recruit depots.....	\$1, 500. 00
At recruit stations.....	1, 000. 00
At supply depots.....	5, 000. 00
At all other stations.....	7, 500. 00

Total..... 15, 000. 00

[Item No. C. & E. 8, cleaning clothing and equipage when necessary.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$500. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	825. 00
Fiscal year 1915.....	825. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands..... 500. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	325. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	325. 00

Remarks.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$325. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Services.—Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for cleaning clothing and equipage when necessary:

For cleaning equipage used by prisoners in confinement at posts..... \$500. 00

[Item No. 9, equipage.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States and Philippine Islands..... \$1, 171, 727. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1, 098, 770. 26
Fiscal year 1915.....	1, 344, 566. 46

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States and Philippine Islands:

Supplies.....	1, 252, 702. 30
Services.....	81, 247. 70

Total..... 1, 333, 950. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	162, 223. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914....	235, 179. 74
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10, 616. 46

Remarks.

For explanations as to increases and decreases, see items 9a and 9b.

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[Item No. C. & E. 9a, equipage, manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States and Philippine Islands..... \$644, 874. 63

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 434, 294. 29

Fiscal year 1915..... 536, 422. 41

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States and Philippine Islands:

Supplies..... 653, 331. 19

Services..... 81, 247. 70

Total..... 734, 578. 89

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 89, 704. 26

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914. 300, 284. 60

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915. 198, 156. 48

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$89,704.26. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$198,156.48; \$39,903.67 was appropriated for civilian employees for 1915, and \$13,012 for reserve, making a net increase of \$251,072.15. This increase is partly due to the fact that this estimate is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the appropriation for 1915 was based upon 99,464 men. It is further due to the fact that the articles to be manufactured at the Philadelphia Depot have been increased materially over the estimate for these articles for 1915, especially articles of tentage, and the articles to be procured under contract (item 9b) reduced accordingly.

Materials and supplies.

Material.	Current requirements.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Denim, blue, yards.....	46,667	\$5,600.04			46,667	\$5,600.04
Duck:						
Khaki—						
8-ounce, 28½-inch, yards...	233,987	42,117.66			233,987	42,117.66
12.4-ounce, yards.....	1,164,950	279,583.00			1,164,950	279,583.00
Shelter tent, yards.....	270,333	67,583.25			270,333	67,583.25
Olive drab—						
No. 4, 42-inch, yards.....	8,000	5,280.00			8,000	5,280.00
No. 8, 34-inch, yards.....	50,000	17,500.00			50,000	17,500.00
Unbleached, 40-inch, yards...	55,334	8,853.40			55,334	8,853.40
Tent plates and chains.....	15,820	2,531.20			15,820	2,531.20
Tent slips.....	350,530	8,763.25			350,530	8,763.25
Tent squares.....	12,900	3,870.00			12,900	3,870.00
Trimnings.....		211,644.39				211,644.39
Total.....		653,331.19				653,331.19
Total services (see statement below).....		81,247.70				81,247.70
Grand total.....		734,578.89				734,578.89

Services.

Articles.	Current requirements.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Bags:						
Barrack.....	20,000	\$1,000.00			20,000	\$1,000.00
Recruit clothing.....	1,000	350.00			1,000	350.00
Surplus kit.....	4,000	1,400.00			4,000	1,400.00
Covers:						
Cot.....	20,000	700.00			20,000	700.00
Mattress.....	12,000	1,440.00			12,000	1,440.00
Files:						
Tent—						
Hospital—						
Regulation.....	6,000	564.00			6,000	564.00
Tropical.....	300	531.00			300	531.00
Pyramidal, small.....	2,920	4,088.00			2,920	4,088.00
Storage.....	261	522.00			261	522.00
Tents:						
Pyramidal—						
Large.....	7,000	29,750.00			7,000	29,750.00
Small.....	5,900	12,685.00			5,900	12,685.00
Hospital—						
Regulation.....	895	3,812.70			895	3,812.70
Tropical.....	360	2,520.00			360	2,520.00
Shelter halves—						
Foot.....	35,000	5,600.00			35,000	5,600.00
Mounted.....	20,000	4,600.00			20,000	4,600.00
Storage.....	250	1,685.00			250	1,685.00
Colors, flags, guidons, etc.....		10,300.00				10,000.00
Total.....		81,247.70				81,247.70

(Item No. C. & E. 9b, equipage, purchase of, from contractors.)

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$526,852.37

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 664,475.97

Fiscal year 1915..... 808,144.05

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 599,371.11

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 72,518.74

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 65,104.86

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 208,772.94

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$72,518.74. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$208,772.94. This decrease is due to the fact that, as explained under item 9a, the articles to be procured under that item have been materially increased and the articles to be purchased under this item reduced accordingly.

Articles.	Current require- ments.		Reserve stock.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.
Arrestors, spark.....	630	\$195.30			630	\$195.30
Axes.....	4,135	1,529.95			4,135	1,529.95
Bars, mosquito, single.....	32,640	60,057.60	5,000	\$9,200.00	37,640	69,257.60
Bedsteads, single.....	5,000	29,250.00			5,000	29,250.00
Bedstead, castors.....	64,240	1,284.80			64,240	1,284.80
Blankets, woolen.....	60,000	131,000.00	10,000	20,800.00	60,000	160,800.00
Brassards.....	600	60.00			600	60.00
Brooms, corn.....	79,530	17,498.60			79,530	17,498.60
Brushes, scrubbing.....	50,000	6,000.00			50,000	6,000.00
Bugles and slings.....	1,638	4,651.92			1,638	4,651.92
Cases:						
Pillow.....	88,400	9,174.00			88,400	9,174.00
Telescope.....	980	1,960.00			980	1,960.00
Chairs, barrack.....	9,740	10,050.50			9,740	10,050.50
Cords and tassels, color, silk.....	77	188.65			77	188.65
Cots.....	27,663	61,965.12			27,663	61,965.12
Desks, field:						
Large.....	130	1,208.40			130	1,208.40
Small.....	500	2,535.00			500	2,535.00
Handles:						
Shovel—						
Long.....	908	153.51			908	153.51
Short.....	1,370	246.60			1,370	246.60
Spade.....	315	50.40			315	50.40
Hatchets.....	4,040	727.20			4,040	727.20
Head nets, mosquito.....	26,900	6,904.00	42,300	11,000.00	69,200	17,904.00
Helves:						
Ax.....	12,028	1,443.12			12,028	1,443.12
Hatchet.....	7,250	217.50			7,250	217.50
Pickax.....	8,469	1,100.97			8,469	1,100.97
Lockers, trunk.....	7,000	27,440.00			7,000	27,440.00
Mattresses.....	11,000	30,140.00			11,000	30,140.00
Pickaxes.....	3,070	859.60			3,070	859.60
Pillows.....	12,000	4,680.00			12,000	4,680.00
Pins, tent:						
Large.....	372,000	11,440.00			372,000	11,440.00
Small.....	997,000	9,970.00			997,000	9,970.00
Shelter.....	345,000	10,350.00			345,000	10,350.00
Poles, tent:						
Pyramidal, large.....	5,000	3,600.00			5,000	3,600.00
Hospital—						
Regulation, sets.....	500	2,080.00			500	2,080.00
Tropical, sets.....	210	1,514.10			210	1,514.10
Wall, sets.....	4,000	1,400.00			4,000	1,400.00
Pouches, music:						
Large.....	280	523.60			280	523.60
Small.....	260	392.60			260	392.60
Receivers, card, bedstead.....	23,836	476.72			23,836	476.72
Sacks:						
Bed.....	15,000	9,450.00			15,000	9,450.00
Pillow.....	2,440	498.00			2,440	498.00
Sheets, bed.....	70,000	23,800.00			70,000	23,800.00
Shovels:						
Long handled.....	3,100	1,550.00			3,100	1,550.00
Short handled.....	3,700	1,776.00			3,700	1,776.00
Slings:						
Bugle.....	225	76.50			225	76.50
Color.....	53	355.10			53	355.10
Stamps, company marking, sets.....	225	460.85			225	460.85
Stands, music.....	290	246.50			290	246.50
Stoves, tent.....	200	196.90			200	196.90
Stovepipe:						
Elbows.....	2,550	255.00			2,550	255.00
Joints.....	16,000	1,280.00			16,000	1,280.00
Stretchers, shoe.....	300	114.00			300	114.00
Tripods, tent.....	7,250	6,597.50			7,250	6,597.50
Whistles and chains.....	12,700	2,921.00			12,700	2,921.00
Band instruments.....		25,000.00				25,000.00
Repair parts for equipage.....		20,400.00				20,400.00
Total.....		549,371.11		50,000.00		599,371.11

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. C. & E. 10, toilet articles, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts, without pay or allowances, and applicants for enlistment while held under observation.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$19, 639. 39

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 4, 560. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 4, 560. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 21, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 1, 360. 61
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 16, 440. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 16, 440. 00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$1,360.61. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$16,440. This increase is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it will be required.

Authorized issues of toilet articles for each general prisoner confined at a military post, without pay or allowances, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1216, Army Regulations, and to applicants for enlistment while held under observation, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1218, Army Regulations..... \$21, 000. 00

The following is a list of the articles and prices furnished under this authority:

Brooms, whisk.....	\$0. 15	Buttons, bone, per dozen.....	\$0. 06
Brushes:		Combs, medium.....	. 06
Hair.....	. 75	Handkerchiefs, cotton.....	. 03
Shoe.....	. 22	Polish, shoe, per box.....	. 05
Tooth.....	. 145	Shoestrings, linen, per dozen pairs.....	. 33

[Item No. C. & E. 11, barbers' material, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts, without pay or allowances, and applicants for enlistment while held under observation.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$5, 634. 99

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 5, 200. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 5, 200. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 5, 600. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 34. 99
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 400. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 400. 00

Remarks.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$34.99.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$400. This increase is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it will be required.

Authorized issues of barbers' materials for each general prisoner confined at a military post, without pay or allowances, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1216, Army Regulations, and applicants for enlistment while held under observation, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1218, Army Regulations..... \$5,600.00

The following is a list of the articles and prices furnished under this authority:

Brushes, shaving.....	\$0.13	Scissors.....	\$0.20
Mugs, shaving.....	.11	Soap, shaving.....	per cake.. .025
Razors.....	.38	Brushes, hair.....	.75
Razor strops.....	.95	Combs, medium.....	.06

[Item No. C. & E. 12, tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts, without pay or allowances.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$651.32

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 5,200.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 5,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 750.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 98.68
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 4,450.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 4,450.00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$98.68. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based on the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$4,450. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for the fiscal year 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Authorized issues of, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1216, Army Regulations..... \$750.00

The following is a list of articles and prices furnished under this authority:

Beeswax.....	per cake.. \$0.02½	Scissors.....	each.. \$0.20
Needles.....	per paper.. .01½	Thread.....	per dozen spools.. .33

[Item No. C. & E. 13, toilet kits, issue of, to recruits, upon their first enlistment.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$34,064.63

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 51,217.84
Fiscal year 1915..... 51,217.84

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 35,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 935.37
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 16,217.84
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 16,217.84

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$935.27. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$16,217.84. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Authorized gratuitous issues of, to recruits, upon their first enlistment, under the provisions of paragraph 1217, Army Regulations..... \$35,000.00

The following articles constitute the toilet kit:

Razor.....	\$0.38	Broom, whisk.....	\$0.15
Brush, shaving.....	.13	Brush, tooth.....	.145
Brush, hair.....	.75	Housewife.....	.345
Comb, medium.....	.06	Polish, shoe.....	per box.. .05
Brush, shoe.....	.22	Soap, toilet.....	per cake.. .065

[Item No. C. & E. 14, housewives, for issue to the Army when necessary.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Phillippine Islands..... \$1,682.38

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 500.00
Fiscal year 1915..... 2,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Phillippine Islands..... 2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 317.62
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 1,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 500.00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$317.62. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$500. This decrease is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it can be made and the needs of the service properly met.

Authorized issue of one housewife annually to a squad, when necessary, when issue is certified by the commanding officer, for service in the field, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1215, Army Regulations..... \$2,000.00

[Item No. C. & E. 15, packing, expenses of; for the purchase of packing boxes, lumber, wrapping paper, etc.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Phillippine Islands..... \$90,000.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 110,134.26
Fiscal year 1915..... 105,634.26

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Phillippine Islands..... 100,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 10,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 10,134.26
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 5,634.26

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$10,000. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$5,634.26; \$52,221.45 was appropriated under this item for the fiscal year 1915 for civilian employees which have been transferred from this item to item 20, leaving a net increase of \$46,587.19. This increase is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it will be required.

The funds estimated for will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the purchase of packing boxes, lumber, excelsior, twine, wrapping paper, interlining paper, nails, strap iron, sealing wax, marking materials, etc., at the various depots of the Quartermaster Corps.

[Item No. C. & E. 16, handling, expenses of.]

Remarks.

Funds required under this item have been included under item 20, civilian employees.

[Item No. C. & E. 17, similar necessities, expenses of, for the purchase of and repairs to machinery at depots, in connection with the manufacture of clothing and equipage.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$3, 103. 40

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 27, 638. 85
Fiscal year 1915..... 29, 417. 85

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... 3, 000. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$103. 40
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 24, 638. 85
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 26, 417. 85

Remarks.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$103.40.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$26,417.85. This decrease is due to the transfer of civilian employees from this item to item 20.

Funds estimated for will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for the purchase of and repairs to machinery (sewing machines, etc., and parts thereof) at depots, and similar necessities connected with the manufacture of clothing and equipage.

[Item No. C. & E. 18, citizens' outer clothing.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands..... \$27, 148. 34

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 18, 700. 00
Fiscal year 1915..... 25, 700. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States and Philippine Islands.....	<u>\$28,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	861.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	9,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,300.00

Remarks.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$861.66. This increase is due to the fact that the estimate for 1916 is based upon the requirements of 101,699 men, whereas the cost for 1914 is based upon approximately 90,000 men.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$2,300. This increase is due to the fact that the cost for 1914 indicates that it will be required.

The amount estimated for will be required for the purchase of, at a cost not to exceed \$10 per suit, of citizens' outer clothing, for issue upon release from confinement, to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence, involving a dishonorable discharge.

[Item No. C. & E. 19, indemnities for clothing, to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding etc., destroyed since Apr. 22, 1898, by order of medical officers of the Army, for sanitary reasons.]

Remarks.

No claims having been received during the fiscal year 1914, no estimate is submitted for the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. C. & E. 20, civilian employees.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands.....	\$374,340.52
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	320,468.45
Fiscal year 1915.....	339,803.22

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States and Philippine Islands.....	<u>360,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	14,340.52
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	39,531.55
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	20,196.78

Remarks.

The decrease under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 from the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is \$14,340.52.

The increase under this item in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 is \$20,196.78. This increase is due to the fact that the cost for the fiscal year 1914 indicates that it will be required.

For list of employees see Book of Estimates 1916. These men are employed in inspecting, packing, handling, and shipping clothing and equipage supplies at the general purchasing and manufacturing depots of the Quartermaster Corps.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Construction and repair of hospitals."

Gen. ALESHIRE. I only know from that the Surgeon General has turned over to me in making up the estimates.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

[illegible]

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, etc.—Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				New construction and betterments.				New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (97,744 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita (104,881 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914.	Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.
1	Construction of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.													
2	Repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.	\$190,254.53	\$1.946	\$220,000.00	\$2.097	\$0.151		\$112,826.00	\$1.154			\$1.154		\$1.154
3	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in construction and repair of hospitals at military posts.													
4	Construction, expenditure for repairs, expenditure for.	15,584.24	.159					9,427.00	.096			.096		.096
5	Construction of general hospitals.											.159		.159
6	Repairs to general hospitals.													
7	Expenses incident to construction and repair of general hospitals.	22,967.38	.235	45,000.00	.429	.194		46,548.00	.476	\$35,000.00	\$0.334	.476	.334	.142
8	Additional hospitals to meet the requirements of increased garrisons.											.215	.429	.194
9	Total.	228,806.14	2.340	265,000.00	2.526	.345	.159	37,067.37	.379	80,000.00	.763	.379	.763	.384
	Increase.							205,868.37	2.105	115,000.00	1.097	384	3.623	.729
	Decrease.							1,097						.729
	Net decrease.							1,008	1.008			1.008	.822	.822

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$71,431.89	\$312,242.62	\$383,674.51
Philippine Islands.....	5,220.00	45,780.00	51,000.00
Total.....	76,651.89	358,022.62	434,674.51

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$450,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	440,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$70,000.00	\$260,000.00	\$330,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00
Total.....	80,000.00	300,000.00	380,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$54,674.51
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	70,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than fiscal year 1915.....	60,000.00

[Item No. 1, C. & R. of H., construction of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$112,826
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$145,000
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted as no expenditures are contemplated during the fiscal year 1916.

The following buildings were constructed under this item during the fiscal year 1914:

Fort Shafter, Hawaii:	
3 hospital wards.....	\$54,781.50
1 isolation ward.....	19,352.00
1 Hospital Corps dormitory.....	19,888.00
1 operating ward.....	18,804.00
Total.....	112,826.00

Philippine Islands: The amount called for by the Philippine authorities for "construction of hospitals for fiscal year 1916" was \$50,000 for construction work required at Fort McKinley, P. I. No amount, however, was recommended under this item by the Surgeon General of the Army.

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 2, repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$58,582.89	\$118,000.00	\$174,582.89
Philippine Islands.....	5,220.00	10,451.63	15,671.63
Total.....	63,802.89	128,451.63	190,254.52

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$169,000
Fiscal year 1915.....	180,000

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$60,000	\$125,000	\$185,000
Philippine Islands.....	10,000	25,000	35,000
Total.....	70,000	150,000	220,000

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$29,745.48
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	51,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00

Remarks.

Supplies.—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, hardware, and all kinds of building material required in maintaining and keeping in repair the various hospital buildings (except general hospitals) throughout the United States and the Philippine Islands.

Services.—The services to be procured consist of both job and contract services required in making the necessary repairs to hospital buildings.

United States: All of the above amount will be required to meet current requirements, supplies \$70,000 (classes B and D) and services \$125,000 (Classes III and IV). The increase in 1916 estimate over cost for fiscal year 1914 (\$45,417.11) is in accordance with the Surgeon General's recommendation.

Philippine Islands: All of the above amount will be required to meet current requirements, and is in accordance with the Surgeon General's recommendation. The amount estimated by the Philippine authorities for repair to hospitals was \$26,231.54.

Item No. C. & R. of H. 3, extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in construction and repair of hospitals at military posts.]

Remarks.

United States: No estimate is submitted as no expenditures are contemplated under this item for the fiscal year 1916, such services to be performed will be done by the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted as no expenditures are contemplated during the fiscal year 1916.

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 4, construction, expenditures for.]

Remarks.

United States: This item pertains to construction work at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. The cost reported for the fiscal year 1914, covered the following work at this hospital:

Garage for motor ambulances.....	\$881.00
Addition to bathhouse.....	8,546.00
Total.....	9,427.00

No amount was recommended by the Surgeon General for the fiscal year 1916 under this item and no estimate is therefore submitted.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 5, repairs, expenditures for.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$5, 194. 00
Services.....	10, 390. 24
Total.....	15, 584. 24

Remarks.

United States: This item pertains to repair work at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

No estimate is submitted under this item for the fiscal year 1916, as no amount was recommended by the Surgeon General thereunder. *

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 6, construction of general hospitals.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States.....	\$46, 548
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$20, 000
Fiscal year 1915.....	25, 000

Estimate fiscal year 1916. •

Services: United States.....	\$35, 000
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	11, 548
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	15, 000
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10, 000

Remarks.

The services under this item are performed under contract (class IV, nonpersonal). There are four general hospitals and they are located at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; Hot Springs, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Washington, D. C.

United States: The amount estimated for above (\$35,000) will be required for minor additions necessary at these general hospitals, as recommended by the Surgeon General.

During the fiscal year 1914 the following expenditures were authorized under this item:

Letterman General Hospital, Cal.: Detached ward for special cases.....	\$11, 333
Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.:	
Additional stories on kitchen and mess room.....	\$17, 048
Ward B addition to hospital.....	18, 167
	35, 215
Total.....	46, 548

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 7, repair of general hospitals.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$7, 655. 00
Services.....	15, 312. 38
Total.....	22, 967. 38

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$40,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	75,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

United States:	
Supplies.....	\$10,000.00
Services.....	35,000.00
Total.....	<u>45,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	22,032.62
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	5,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	30,000.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, hardware, and all kinds of building material required in maintaining and keeping in repair the various hospital buildings at the several general hospitals.

The services to be performed consist of both job and contract services required in making necessary repairs to these hospital buildings.

United States: All of the above amount will be required to meet current requirements (supplies, \$10,000; class D and services, \$35,000; Class IV, nonpersonal).

Following are the amounts expended for repairs and miscellaneous purposes under this item at the various general hospitals during the fiscal year 1914:

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	\$3,175.50
Letterman General Hospital.....	16,558.67
Walter Reed General Hospital.....	3,233.21
Total.....	<u>22,967.38</u>

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 8, expenses incident to construction and repair of general hospitals.]

Remarks.

No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated under this item during the fiscal year.

[Item No. C. & R. of H. 9, additions to hospitals to meet the requirements of increased garrisons.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$1,739.00
Philippine Islands.....	35,328.37
Total.....	<u>37,067.37</u>

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$76,000.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	120,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$65,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	15,000.00
Total.....	<u>80,000.00</u>
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	42,932.63
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00

Remarks.

The services to be rendered under this item consist of contract services for construction work.

United States: All of the above amount will be required for new construction (services, class IV, nonpersonal) required to construct minor additions to hospitals to meet increased garrisons.

During the fiscal year 1914 the following expenditures were made against this item:

Fort Shafter, Hawaii: Isolation shed for department hospital.....	\$739.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Mess hall for hospital.....	1,000.00
Total.....	1,739.00

Philippine Islands: No amount was called for by the Philippine authorities under this item. The amount included in the estimate for 1916 (\$15,000) is based upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army..

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

No.	Items.	Cost for the fiscal year 1914.				Estimate for fiscal year 1916.				Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.			
		New construction.		Total.	Current require-ments.	New construction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construction.	
		Current require-ments.	Total.										Current require-ments.	Total.	Current require-ments.	Total.
UNITED STATES.													
1	Construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied.					\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00			\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00		
2	Repairs to quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied.	\$7,633.33		\$7,633.33	\$12,000.00		12,000.00	\$4,366.67			\$4,266.67		
3	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connection with construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters.												
	Total United States	7,633.33		7,633.33	12,000.00	3,500.00	15,500.00 7,633.33	4,366.67	3,500.00	7,866.67			
	Net increase, United States.												
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.													
1	Construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied.					500.00	500.00				500.00		
2	Repairs to quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied.	1,467.77		1,467.77	1,000.00		1,000.00					\$467.77	
3	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connection with construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters.												
	Total, Philippine Islands.	1,467.77		1,467.77	1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00 1,467.77		500.00	500.00		467.77	
	Net increase, Philippine Islands.												
	Grand total, United States and Philippine Islands.	9,101.10		9,101.10	13,000.00	4,000.00	17,000.00 9,101.10	4,366.67	4,000.00	8,366.67 467.77		467.77	
	Net increase, United States and Philippine Islands.												

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments.

UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.						Current require- ments 1916 compared with cost, 1914.		New construction and betterments. 1914.				New construc- tion and better- ments 1916, and current requirements	Total per capita cost for new construction and better- ments and cur- rent require- ments fiscal year 1916 com- pared with cost, fiscal year 1914.
		Cost per capita, fiscal year, 1914 (807,744 per officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (104,881 for officers and enlisted man).	Increase per capita.		Decrease per capita.		Increase per capita.		Decrease per capita.		Cost, 1914.	Estimated, 1916.	Total per capita cost for new construction and better- ments and cur- rent require- ments.
1	Construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occu- pled.....	\$0, 100. 33					In-	De-							
2	Repairs to quarters for hospi- tal stewards at mili- tary posts already estab- lished.....	\$0, 063	\$13, 000. 00	\$0, 123			In-	De-	\$0, 038					\$0, 038	\$0, 038
3	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connec- tion with construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters....				\$0, 030		In-	De-					\$0, 063	. 123	. 030
	Total.....	9, 100. 33	13, 000. 00	. 123	. 030		In-	De-	. 038				. 063	. 161 . 063	. 068
	Total increase per capita, United States and Phil- ippine islands.....						In-	De-						. 068	.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,544.00	\$5,089.33	\$7,633.33
Philippine Islands.....	489.00	978.77	1,467.77
Total.....	3,033.00	6,068.10	9,101.10

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$9,700.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	9,700.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,170.00	\$10,330.00	\$15,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	480.00	1,060.00	1,500.00
Total.....	5,620.00	11,390.00	17,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,899.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	7,300.00

[Item No. Q. H. 8. 1, construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied.]

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,170.00	\$2,330.00	\$3,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	150.00	350.00	500.00
Total.....	1,320.00	2,680.00	4,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$4,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	4,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	4,000.00

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of contract services required in the construction of quarters for hospital stewards.

United States: All of the above amount will be required for current requirements. Estimate is based on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, who states this amount will be required for minor additions to hospital stewards' quarters, such as kitchens, porches, etc., which it has been impossible to accomplish before, owing to limited appropriations.

Philippine Islands: The amount called for by the Philippine authorities under this item was \$20,760, to construct quarters for hospital stewards at Camp John Hay, Baguio, and Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P. I.

The amount estimated for above (\$500) is based on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. Q. H. 8. 2, repairs to quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already occupied.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,544.00	\$5,089.33	\$7,633.33
Philippine Islands.....	480.00	978.77	1,457.77
Total.....	3,023.00	6,068.10	9,101.10

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$9,700.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	9,700.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$12,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00	700.00	1,000.00
Total.....	4,300.00	8,700.00	13,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$3,898.90
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	3,300.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	3,300.00

Remarks.

The supplies to be procured under this item consist of brick, cement, lumber, hardware, and other articles required in the repair and maintenance of quarters for hospital stewards.

The services to be performed consist of both job and contract services required in the repair and maintenance of quarters for hospital stewards.

United States: All of the above amount (\$12,000) will be required to meet current requirements. Supplies, \$4,000 (classes B and D), and services, \$8,000 (classes III and IV).

Estimate is based on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Philippine Islands: The amount called for by the Philippine authorities under this item was \$3,421.70. The amount included above (\$1,000) is based on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army.

[Item No. Q. H. 8. 3, extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connection with construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters.]

Remarks.

United States and Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated under this item. Work of this character will be performed by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. "Shooting galleries and ranges." Do you know anything about that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; there is a little reduction in that.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is an increase of \$6,000.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; \$6,574.67 increase. That is to provide for the target practice in the Canal Zone.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

Estimate for the fiscal year 1916, and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.

		Cost for the fiscal year 1914.				Estimate for fiscal year 1916.				Estimate for 1916 compared with cost for 1914.			
No.	Items.	Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total
UNITED STATES.													
1	Shelter for small-arms target practice.												
2	Shooting galleries for small-arms target practice.												
3	Ranges for small-arms target practice.												
4	Repairs incident to shelter, shooting gal-	\$9,615.13		9,615.13	\$16,000.00		16,000.00	\$9,384.87		99,384.87			\$7,361.62
5	Expenses incident to shelter, shooting gal-	3,000.00		3,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00			280.00
6	Flour and paste for targets.	1,250.00		1,250.00	1,000.00		1,000.00			\$250.00			
7	Hire of employees.												
	Total, United States.	13,865.13	20,662.00	34,527.13	23,000.00	13,310.18	36,310.18	9,384.87		260.00	7,361.62		7,361.62
	Total decrease.							7,001.62					
	Net increase.							1,783.35					
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.													
1	Shelter for small-arms target practice.												
2	Shooting galleries for small-arms target prac-												
3	Ranges for small-arms target practice.												
4	Repairs incident to shelter, shooting gal-	9,242.13		9,242.13	9,369.91		9,369.91	177.78		127.78			0,564.06
5	Expenses incident to shelter, shooting gal-	1,944.17		1,944.17	600.00		600.00						2,012.84
6	Flour and paste for targets.				294.28		294.28	294.28		294.28			
7	Hire of employees.												
	Total, Philippine Islands.	11,186.30	8,028.90	19,815.20	10,264.19		10,264.19	422.06		422.06	9,971.01		9,971.01
	Total increase, Philippine Islands.												
	Net decrease, Philippine Islands.												
	Grand total, United States and Phil-ippine Islands.	25,051.43	28,288.90	53,340.33	23,264.19	13,310.18	46,574.37	9,806.58		9,806.58	7,361.62		7,361.62
	Total increase, United States and Philippine Islands.												
	Net decrease, United States and Phil-ippine Islands.												

Comparison of the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 with the apportionments for the fiscal year 1915.
RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Apportion- ments, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate, 1916, com- pared with 1915 ap- portionments.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	Shelter for small-arms target practice.....	\$1,200.00	.....	.....	\$1,200.00
2	Shooting galleries for small-arms target practice.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
3	Ranges for small-arms target practice.....	2,500.00	\$13,310.48	\$10,810.48	.....
4	Repairs incident to shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small arms.....	28,450.50	25,369.91	.....	80.59
5	Expenses incident to shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small arms.....	5,400.00	6,600.00	1,140.00	.....
6	Flour or paste for targets.....	1,339.50	1,294.28	.....	95.22
7	Hire of employees.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
	Total.....	40,000.00	46,574.67	11,950.48	5,375.81
	Total increase.....	.....	40,000.00	5,375.81	.....
		.....	6,574.67	6,574.67	.....

UNITED STATES.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost, 1914.	New construction and betterments.				New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, 1916, compared with cost year 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, and current requirements, 1916, compared with cost year 1916, compared with cost fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per fiscal year 1914 (76,877 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916 ('94,313 officers and enlisted men).		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita 1914.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita 1916.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Shelter for small-arms target practice.....															
2	Shooting galleries for small arms target practice.....															
3	Ranges for small arms target practice.....															
4	Repairs incident to shelter for shooting galleries and ranges for small arms.....	\$9,615.13	\$0.125	\$16,000.00	\$0.189	\$0.064	\$20,662.00	\$0.260	\$13,310.48	\$0.157	\$0.112	\$0.112	\$0.260	\$0.157		\$0.112
5	Expense incident to shelter shooting galleries, all ranges for small arms.....	3,000.00	.039	6,000.00	.071	.082							.125	.189	\$0.064	
6	Four and paste for targets.....	1,250.00	.016	1,000.00	.011	\$0.005							.039	.071	.032	
7	Hire of employees.....												.016	.011		.005
	Total.....	13,865.13	.180	23,000.00	.277	.095	20,662.00	.269	13,310.48	.157	.112	.112	.449	.428	.096	.117
					.180	.005		.157					.428		.096	.096
	Net decrease.....				.091	.091		.112					.021			.021

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914, and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1915, for current requirements, new construction, and betterments—Continued.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.			Current requirements, 1915 compared with cost, 1914.			New construction and betterments.			New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements.		Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments and current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost, fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (21,067 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (20,548 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Shelter for small-arms, target practice.....															
2	Shooting galleries for small-arms target practice.....															
3	Ranges for small-arms target practice.....															
4	Ranges incident to shelter for shooting galleries and ranges for small arms.....															
5	Expense incident to shelter for shooting galleries and ranges for small arms.....	\$9,242.13	\$0.433	\$9,369.91	\$0.455	\$0.022										
6	Flour and paste for targets.....	1,944.17	.092	600.00	.029	.063										
7	Hire of employees.....			294.28	.014	.014										
	Total.....	11,186.30	.525	10,264.19	.496	.036	.063	8,026.90	.409			.400	.934	.498	.030	.472
			.498				.036						.498		.030	.030
	Net decrease.....		.027				.027						.430			.463

UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements, 1916, compared with cost, 1914.				New construction and betterments, 1916, compared with 1914.				Total per capita cost for new construction and betterments, 1916, compared with cost, fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per fiscal year (97,744 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916, (104,881 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita.	Estimate, fiscal year 1916.	Estimate per capita.	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Cost, 1914.	Estimate, 1916.
1	Shelter for small-arms target practice.....							\$6,554.05	\$0.067					\$0.067	
2	Shooting galleries for small-arms target practice.....														
3	Ranges for small-arms target practice.....							22,734.85	.232	\$13,310.48	\$0.126	.106		.232	\$0.126
4	Repairs incident to shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small arms.....	\$18,857.26	\$0.192	\$25,369.91	\$0.241	\$0.049								.192	.241
5	Expense incident to shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small arms.....	4,944.17	.05	6,600.00	.062	.012								.05	.062
6	Flour and paste for targets.....	1,250.00	.012	1,294.28	.012									.012	.012
7	Hire of employees.....														
	Total.....	26,051.43	.254	33,264.19	.315	.061		29,288.90	.299	13,310.48	.126	.172		.553	.441
					.254				.126					.441	
	Net decrease.....				.061				.173					.112	.112

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,280.00	\$29,277.13	\$34,527.13
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00	14,813.20	19,813.20
Total.....	10,280.00	44,090.33	54,340.33

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$54,857.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	40,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,000.00	\$29,310.48	\$36,310.48
Philippine Islands.....	4,664.19	5,800.00	10,264.19
Total.....	11,664.19	34,910.48	46,574.67

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,765.66
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	8,282.33
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	6,574.67

[Item No. S. G. & R. 1, shelter for small-arms target practice.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: Philippine Islands.....	\$6,554.05
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	1,895.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	6,554.05
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,895.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,200.00

Remarks.

United States: No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted, as no amount was called for by the Philippine authorities.

[Item No. S. G. & R. 2, shooting galleries for small-arms target practice.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$7,700.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1916.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	7,700.00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	2,000.00

Remarks.

United States: No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated for the fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted, as no amount was called for by the Philippine authorities.

[Item No. 8. *G.* & R. 3, ranges for small-arms target practice.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....		\$20,662.00	\$20,662.00
Philippine Islands.....	\$1,000.00	1,072.85	2,072.85
Total.....	1,000.00	21,734.85	22,734.85

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$2,986.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	2,500.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States.....	13,310.48
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	9,424.37
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,324.48
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	10,810.48

Remarks.

United States: The following improvements are to be undertaken during the fiscal year 1916, with the funds estimated above:

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone:

Installing pipe line to convey water from present Isthmian Canal	
Commission mains to target range at post.....	\$350.00
Concrete butts on target range.....	1,562.40
Leon Springs, Tex., repair of target range.....	992.08
Fort Crook, Nebr., improvements on target range.....	725.00
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, revetments for target range.....	9,681.00
	<u>13,310.48</u>

The following work was done from funds of the fiscal year 1914:

Fort Bliss, Tex.:

Sinking second well on range.....	2,000.00
Ditches on range.....	325.00
Target butts.....	11,500.00
Steel tank and trestle.....	5,137.00
Total.....	<u>18,962.00</u>
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., construction of concrete roof in rear of target butts.....	1,700.00
	<u>20,662.00</u>

Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted, as no amount was called for by the Philippine authorities.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. S. G. & R. 4, repairs incident to shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small arms.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,000.00	\$5,615.13	\$9,615.13
Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00	5,242.13	9,242.13
Total.....	8,000.00	10,857.26	18,857.26

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$35,634.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	25,450.50

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$6,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$16,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,369.91	5,000.00	9,369.91
Total.....	10,369.91	15,000.00	25,369.91

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	\$6,512.65
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	10,264.09
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	80.59

Remarks.

The supplies to be purchased consist of lumber, stone, cement, and such other articles (class D) as may be required to repair butts, markers, buildings on ranges, etc.; also necessary tools, lawn mowers, etc., required to keep the grounds in a suitable condition for target practice.

The services to be provided consist of both job and contract services required in making necessary repairs to ranges and buildings, such as storehouses for target material, telephone booths, shelter for markers, indoor shooting galleries, etc.

United States: Estimates for repairs to ranges, etc., are submitted with the annual estimates of March 1, but on a separate estimate, and are considered in connection with the annual estimates and apportionments made to the various departments at the beginning of the fiscal year.

All of the above sums will be required to meet current requirements. Supplies \$4,000 (classes B and D), and services \$5,615.13 (classes III and IV).

The increase in estimate for the fiscal year 1916 over the cost for the fiscal year 1914 is due to the fact that a large portion of the funds which were estimated that year for repairs were used for necessary new construction work as enumerated under item 3, for which no previous estimate had been submitted.

The amount estimated for is the minimum amount that will be required to keep the various ranges in repair.

Philippine Islands: The amount estimated, \$9,369.91, is the same amount as called for by the Philippine authorities.

[Item No. S. G. & R. 5, expenses incident to shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small arms.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services:	
United States.....	\$3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,944.17
Total.....	4,944.17

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914.....	6,642.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	5,460.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services:	
United States.....	\$6,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	600. 00
Total.....	6,000. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914.....	1,655. 83
Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	642. 00
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	1,140. 00

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of the rent of land used for target practice and for all other services not otherwise provided for incident to the operations of target ranges, etc. The following list shows where target ranges were hired during the fiscal year 1914, and the amounts paid therefor:

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	\$358. 00
Seaside, Cal. (for use of troops at Presidio of Monterey).....	430. 00
Webb County, Tex. (for use of troops at Fort McIntosh).....	160. 00
Fort Crockett, Tex.....	262. 50
Edsall, Va. (for use of troops at Fort Myer, Va.).....	50. 00
Proebstel, Wash. (for use of troops at Vancouver Barracks).....	350. 00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.....	1,200. 00
Kalena Tract, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	400. 00
Laguna, Tex.....	50. 00
Leichuang, China.....	27. 50
Total.....	3,288. 00

United States: All of the above sum will be required to meet current requirements. Services, \$6,000 (classes I and IV). Estimate is based upon actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1914.

Philippine Islands: Estimate is the same as called for by the department authorities.

[Item No. 8. G. & R. 6, flour or paste for marking targets.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States.....	\$1,250. 00
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Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915.....	1,389. 50
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Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies:	
United States.....	1,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	294. 28
Total.....	1,294. 28

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914.....	44. 28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1914.....	1,294. 28
Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than appropriation fiscal year 1915.....	95. 22

Remarks.

The above estimate is in accordance with paragraph 1215, item 8, Army Regulations 1913, which is as follows:

"Flour: For paste used in target practice. For each troop or company, 50 pounds, and for each battery of Field Artillery, 100 pounds, during the practice season."

United States: This estimate is for 169 troops of Cavalry, 360 companies of Infantry (which includes 12 companies of Provisional Porto Rican Regiment), 160 companies of Coast Artillery, and 35 batteries of Field Artillery. Cost of flour calculated at the rate of 3½ cents per pound.

Philippine Islands: This estimate is for 26 troops of Cavalry, 39 companies of Infantry, 10 companies of Coast Artillery, and 7 batteries of Field Artillery. Cost flour at the same rate as in the United States.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. S. G. & R. 7, hire of employees.]

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... \$2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1915..... 2,000.00

Remarks.

United States: No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated during the fiscal year 1916.

Philippine Islands: No estimate is submitted, as no amount was called for by the Philippine authorities.

The \$2,000 appropriated under this item for the fiscal year 1915 will be required for the Philippine Islands.

MAINTENANCE ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

Maintenance, Army War College—Estimate for the fiscal year 1916.

No.	Item.	Supplies or services.
1	Fuel (supplies).....	\$3,000.00
2	Light (supplies).....	2,000.00
3	Chief engineer (services).....	1,200.00
4	Assistant engineer (services).....	900.00
5	Firemen (services).....	2,880.00
6	Elevator conductor (services).....	720.00
	Total.....	10,700.00

[Item No. M. A. W. C. 1, fuel.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$3,230.26

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 3,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 230.26

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Fuel is furnished to the Army War College under annual contract.

[Item No. M. A. W. C. 2, light.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Supplies: United States..... \$1,659.13

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 2,000.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Supplies: United States..... \$2,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... \$340.87

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Light is furnished to the Army War College by electric current furnished by the local electric company.

[Item No. M. A. W. C. 3, chief engineer.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$1,200.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 1,200.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the fiscal year 1915.

This item provides for salary of one chief engineer on duty at the Army War College.

[Item No. M. A. W. C. 4, assistant engineer.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... 900.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 900.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 900.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the fiscal year 1915.

This item provides for the salary of one assistant engineer on duty at the Army War College.

[Item No. M. A. W. C. 5, firemen.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$2,880.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 2,880.00

Fiscal year 1915..... 2,880.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... \$2,880.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the fiscal year 1915.

This item provides for the salaries of four firemen on duty at the Army War College. Rate of pay, \$720 per annum.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. M. A. W. C. 6, elevator conductor.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$720. 00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... 720. 00
 Fiscal year 1915..... 720. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 720. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the appropriation fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as the fiscal year 1915.

This item provides for the salary of one elevator conductor on duty at the Army War College.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there any other item in the bill, General, that you have particularly under your jurisdiction? What about the item on page 49, "Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps"?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I have a list of the buildings, and with the estimate there is a list giving the area of the floor space, and so on, as required by the law in connection with buildings rented in the District of Columbia. The amount is the same as formerly.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as last year?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

• *Estimate for the fiscal year 1916 and comparison with the cost for the fiscal year 1914.*

No.	Items.	Cost for fiscal year 1914—cur- rent re- quire- ments.	Estimate for fiscal year 1916— current re- quire- ments.	Estimate 1916 com- pared with cost for fiscal year 1914.	
				Increase— current re- quire- ments.	Decrease— current re- quire- ments.
1	Buildings and parts of buildings.....	\$32,639. 10	\$32,639. 10		
2	Quarters for officers.....	3,619. 00	4,147. 90	\$528. 90	
2a	Quarters for Army Nurse Corps.....	1,082. 00	1,200. 00	118. 00	
3	Quarters for noncommissioned officers.....	4,762. 20	5,000. 00	237. 80	
4	Quarters for privates.....	6,212. 70	3,000. 00		\$3,212. 70
	Total.....	48,275. 00	45,987. 00	924. 70	3,212. 70
	Total increase.....				924. 70
	Net decrease.....				2,288. 00

Statement showing cost per capita for the fiscal year 1914 and estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1916 for current requirements.

No.	Items.	Current requirements.				Current requirements 1916, compared with cost, 1914.		Total per capita cost for current requirements, fiscal year 1916, compared with cost, fiscal year 1914.	
		Cost, fiscal year 1914.	Cost per capita, fiscal year 1914 (76,677 officers and enlisted men).	Estimate, 1916.	Estimate per capita, 1916 (84,313 officers and enlisted men).	Increase per capita.	Decrease per capita.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Rental of buildings and parts of buildings for military purposes.....	\$32,639.10	\$0.424	\$32,639.10	\$0.386	.....	\$0.038	.....	\$0.038
2	Rental of quarters for officers on duty with troops where no public quarters are available.....	3,619.00	.047	4,147.90	.049	\$0.002	.....	\$0.002	.....
2a	Rental of quarters for nurses.....	1,052.00	.013	1,200.00	.014	.001	.....	.001	.....
3	Rental of quarters for non-commissioned officers on duty with troops where no public quarters are available.....	4,752.20	.061	5,000.00	.059	.....	.002	.....	.002
4	Rental of quarters for privates on duty with troops where no public quarters are available....	6,212.70	.081	3,000.00	.035	.....	.046	.....	.046
		48,275.00	.626	45,987.00	.543	.003	.086	.003	.086
	Net increase.....						.003		.003
	Total per capita decrease.....						.083		.083

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost for the United States, fiscal year 1914.

[No expenditures were authorized by law for the Philippine Islands from this appropriation.]

Services (class 1), nonpersonal..... \$48,275.00

Estimate for fiscal year 1916.

United States mobile Army, services..... \$45,987.00

Section 3 of Public, No. 1, H. R. 2973, an act making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and for other purposes, reads as follows:

"Hereafter the statement of buildings rented within the District of Columbia, for use of the Government, required by the act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (Statutes at Large, volume twenty-seven, page one hundred and ninety-nine), shall indicate as to each building rented the area thereof in square feet of available floor space for Government purposes, the rate paid per square foot for such floor space the assessed valuation of each building, and what proportion, if any, of the rental paid includes heat, light, elevator service."

Statement in accordance with the above has been submitted with the estimates for fiscal year 1916.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1916.

[Item No. R. B. 1, rental of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for military purposes.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$32, 639. 10

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1914..... -36, 239. 10
Fiscal year 1915..... 32, 639. 10

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 32, 639. 10

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as cost fiscal year 1914.

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than appropriation fiscal year 1914..... 3, 600. 00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item are the rental of offices, garages, storehouses, stables, land, etc., in the District of Columbia.

Below is a list showing the buildings or portions of buildings rented in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1914 under this item:

Location.	Use.	Rate per annum.
First and M Streets NE.....	Storehouse, field medical supply depot.....	\$5, 557. 10
No. 1720 H Street NW.....	Office, attending surgeon.....	1, 000. 00
No. 1614 Eckington Place.....	Storehouse and stable.....	4, 938. 00
Dupont Storage Co.....	Garage for automobiles.....	1, 500. 00
Virginia Avenue NW.....	Stable and warehouse.....	2, 700. 00
Dupont Storage Co.....	do.....	3, 600. 00
No. 1140 Fifteenth Street NW.....	Storage room (campaign badges).....	54. 00
No. 1710-1712 Pennsylvania Avenue.....	Signal Corps laboratory, etc.....	2, 100. 00
No. 721 Thirteenth Street.....	Army Medical School.....	8, 690. 00
No. 532 Seventeenth Street.....	Offices, depot quartermaster.....	2, 500. 00
Total.....		32, 639. 10

[Item No. R. B. 2, rental of quarters for officers on duty with troops where no public quarters are available.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$3, 619. 00

Appropriation.

Fiscal year 1915..... 4, 147. 90

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 4, 147. 90

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 528. 90

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item consist of quarters for officers on duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., and other posts in the District of Columbia.

List below shows how the above amount was expended for the fiscal year 1914:

Location.	Number of rooms.	Use.	Rate per annum.
696 Butternut Street.....	2	Officers' quarters.....	\$432
6711 Georgia Avenue.....	5	do.....	540
1424 K Street.....	4	do.....	360
6931 Georgia Avenue.....	4	do.....	360
The Marlborough.....	5	do.....	360
908 Kennedy Street.....	4	do.....	288
6824 Fifth Street.....	4	do.....	400
6925 Georgia Avenue.....	4	do.....	110
The Burlington.....	2	do.....	108
The Portland.....	4	do.....	576
1712 H Street.....	5	do.....	60
Total.....			3,619

When these officers were sent for duty elsewhere, their quarters were relinquished and the leases terminated. This accounts for several of the small amounts above.

[Item No. R. B. 2a, rental of quarters for nurses.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$1,052.00

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 1,200.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 148.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The services under this item consist of the rental of quarters for nurses on duty at the office of the Surgeon General and the attending surgeon of the Army, in Washington, D. C.

Below is a list showing quarters rented for nurses under this item for the fiscal year 1914:

Location.	Number of rooms.	Use.	Rate per annum.
1645 K Street NW.....	2	Quarters for nurse.....	\$192
The Beacon.....	2	do.....	192
1645 K Street NW.....	2	do.....	288
1807 H Street NW.....	2	do.....	80
1711 H Street NW.....	2	do.....	120
917 Eighteenth Street NW.....	2	do.....	180
Total.....			1,052

Several of the nurses lived at the same location which accounts for the similarity of address.

The allowance is two rooms and bath for each member of the Army Nurse Corps and the usual rate of rental is from \$20 to \$30 per month for two rooms.

[Item No. R. B. 3, rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers on duty with troops where no public quarters are available.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$4,752.20

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... \$5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 5,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 more than cost fiscal year 1914..... 247.80

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The services to be procured under this item are the rental of quarters for non-commissioned officers on duty at posts and depots in the District of Columbia.

The statement following shows how the above amount was expended during the fiscal year 1914.

Statement of noncommissioned officers' quarters rented during fiscal year 1914 and cost thereof for periods rented.

1807 G Street NW.....	\$144.00	2124 P Street NW.....	\$114.00
314 W Street NW.....	48.00	306 McLean Avenue.....	24.00
625 Harvard Street.....	144.00	1135 Sixth Street NW.....	24.00
2111 Eighteenth Street.....	24.00	425 Q Street SW.....	124.00
6636 Georgia Avenue.....	114.00	Do.....	124.00
2111 Eighteenth Street.....	144.00	1711 Pennsylvania Avenue.....	36.00
1024 Eighth Street.....	144.00	422 Second Street NW.....	50.00
3036 O Street.....	18.00	1914 H Street NW.....	15.00
322 D Street NE.....	24.00	425 O Street SW.....	112.00
3418 Prospect Avenue.....	144.30	1003 K Street NW.....	112.00
479½ F Street.....	144.00	917 Fifth Street NW.....	78.00
Do.....	144.00	1738 F Street NW.....	78.00
1729 Thirteenth Street.....	126.00	314 McLain Avenue.....	80.00
1755 Willard Street.....	120.00	5 Girard Street.....	80.00
53 K Street NW.....	126.00	425 O Street SW.....	61.00
912 Massachusetts Avenue NW..	36.00	1514 W Street.....	60.00
2517 University Place NW.....	102.00	1024 Eighth Street.....	134.90
1907 H Street NW.....	144.00	930 I Street NW.....	60.00
Do.....	144.00	310 C Street NW.....	58.00
506 Kenyon Street NW.....	144.00	1512 Corcoran Street.....	47.00
2031 First Street.....	60.00	424 O Street.....	18.00
425 M Street.....	54.00	314 McLean Avenue.....	30.00
522 Second Street.....	55.50	310 C Street NW.....	32.00
310 C Street.....	84.00	122 Massachusetts Avenue.....	30.00
Do.....	126.00	1024 Eighth Street NW.....	28.00
1737 F Street NW.....	132.00	714 Eighteenth Street.....	12.00
613 Rock Creek Road.....	144.00	23 Randolph Place NW.....	12.00
6214 Ninth Street.....	78.00		
1350 G Street.....	66.00		
1024 Eighth Street.....	140.00		
		Total.....	4,752.20

The rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers on duty in the District of Columbia during fiscal year 1914 amounted to the same as for the preceding fiscal year, and the locations of the rentals are approximately the same.

[Item No. R. B. 4, rental of quarters for privates on duty with troops where no public quarters are available.]

Cost fiscal year 1914.

Services: United States..... \$6,212.70

Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1915..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916.

Services: United States..... 3,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1916 less than cost fiscal year 1914..... 3,212.70

Estimate fiscal year 1916 same as appropriation fiscal year 1915.

Remarks.

The services under this item consist of the rental of quarters for enlisted men on duty at posts and depots, etc., in the District of Columbia.

The statement following shows how the above amount was expended during the fiscal year 1914:

Statement of quarters rented for enlisted men in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1914, and the cost thereof for the period rented.

1024 Eighth Street.....	\$102. 00	618 F Street NW.....	144. 00
1512 Corcoran Street.....	112. 00	506 Kenyon Street.....	132. 00
Do.....	72. 00	1024 Eighth Street NW.....	130. 00
122 Second Street.....	136. 00	1920 H Street NW.....	120. 00
1215 Four-and-a-half Street.....	144. 00	1024 Eighth Street.....	114. 00
1024 Eighth Street.....	118. 00	621 K Street NE.....	125. 00
422 Second Street.....	144. 00	422 Second Street NW.....	100. 00
600 Harvard Street.....	144. 00	310 C Street NW.....	130. 00
422 Second Street.....	144. 00	122 Massachusetts Avenue.....	30. 00
908 Kennedy Street.....	124. 00	Miscellaneous rentals for short	
2012 First Street.....	115. 00	periods of 1 month, etc.....	5, 187. 70
512 Second Street.....	144. 00		
310 Third Street.....	144. 00	Total.....	6, 212. 70

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The CHAIRMAN. "Claims for damages to and loss of private property?"

Gen. ALESHIRE. There is a long list of them here. They have all been examined and inquired into by boards of officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Just print that.

Gen ALESHIRE. Yes.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

The following is a list of claims for damages incurred to private property for the payment of which there are no funds applicable under the control of the War Department, and Congress alone can grant relief in the cases. These claims have been investigated, and the amount found to be justly and equitably due in each case determined.

File No.	Name and address.	Nature of claim.	Amount allowed.
490454	Nakumara (Japanese), box 895, Kawasaki Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory.	For damages to bicycle by collision with a public automobile on Nov. 24, 1913.	\$18. 50
452628	Fishers Island Navigation Co., Fishers Island, N. Y.	For damages to wharf at New London, Conn., by being run into by U. S. S. Nathaniel Greene on Dec. 25, 1912.	140. 00
487096	T. F. Nations, Wachita, N. Mex.	For loss of mule colt killed by public horse at Las Cienuegas, N. Mex.	30. 00
490570	Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	For damages to buildings at Portland Head Light Station by heavy gun firing at Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 26, 1913.	75. 10
490935	Sullivan's Island Real Estate Co., T. S. Wilbur, secretary and treasurer, Charleston, S. C.	For damages to Atlantic Beach Hotel by heavy gun firing at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in June or July, 1913.	78. 10
449865	H. W. Phillips Co., Quincy Point, Mass.	For damages to lighter while being towed by Quartermaster Corps steamer Gen. R. N. Batchelder by collision with scow in Fore River on Mar. 18, 1913.	125. 00
494121	C. F. Juneman, 4802 S Street, Galveston, Tex.	For value of a Jersey heifer which died as result of kicks received from Government mules in January, 1914.	35. 00

File No.	Name and address.	Nature of claim.	Amount allowed.
495836	Augustus H. Silcox, Thomas S. Silcox, and H. Willard Silcox, executors of Mrs. Carrie O. Silcox, deceased, Exchange Building, Charleston, S. C.	For damages to house by heavy gun firing at Fort Moultrie, S. C., during 1913.	\$93.55
497641	Connecticut Power Co., 33 Union Street, New London, Conn.	For damages to wharf by U. S. S. General J. M. Brannan on Feb. 9, 1913.	116.50
498228	H. H. Settle, 3201 Q Street, Galveston, Tex.	For loss of cow kicked by Government mule on Feb. 11, 1914, and had to be shot.	50.00
500466	Valentin Semilla, Barrio de Panikian, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and for wood burned during Army maneuvers in 1914.	3.05
500466	Leocadia Mendoza, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes during Army maneuvers in 1914.	3.75
500466	Consolacion Mendoza, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and to a mango tree during Army maneuvers in 1914.	6.20
500466	Pedro Yaneza, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to land by a company of scouts during Army maneuvers in 1914.	1.00
500466	Cipriano Diaz, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes during Army maneuvers in 1914.	1.80
500466	Ignacio de Leon, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and for wood used as a fence during Army maneuvers in 1914.	1.80
500466	Gregorio Advincula, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes during Army maneuvers in 1914.	4.80
500466	Melchor Gonzales, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and fence during Army maneuvers in 1914.	2.05
500466	Pablo Velez, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to fence posts during Army maneuvers in 1914.	1.00
500466	Filomena Mendoza, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and banana tree during Army maneuvers in 1914.	1.95
500466	Agripino Samson, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and his casoy tree during Army maneuvers in 1914.	2.00
500466	Irineo Zalavarrin, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes, fence posts, and bamboo during Army maneuvers in 1914.	4.55
500466	Maxima Rub, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to fence posts, rice field, bamboo fence, and for rice straw taken during Army maneuvers in 1914.	21.00
500466	Tomas Tugingin, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes and fence during Army maneuvers in 1914.	1.55
500466	Severino Palma, Mariveles, P. I.	For damages to rice dikes during Army maneuvers in 1914.	.60
500466	Marcelino Lara, Mariveles, P. I.	do.....	1.05
502357	S. W. Hathaway, Tiverton, R. I.	For damages to corn and injury to cows overfeeding on corn in the field while troops were camped on his farm from Oct. 7 to 10, 1913.	25.00
500930	Sacramento Transportation Co., Jackson Street Wharf, San Francisco, Cal.	For damages to steamer San Joaquin No. 4 by collision with U. S. Army tug Slocum in San Francisco Harbor Feb. 14, 1914.	56.06
504054	Isidora Apulgencia, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield and garlic incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	4.00
504054	Victoria Dejuras, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.25
504054	Maximino Dallsay, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	do.....	2.50
504054	Regino Gelasan, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	do.....	1.75
504054	Severino Carpio, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	do.....	1.75
504054	Mateo Saba, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	do.....	1.75
504054	Pedro Parducho, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	do.....	.85
504054	Bartolome Parducho, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to tobacco and patane incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	5.00
504054	Nicasio Lopez, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to tobacco field incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.75
504054	Jose Mazo, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.75
504054	Isak Suayan, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to sweet potato field incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.50
504054	Roman Dimunano, barrio of Tulo, Laguna Province, P. I.	do.....	4.50
504054	Celestino Carandang, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to sugar cane incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	7.50

File No.	Name and address.	Nature of claim.	Amount allowed.
504054	Ponciano Atiesa, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to corn and garlic incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	\$2.50
504054	Manuel Leyba, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.50
504054	Estanislao Malabanan, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	2.50
504054	Eusebio Tapia, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to radishes and cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.25
504054	Antonino Castillo, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.50
504054	Placido Gonzales, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	3.25
504054	Isidoro Mejares, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	2.50
504054	Damaso Manto, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	2.50
504054	Pedro Leyba, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	2.50
504054	Ancelmo Piamonte, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	1.75
504054	Eugenio Castillo, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	4.00
504054	Roberto Macatangay, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	For damages to garlic incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.50
504054	Eugenio Zalazar, barrio of Viga, Laguna Province, P. I.	.....do.....	2.50
504054	Braulio Tolentino, Santo Tomas, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to banana plants incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	15.00
504054	Potenciano Villegas, Santo Tomas, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to orange and other trees and fence incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	15.00
504054	Policarpo Malacaman, Santo Tomas, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to coconuts plants and trees incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.50
504054	Antonio Maljan, Santo Tomas, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to banana and buri plants incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	.75
504054	Anatalio Anday, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to cane field incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	15.00
504054	Felipe Alvarez, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	10.00
504054	Leoro Lalunio, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	17.50
504054	Luis Lalunio, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	12.50
504054	Gasper Lakay, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	10.00
504054	Jasento Peres, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	15.00
504054	Jose Pasahol, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	10.00
504054	Aurelio Alvarez, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	7.50
504054	Lucio Lanto, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	17.50
504054	Gerbacio Rigus, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	10.00
504054	Camila Maralit, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	.....do.....	7.50

File No.	Name and address.	Nature of claim.	Amount allowed
504054	Jose Tolintino, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to cane fields incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	\$2.50
504054	Gregorio Lalunio, barrio of Santa Cruz, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	2.50
504054	Francisco Vergara, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	10.00
504054	Mavario Dimatatak, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	10.00
504054	Nicolas Dimacolanag, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	12.50
504054	Juan Sirujano, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	17.50
504054	Gliserio Dono, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	12.50
504054	Vicente Bono, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	5.00
504054	Rofiro Masangkay, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	7.50
504054	Esidoro Dimakulangan, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	15.00
504054	Fermin Vergara, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	5.00
504054	Fausta Makasalt, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	5.00
504054	Francisco de los Reyes, barrio of Banaybanay, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	5.00
504054	Basilio Onera, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to corn, bawang, and mango incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	10.00
504054	Julio Onera, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to corn and fence incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	6.75
504054	Miguel Sarmiento, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to corn and mango incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	6.00
504054	Cirilo Lirga, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to orange plants incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.75
504054	Pedro Lintan, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to corn and mango incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.00
504054	Juan Saluda, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	4.00
504054	Dionisio Leviste, barrio of San Galo, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	1.50
504054	Eduardo Mayo, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to wood incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	4.00
504054	Marcial Manguiat, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I.	For value of 8 wooden boxes incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	6.00
504054	Braulio Masilungan, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to corn and cane fields incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	10.75
504054	Mariano Madlanghayan, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to sugar-cane fields incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	12.50
504054	Asiselo Patron, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.50
504054	Bonifacio Dimakulangan, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to sugar cane incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	3.75
504054	Pedro Rosales, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	3.25
504054	Clemente Mena, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	do.	3.25
504054	Felix Villarueva, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to cornfield incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	2.50
504054	Lino Maola, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to corn and tobacco incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	7.75

File No.	Name and address.	Nature of claim.	Amount allowed.
504054	Aniceto Palmes, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to sweet-potato field incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	\$1.50
504054	Donato Ona, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to tobacco, corn, oranges, and coconuts incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	6.00
504054	Alejo Dimakulangan, San Jose, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to 2 cane fields incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	12.50
504054	Dr. Jose Lozada, Batangas, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to a camarin incurred during Army maneuvers in the Philippines.	9.35
505571	Eugenio Tanjoco, Cababean, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to his fence by troops during Army maneuvers in January and February, 1914.	8.00
505571	Marcela Laurel, Tanauan, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to orange trees, maize, and fence by troops during Army maneuvers in January and February, 1914.	37.50
505571	Salud Tapala, Tanauan, Batangas Province, P. I.	For damages to cacao, coco, and coffee plants, and maize, by troops during Army maneuvers in January and February, 1914.	27.00
507390	John J. Doyle, Arcade Stables, 140 Stuart Street, San Francisco, Cal.	For loss of a horse, which died while in the employ of the quartermaster at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on May 1, 1914.	185.00
508931	Antonio Perry, trustee, post office box 165, Honolulu, Hawaii.	For value of a cow killed by soldiers of Company I, Third Battalion Engineers, at Wailupe, Oahu, on Apr. 27, 1914.	35.00
510329	H. C. Clark, Delaware City, Del.	For damages to window glass in his house near Delaware city by heavy-gun firing by troops from Fort Du Pont, Del., in November, 1913.	38.32
511802	W. S. Wilson, 639 Emerson Street, Seattle, Wash.	For damage to lawn and garden by Government horses which got astray on June 29, 1914.	30.00
510729	U. S. Mercantile Co., Nome, Alaska.	For damages to their property by a runaway team running into their store on June 22, 1914.	40.00
510344	A. W. Jones, post office box 448, Manila, P. I.	For damages to his motor cycle by public 4-horse team becoming unmanageable on the road near Fort William McKinley on Apr. 26, 1914.	10.00
510674	Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, West Point, N. Y.	For china and glassware destroyed by heavy-gun firing during artillery practice at West Point, N. Y., July 2, 1914.	620.00
512560	Jacob L. Hicks, Highland Falls, N. Y.	For damages to his automobile by being run into by an astray public horse at Highland Falls, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1914.	226.60
512539	T. K. Lothrop, 38 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.	For damages to his yacht Black Hawk by projectile fired during heavy-gun practice at Fort Warren, Mass., June 22, 1914.	220.00
513361	Rev. John B. Peterson, rector Boston Ecclesiastic Seminary, Brighton, Mass.	For damages to Church of St. Mary of the Bay, Hull, Mass., by heavy-gun firing at Fort Warren, Mass., on July 18, 1914.	55.00
513534	Warren P. Dudley, room 150, statehouse, Boston, Mass.	For damages to ceiling in kitchen of his house at Allerton, Mass., by heavy-gun firing at Fort Warren, Mass., July 18, 1914.	25.00
Total (117 claims).....			2,928.86

RELIEF MEASURES.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, you have a lot of items here for relief of various officers?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How about that? Why should we pay for those? I see six cases.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Oh, I did not understand you, Mr. Chairman; I did not hear the question. Those animals referred to were destroyed by fire in many cases at Fort Riley.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first case it seems that this animal was kicked by another horse, causing a compound fracture of the left front leg.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. And the second horse died from congestion of the kidneys?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, General, have we ever paid these things before?

Gen. ALESHIRE. We have never had cases of that sort, Mr. Chairman. I do not think these ought to have been submitted here.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this ought to go to the Committee on Claims.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think so. And there are other cases here.

The CHAIRMAN. The Fort Riley case, you mean?

Gen. ALESHIRE. With your permission, I will revise this.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, I suppose those private mounts are in lieu of a horse that the Government itself would furnish?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; they are.

Mr. GREENE. So the officer is equitably entitled to some compensation for the loss of that mount.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we have jurisdiction of it, that is all; I think it ought to go to the Committee on Claims.

NOTE.

Relief of Lieut. H. E. Miner, United States Army.—Lieut. Miner's horse was kicked by another horse while being exercised in the riding hall at West Point, N. Y., on December 26, 1913. The kick broke the horse's leg, and upon the advice of the post veterinarian he was shot. These facts have been sworn to in affidavits of civilian groom George Burnell and Veterinarian Thomas P. Shannahan, and certified to by Lieut. H. E. Miner. In view of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, published on pages 13 and 14, War Department Bulletin No. 35, 1913, the Auditor for the War Department may not receive or consider claims of this nature, and the only relief appears to be through Congress.

Relief of Maj. H. E. Ely, United States Army.—From the proceedings of a board of officers it appears that the private mount of Maj. H. E. Ely was, on August 14, 1913, sent to the public blacksmith at Galveston, Tex., to be shod; that in the absence of stocks it was necessary to throw the horse in order to shoe him, and that proper care under the circumstances was taken; and that the death of the horse was due directly to congestion of the kidneys, the result of a strain caused by struggling while being shod.

Maj. Ely's claim having been referred by the Secretary of War to the Auditor for the War Department, was disallowed, and on appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury failed to receive favorable action because the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 350), is held by him not to include horses.

Submitted in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War of February 10, 1914.

Relief of Lieut. Sloan Doak, Fifth United States Cavalry.—A board of officers convened at Fort Riley, Kans., April 29, 1914, found that the private horse belonging to Lieut. Sloan Doak, Fifth United States Cavalry, was lost in the fire which destroyed the Mounted-Service School stable building at Fort Riley, Kans., on March 23, 1914; that the value of said horse was \$150; and that the loss or cause of destruction was without fault or neglect on the part of the claimant.

The Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that the class of property to which the act of March 3, 1885, relates does not include horses belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service, this matter is submitted in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War of June 12, 1914.

Relief of Lieut. J. A. Barry, Second United States Cavalry.—A board of officers convened at Fort Riley, Kans., April 29, 1914, found that the private horse belonging to Lieut. John A. Barry, Second Cavalry, was lost in the fire which destroyed the Mounted-Service School stable building at Fort Riley, Kans., on March 23, 1914; that the value of the said horse was \$135; and that the loss or cause of destruction was without fault or neglect on the part of the claimant.

The Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that the class of property to which the act of March 3, 1885, relates does not include horses belonging to officers or enlisted men in the military service.

Submitted in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War of May 19, 1914.

Relief of Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, First Field Artillery, United States Army.—A board of officers convened at Fort Riley, Kans., April 29, 1914, found that the two private horses belonging to Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, First Field Artillery, were lost in the fire which destroyed the Mounted-Service School stable building at Fort Riley, Kans., on March 23, 1914; that the value of one of said horses was \$275 and of the other \$100; and that the loss or cause of destruction was without fault or neglect on the part of the claimant.

The Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that the class of property to which the act of March 3, 1885, relates does not include horses belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service, this matter is submitted in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War of June 12, 1914.

Relief of Lieut. Jos. F. Taulbee, Second Cavalry, United States Army.—A board of officers appointed by Special Orders No. 66, headquarters, Fort Riley, Kans., April 29, 1914, found that the private horse belonging to First Lieut. Jos. F. Taulbee, Second Cavalry, was lost in the fire which destroyed the Mounted-Service School stable building on March 23, 1914, and that the value of the horse lost was \$200, and that the loss or cause of destruction was without fault or neglect on the part of the claimant.

Now, here is a case at the bottom of page 51:

For payments to St. Francis Hospital, Newport News, Va., \$47.90, and to Dr. S. W. Hobson, Newport News, Va., \$56, for care and medical services.

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes; that is a case I have been trying to settle for a long time, and have not the ruling of the comptroller here.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for services rendered George Vay on the transport *Meade*. Is it because he was on the transport?

Gen. ALESHIRE. No. The case is this, briefly: This man had been employed as a seaman, and when the transports were placed out of commission he was retained to take care of the ships at anchor, but not signed as a seaman, and he met with some accident. He had not signed the ship's articles, and we never could get this account paid. The comptroller would not pass it because he had not signed the ship's articles. If he had signed the ship's articles and was a seaman, we could have paid this. I have had this before me a good many times and have tried several ways to pay it.

NOTE.

Medical services and hospital care of Mr. George Vay, injured seaman.—

(1) On February 12, 1913, Mr. George Vay, a seaman, Army transport service, was seriously injured in line of duty upon the Army transport *Meade*, then being prepared for active service at Newport News, Va., from which port the vessel sailed six days later to carry United States marines to Guantanamo, thence going to Galveston, Tex., for service in carrying troops to Mexico if required. At the time of injury Mr. Vay was being carried as a permanent member of the caretaking crew which maintains the several transports in proper condition for sea service; and which he had not yet signed regular shipping articles, he had been assigned to definite duty on the *Meade* preparatory to sailing and would have been deck storekeeper on that vessel if the accident had not occurred.

(2) A physician was called and the injured seaman removed to a hospital at the direction of the master of the transport, there being no medical officer yet assigned to the ship. The expense connected therewith was as follows:

St. Francis's Hospital, Newport News, Va., hospital care.....	\$47.90
Dr. S. W. Hobson, Newport News, Va., medical services.....	56.00
Total.....	103.90

(3) The bill has never been paid, as the Comptroller of the Treasury in two decisions decided that "neither the contract of service in this case nor the regulations for the service in which he was employed contained any provision for hospital or surgical care at the expense of the Government. If such be the

case, payment of the account in question is not authorized." (20 Comp. Dec., 64.)

(4) As this seaman was injured in line of duty upon a Government ship being made ready for sea under competent orders and in the absence of a medical officer or hospital facilities upon the ship, he was placed in the care of a civilian physician and sent to a private hospital for proper treatment, it is felt that the Government is responsible for the expense connected with the treatment of this employee, undertaken in good faith by the physician summoned and the hospital to which taken after the accident.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Reimbursement to Acting Dental Surg. Frank C. Cady the sum of \$127.61 paid out by him for rent of quarters for the period October 14, 1913, to January 31, 1914."

Gen. ALESHIRE. That, Mr. Chairman, is a case where we could not rent any quarters for him, and there were not any public quarters for him.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what you were trying to provide for in this new law you wanted?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

NOTE.

Reimbursement to Acting Dental Surg. Frank C. Cady.—Acting Dental Surg. Cady having reported for duty at the department hospital, Fort McKinley, P. I., was assigned the only set of quarters available, which he occupied until October 14, 1913, when he was instructed to move into quarters which had been rented for him by the department quartermaster. He occupied those quarters until January 31, 1914, and the quartermaster paid the rent for same from October 14, 1913, to December 31, 1913, amounting to \$91.61, and for the month of January Mr. Cady paid out of his own pocket as rent the sum of \$40, though his allowance for rent per month is \$36. Mr. Cady was required to refund to the quartermaster the \$91.61 paid as rental October 14 to December 31, 1913, which, added to his allowance for January, 1914 (\$36), makes the \$127.61 for which he claims reimbursement.

The quartermaster, having been advised that the Judge Advocate General had decided that the lease for the quarters in question was unlawful, called upon Mr. Cady to reimburse the Government, which he did.

The following from the departmental surgeon explains why Mr. Cady was deprived of the quarters to which he was first assigned:

"1. When Acting Dental Surg. Cady reported for duty here it was supposed that, under the regulations, commutation of quarters was not a part of his allowances, and he was given the only set of public officers' quarters at the department hospital, where his office was situated. Some months later my attention was drawn to the following clause in the appropriation bill:

" 'WAR DEPARTMENT,
" 'Washington, March 15, 1913.

" 'Bulletin No. 7.

" 'For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, and pay clerks on duty without troops at stations where there are no public quarters, \$500,000.'

"2. As the hospital quarters were needed for the surgeon in charge of the obstetrical wards, who must be available night and day, I consulted the department quartermaster, and it was agreed that under the clause quoted the payment of rent was authorized, no public quarters being available. Dr. Cady was told to select a house for his family and that rent not exceeding the commutation of his grade would be paid.

"3. It is in my opinion questionable whether a dental surgeon attached to a hospital, who had no troops under his command, exercises no military functions whatever, and is simply engaged in the practice of his profession, can properly be said to be 'on duty with troops.' His status is different from that of the medical officers at military hospitals who actually exercise command, drill and instruct Hospital Corps soldiers, and may be said to be 'on duty with troops.'

"4. The question being of a purely technical nature, the Government sustaining no loss, and the payments having been made in good faith, it is suggested that this paper be referred to the Auditor for the War Department for his decision, and that if he decides adversely Acting Dental Surg. Cady be allowed to have a bill introduced in Congress for his relief, and that he be authorized to communicate with the Congressman from his district for that purpose."

The CHAIRMAN. Next is "Credit in the accounts of Maj. James Canby; the sum of \$80 disallowed on voucher 920B." We do not know what that is, of course.

Gen. ALESHIRE. This amount—\$80—was paid by Maj. Canby for hire of a seven-passenger automobile from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg and return October 20–21, 1913, used by Maj. W. D. Connor, of the General Staff, while escorting an official mission from Great Britain consisting of Maj. Gen. Sir James Cordington and three other officials of the British Government.

The disallowance by the Auditor for the War Department was appealed to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who in decision of August 8, 1914, affirmed the action of the auditor, as follows:

* * * * *

"The journey in question was in the nature of entertainment of the British officials who made up the party to Gettysburg. The question of the entertainment of foreign representatives or visitors has been before the accounting officers time and again, and in each instance it has been held that payment for same was not authorized in the absence of some law or act of appropriation making provision directly or indirectly therefor. The last important discussion of the question in this office is found in 14 Comp. Dec., 219 and 344.

* * * * *

"I fail to see wherein the hire of the present automobile can be regarded as for official or military purposes. The journey to Gettysburg under the circumstances shown was not in any way connected with military administration. The purpose of the hire of the automobile was not to get Maj. Connor, of the General Staff, to Gettysburg, but to extend a courtesy to the British officials. If Maj. Connor alone had been ordered to Gettysburg, he would have been entitled to mileage for the journey there and back and would have traveled by lines of common carriers."

* * * * *

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Credit in the accounts of Capt. David L. Stone the sum of \$1,191."

Gen. ALESHIRE. This sum represents the expenditure by Capt. Stone on voucher 6B, December, 1911, on the four officers' quarters buildings, for furnishing and installing watt meters and electric-light fixtures, the total cost of constructing each of four buildings at Fort Sill, Okla., including lighting and plumbing, wiring, and fixtures and electric meters and fixtures being in excess of the amount allowed by law.

It is not regarded that Capt. Stone was at fault in the case. At the time in question a large number of buildings for use as officers' quarters were erected at Fort Sill, and when the Quartermaster General recommended to the Secretary of War that authority be granted for their construction, it was his opinion that the limitation fixed by Congress did not apply to construction other than those payable from the appropriations "Military posts" and "Barracks and quarters, seacoast defenses."

In the deficiency act of March 4, 1913, Congress authorized credit in the accounts of Capt. Stone amounting to \$13,046.33, disallowed against him for the same reason on his account for June, 1911. The disallowance of the \$1,191, for which authority for credit is now

asked, had not been brought before this office at the time relief was asked for in the case of the \$13,046.33 referred to.

The chairman will remember that a few years back the Appropriations Committee put in the sundry civil bill a proviso fixing the limit of cost of quarters for officers, and this officer was building quarters from the appropriation "Barracks and quarters," and other appropriations. I was in doubt as to whether the provision of the sundry civil bill, as I read it—the language being "No provisions in this act"—had any application to the appropriation "Barracks and quarters." The comptroller ruled it did have application to that appropriation, and this is to relieve Capt. Stone of an amount which he expended in excess of the limit as fixed in the sundry civil bill for the cost of officers' quarters. There have been other cases of the same kind and Congress authorized the Treasury officials to adjust the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the case of Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, \$82.50.

Gen. ALESHIRE. This amount was expended by Capt. Kinnison, \$47.50 on voucher 12B, of his money accounts for May, 1912, and \$45 on voucher 6B of his money account for June, 1912, for hire of an automobile for the use of the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, and his aid, for the purpose of obtaining certain topographical and other information relative to the theater of operations for maneuvers in the State of Washington in 1912 along routes and to points inaccessible by common carrier.

The hire of the automobile or special transportation for the first trip, April 28 and 29, 1912, was authorized in telegram from the Secretary of War to the commanding general of the western department, under date of April 22, 1912. For the second trip, June 6 and 7, 1912, the authority was dated May 27, 1912, and under date of October 23, 1912, Brig. Gen. Maus says, with respect to these payments, that—

This expenditure was made in accordance with authority of the Secretary of War previously obtained through division headquarters. It was for a necessary purpose where horses could not be used without heavy additional expense; the subsistence and transportation of six horses, with necessary attendants, baggage, etc., for such a trip would be more than the amount charged; moreover, it would have been impracticable to use horses on this journey.

But the Auditor for the War Department disallowed the expenditure on the ground that the officers were on mileage status.

On June 10, 1913, appeal was made to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a revision of the auditor's action in disallowing the payments in question, and on June 27, 1913, the comptroller affirmed the disallowance, holding that, as the officers were on a mileage status, payment for automobile hire was not authorized.

The matter was submitted by authority of the Secretary of War in December, 1913, but having failed to receive favorable consideration is again presented.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the meaning of mileage status in that case?

Gen. ALESHIRE. It means you are performing a journey and you draw 7 cents a mile to cover expenses.

Mr. ANTHONY. And this officer drew 7 cents a mile for the journey covered in this automobile?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not think he did. The Comptroller ruled he was on that mileage status.

Mr. ANTHONY. Would not such an expenditure as that come under the head of "Contingencies of the Army"? Could it not be taken out of that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I do not know.

Mr. ANTHONY. It says, "For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses there is \$25,000 appropriated."

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the case of Lieut. Col. John M. Carson. That is about horses—for the purchase of polo ponies for West Point, was it not?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we put that in some bill?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes. This amount was expended by Col. Carson under proper instructions in the purchase of polo ponies for the use of the cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and disallowed by the accounting officers on that officer's voucher 7A and 8A, May, 1909, fiscal year 1909.

Under date of November 7, 1911, request was made for authority of Congress for the accounting officers to allow and credit the sum of \$1,975 in Col. Carson's accounts, and in the Military Academy bill—Public, No. 253 (H. R. 24450), approved August 9, 1912—it is provided that "No pay shall be withheld from Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, jr., deputy quartermaster general, United States Army (now lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps), because of the payment by him in May, 1909, when major and quartermaster, United States Army, for eight horses or polo ponies purchased pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War for use in the instruction of cadets at the United States Military Academy." The question having been submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury as to whether the provisions of law quoted above did not relieve Lieut. Col. Carson and his bondsmen from liability for the \$1,975 referred to, the following is his decision:

"The provision of law quoted above does not purport to relieve Lieut. Col. Carson and his bondsmen from liability for the sum of \$1,975 paid by him for the purchase of polo ponies in May, 1909, but merely directs that no pay shall be withheld from him because of such payments. I am of opinion that the liability of Lieut. Col. Carson and his bondsmen for the payment in question continues to exist."

This matter was submitted in December, 1912, and reported in House Document 1231 (62d Cong., 3d sess.), and again in December, 1913, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Surely Congress never intended that.

Gen. ALESHIRE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Maj. John E. Baxter, \$18.96?

Gen. ALESHIRE. That is made up of several small amounts, varying from \$1.20 to \$4.80. This amount was disallowed on vouchers as follows:

Voucher 41B, June, 1908, in part.....	\$1. 44
Voucher 41B, July, 1908, in part.....	1. 44
Voucher 23B, September, 1908, in part.....	1. 44
Voucher 27B, September, 1908, in part.....	1. 44
Voucher 25B, November, 1908, in part.....	2. 40
Voucher, 24B, January, 1909, in part.....	4. 80
Voucher 35B, February, 1909, in part.....	4. 80
Voucher 33B, March, 1909, in part.....	1. 20

The foregoing amounts were disallowed as excessive payments for electricity used by Lieut. Sam C. Orchard, Third Infantry, United States Army, in the months of May, 1908, to January, 1909, both inclusive, and for one-half of the month of February, 1909.

Maj. Baxter made the payments for electricity for Lieut. Orchard in good faith, believing it was proper to do so, and Lieut. Orchard having ceased to be an officer of the Army, there is no way of recovering from him the \$18.96 overpaid on his account.

This matter was submitted in December, 1912, and reported in House Document 1231 (62d Cong., 3d sess.), and again in December, 1913, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it do just to put your explanations of these various accounts in the hearings?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

NOTE.

Credit in the accounts of Capt. L. C. Brown, United States Army.—Of this amount the sum of \$72 was paid by Capt. Brown for hire of a horse for use of Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, Eleventh United States Cavalry, who was engaged on military map work in obedience to Special Order, No. 20, Department of the Gulf, dated February 20, 1910, and suspended by the Auditor for the War Department, who held that the hire of the horse was an additional allowance, and therefore not authorized by law. Thirty dollars was suspended against this officer for hire of a horse for the use of Lieut. Chares S. Jackson, Eleventh United States Cavalry, and \$22 for the hire of a team for that officer.

It appears that the orders referred to above directed the hire of the horses and did not give the officers concerned an opportunity to use their mounts. It also appears that had they used their own mounts instead of hiring horses the expense to the Government because of cost of transportation, etc., would have been in excess of that incurred by the method employed.

This matter was submitted in February, 1912, and reported in House Document No. 529, Sixty-second Congress, second session, was again submitted in December, 1912, and reported in House Document 1231, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and yet again in December, 1913, but has failed to receive favorable consideration.

Credit in the accounts of Maj. H. L. Pettus, United States Army.—Of the amount named, \$645 was paid from the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, 1911," for services rendered and materials furnished in cutting and setting one granite tablet at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., under contract with Ernest C. Balrstow, dated June 29, 1911, and \$900 was paid from the said appropriation to "Jno. Williams (Inc.," for services rendered and materials furnished in supplying and setting 343 bronze letters and 54 commas, periods, and dashes in granite slab at Army War College under contract dated June 29, 1911. The sums were disallowed on voucher No. 11B, January, 1912, and reported in House Document —, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and were again submitted in December, 1913, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

Credit in the accounts of Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Capt. Briant H. Wells, and Capt. Girard Sturtevant, United States Army.—It frequently becomes necessary for commanding generals of territorial departments to direct officers serving in their commands to proceed to points remote from railroad lines for the purpose of securing necessary data for and the preparation of United States military maps, the inspection and selection of grounds for camps for joint Army and militia, and for investigating and reporting upon sites for military posts.

In order to perform these duties after leaving the railroad officers are compelled to make use of saddle horses or vehicles which are hired and paid for by the Quartermaster Corps. Officers of the Army serving in foreign countries as military attachés are also required under certain conditions to hire means of transportation in performance of their official duties in traveling from one point to another and pay for such services from Government funds.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that officers traveling in the manner described above are entitled to mileage at the rate of 7 cents per mile for the actual distance traveled by them and that no expenditure can be made for the hire of animals or vehicles for transporting them from the end of their journey on the railroad to the points remote therefrom that they are required

to visit, and has disallowed all such payments, including some made by military attachés. This ruling not only works a hardship to the disbursing officer, but, if adhered to, will prevent commanding generals from the performance of certain administrative duties which by orders and regulations now devolve upon them without sustaining pecuniary losses.

The item of \$21 in the accounts of Col. Hodgson was for hire of a conveyance for Col. W. A. Mann, Chief of Staff, Eastern Division, and Capt. G. E. Thorne, Twenty-fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp, headquarters Eastern Division, in connection with proposed maneuvers in defense of New York City in 1912. The item of \$171 in the accounts of Capt. Wells was for the hire of animals and vehicles on dates ranging from September 19 to October 18, 1912, of which the sum of \$72 was on account of Lieut. Walter H. Frank, Fifth Infantry, and \$99 on account of Lieut. Loran C. Grieves, Twenty-fourth Infantry, detailed on duty in connection with the preparation of United States military map. These expenses were incurred by the officers named in performance of military duty, acting under orders of the department, and were necessary to the proper execution of their duties.

The item of \$2.99 in the accounts of Capt. Sturtevant, military attaché in Mexico, was for hire of conveyance to make an official visit necessary to the military service.

Payment for these expenses were made by the officers mentioned in good faith and acting under orders of superior authority, and it would work a hardship to require them to refund from their personal funds the amounts so paid, which they will be compelled to do unless relief is afforded them by Congress.

This matter was submitted in May, 1912, and was reported in House Document No. 777, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and was again submitted in December, 1912, and reported in House Document 1231, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and yet again in December, 1913, but has failed to receive favorable consideration.

Credit in the accounts of Maj. J. E. Normoyle, United States Army.—This expenditure was authorized August 26, 1912, for annual dues for membership of The Adjutant General of the Army in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, for one year ending May, 1913, and payment was made by Maj. Normoyle on voucher 238, abstract B, of his money accounts for September, 1912, from the appropriation "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, 1913," under the provision "For the apprehension, securing, and delivery of deserters, including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit," which was at the time deemed available for payment of said dues.

This matter was submitted in December, 1913, but, failing to receive favorable consideration, is again presented.

Credit in the accounts of Maj. G. G. Bailey, United States Army.—This amount was paid by Maj. Bailey for hire of a horse for the use of Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, Eleventh United States Cavalry, who was engaged in military-map work in obedience to Special Order No. 20, Department of the Gulf, dated February 20, 1910, and disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department, who held that the hire of the horse was an additional allowance, and therefore not authorized by law. Upon the appeal from this disallowance the Comptroller of the Treasury, under date of December 8, 1910, sustained the contention of the auditor.

It appears that the mounted officer alluded to was, by the orders referred to above, directed to hire a horse, and was not given an opportunity to use his own mount. It also appears that had he used his own mount instead of hiring a horse the expense of the Government, because of cost of transportation, etc., would have been in excess of that incurred by the method employed.

This matter was submitted in February, 1912, and reported in House Document No. 529, Sixty-second Congress, second session, and was again submitted in December, 1912, and reported in Document 1231, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and yet again in December, 1913, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

Credit in the accounts of Lieut. Col. (now Col.) I. W. Littell, United States Army.—This is the amount of voucher 24, abstract B, of the money accounts of Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell, United States Army, for September, 1909, covering the expenditure made by Capt. Halstead Dorey on account of entertaining the military attachés (foreign officers) who attended the maneuvers held in the State of Massachusetts during August, 1909. Funds of the appropriation "Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1909-1911," were furnished Gen. Leonard Wood for the purpose, and the payment was made therefrom by Col.

Littell, but the Auditor for the War Department holds that that appropriation can only be used for the same purpose as Regular Army appropriations; that there is no fund available for the purpose; and that the charge is not a proper one against the United States. The officers concerned acted in good faith in this matter, and it is thought relief should be granted to Col. Littell.

Relief in this case was asked for in February, 1912, as will appear in House Document 1231, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and again in December, 1913, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

Credit in the accounts of Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, United States Army.—Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, having been directed to proceed to Klamath Lake in pursuance of an examination of a maneuver ground, and having to travel to the camp of detachment, mapping the area involved, a distance of about 63 miles, hired an automobile from the South Oregon Automobile Co., at an expense of \$40. There was no way of reaching this point except by hiring special transportation, and to ship such transportation from the nearest military post—about 500 miles—would have cost the Government many times the cost of the transportation hired. The hire of the automobile was authorized by the Secretary of War September 7, 1911, and the account was paid by Capt. Wolfe.

This matter was submitted in December, 1912, and reported in House Document 1231, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and again in December, 1913, but failed to receive favorable consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all in the bill, is it not, General?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We are certainly very much obliged to you.

(Thereupon, at 4.15 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned to tomorrow, Saturday, December 5, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
Saturday, December 5, 1914.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. James Hay (chairman), presiding.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. General, on page 37 of this printed bill there is a proviso, and I would be glad if you would give us the reasons why you think it ought to be enacted into law.

Gen. Crowder. The chairman will recall that we had his permission to suggest this for the consideration of the committee last year, but I did not do so for the reason that the experiment had not proceeded far enough at that time to enable me to answer all the inquiries that would probably be made in respect to the wisdom of the proposed legislation. I think that they have proceeded far enough now to enable me to answer those inquiries. I will first take up the provision which makes a change in the name. I want to say in that regard that the present military prison was established by the act of 1873, and that the name has never fitted the character of the institution. From that time until the present time 70 per cent of the inmates of the prison have been purely military offenders—or 71 per cent, to be accurate—and 29 per cent have embraced ex-soldiers convicted of common law and statutory offenses or military offenses in connection with common law and statutory offenses.

Now, in September, 1913, we issued an instruction requiring the reviewing authorities to designate penitentiaries for the confinement

of soldiers convicted of felonies, and under that authority we are putting our felons in United States penitentiaries, and we have a very few of them left in our prisons. So that to-day the prison population is composed mainly of military offenders, and it will soon be made up entirely of military offenders and those convicted of misdemeanors. We think the term "disciplinary barracks" aptly describes the character of the institution. That will also be of great value in handling questions of clemency. As it is, those who interest themselves in asking clemency for those persons who are undergoing punishment at these institutions have an idea that they are in penal institutions doing penal servitude, and that is the character of the institution to-day as it is fixed by law. Now, if we can say that they are in disciplinary barracks learning the problem of discipline, I think there would be less insistence on the part of people for clemency, especially when they are told that these men have it within their power to earn honorable restoration to duty with the colors in the event they succeed in making good.

Shall I pass to the next proposition?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. CROWDER. The next provision of the proposed legislation divests the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home of their functions respecting the military prisons. That legislation was enacted in 1909, and Lieut. Gen. Young, who is the present governor of the Soldiers' Home, The Adjutant General, the Surgeon General, the Judge Advocate General, the former Commissary General, and the Chief of Engineers constitute the Board of Commissioners. Now, they have little concern with the prisons and have no direct contact with them, and perhaps they are less competent to perform their duties than any other board of commissioners we have ever had in the history of the prisons—that is, they have less direct information. I do not mean to say that they are incompetent as individuals to do the work, but they have less direct information concerning it. If this be made a disciplinary barracks, there would be propriety in giving the Secretary of War control of it, with such officers as he may designate for the problem of administering the prisons. I want to say, further, that this present requirement of the law relating to the military prisons that the Secretary of War shall proceed, accompanied by this board, semiannually to inspect these prisons, and as much oftener as he may deem expedient, is habitually disregarded. They do not go, and it would be an anomaly perhaps for the Secretary of War, accompanied by one lieutenant general, one major general, and five brigadier generals to start across the country semiannually to inspect these prisons. We propose in this legislation to devolve upon the Secretary of War and such officers as he may designate the duty of administering the prisons and the performance of all the duties now vested in the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home.

The CHAIRMAN. And you give the Secretary of War power to grant paroles?

Gen. CROWDER. I will come to that, Mr. Chairman, in the course of my remarks. There is a further provision here: Section 1352 of the Revised Statutes authorizes us to give honorable restoration to duty to good-conduct prisoners in the Leavenworth prison and in each of its branches. A dishonorably discharged soldier serving

there has the benefit of that statute, but a dishonorably discharged soldier serving a six months' sentence at a post prison has not that privilege of restoration. The next provision of this proposed legislation extends the operation of that statute to dishonorably discharged soldiers who may be serving shorter terms of confinement at posts.

Now I come to the matter of parole. As I have already stated, we are sending all soldiers convicted by court-martial of felonies to United States penitentiaries, and when they go there they come under the operation of the Federal parole act. Under the terms of that act they may be released on parole and go to their homes after serving one-third of their sentence. We have no corresponding parole system in the military prison, and the result is that those convicted of the graver felonies and sent to the penitentiaries serve shorter sentences before being paroled than those convicted of the less grave offenses who go to the military prisons. I did not think that you would take the time to enact a parole law for our military offenders this bill, but we thought that it was important that you give authority to the Secretary of War to establish a system of parole under the terms of which we can extend to these prisoners equality of treatment with the offenders who go to the penitentiaries. I think we have used apt language to that effect.

That, Mr. Chairman, completes what I have to say respecting the proviso on page 37.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as the system has been put into operation, how has it worked out? Have the men who have been restored to duty in the Army behaved themselves?

Gen. CROWDER. We have restored up to date 75 men; 2 of those men since getting back to their regiments have deserted, and we have lost 11 others, but we lost them at Leavenworth during the period of probation. There were some mistakes of judgment upon the part of the officers charged with making recommendations for restoration. I have just completed an inspection of the Leavenworth military prison, and I inquired into that situation. They have for each disciplinary company organized an honor committee elected by the companies, consisting of three men for each company. I called these honor committees before me and asked them for an explanation of why 11 men had been lost at Leavenworth and only 2 men after they joined their regiments. The explanation that they gave me was that there were very bad conditions around the post. They called it the worst military post in the Army. (I do not know that it is desirable to have that go into the record.)

They said that they were all marked men with the local police, and that they had encountered very unusual conditions there. They stated that they had lost only 5 of the 11 by desertion and that the others had been guilty of misconduct committed in the city of Leavenworth, and had been discharged without honor when they failed to join their regiments. But, as I have said, only 2 after having gone back to their regiments have failed us thus far. We are conducting experiments at Fort Leavenworth and are trying to eliminate all errors of judgment, and I think the percentage of men lost in the future will be much less than in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else in the bill in which we are

Gen. CROWDER. There is nothing else in the bill, Mr. Chairman, that I am especially interested in.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, General, for your statement.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. ERASMUS M. WEAVER, CHIEF COAST ARTILLERY DIVISION.

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item appears on page 8, General, for the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir. That is the annual maintenance item for the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the sums involved and the wording are exactly the same as in the bill of last year, with the exception of the words in italics on page 8, "Employment of temporary, technical, or special services." These words are introduced in order to pay the expenses of civilian lecturers before the classes of student officers there. It is the same wording as that now in the law for the Army War College and for the other service schools.

The following statement gives the expenditures under this item during the last fiscal year:

Object of expenditure.	Expended, fiscal year 1914.	Estimated for fiscal year 1916.
Incidentals:		
(a) Chemicals.....		\$200.00
(b) Stationery.....	\$2,409.32	2,500.00
(c) Hardware.....	170.20	300.00
(d) Cost of special instruction of officers detailed as instructors.....	277.61	600.00
(e) Employment of temporary, technical, or special services.....		300.00
(f) 1 carpenter (civilian), at \$1,000 per annum.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Extra-duty pay: 1 overseer (soldier), at \$0.35 per diem.....	97.65	110.00
(g) Office furniture and fixtures.....	2,354.55	1,500.00
(h) Machinery.....	1,454.55	1,500.00
(i) Unforeseen expenses.....	2,236.12	1,950.00
Total under this heading.....	10,000.00	10,000.00

The CHAIRMAN. It does not increase the appropriation.

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir; it does not increase the appropriation.

FOR PURCHASE OF ENGINES, GENERATORS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For purchase of engines, generators, motors, machines, measuring instruments, special apparatus, and materials for the division of the enlisted specialists, \$7,000."

Gen. WEAVER. That item is exactly the same as it was presented to you last year, and in the Book of Estimates you will find an analytical statement of the expenditures made from the appropriation of last year. I have a copy of it here in my notes.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put that in the hearings.

Gen. WEAVER. I understand that it is in the Book of Estimates now.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you put it in the hearings. It will be more accessible to us there than in the Book of Estimates..

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Object of expenditure.	Expended, fiscal year 1914.	Estimated for fiscal year 1916.
Division of enlisted specialists:		
(a) Engines.....	\$63.59	\$1,500.00
(b) Generators.....	173.30	200.00
(c) Motors.....	176.50	200.00
(d) Machines.....		250.00
(e) Measuring instruments.....	1,615.38	1,500.00
(f) Special apparatus.....	1,625.98	1,500.00
(g) Materials.....	3,345.25	3,500.00
Total under this heading.....	7,000.00	7,000.00

PURCHASE OF SPECIAL APPARATUS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For purchase of special apparatus and materials and for experimental purposes for the department of artillery and land defense, \$3,000."

Gen. WEAVER. That is the same as the item in last year's bill. It is an item that is annually included for apparatus and material for the department of artillery and land defense. Would you like to have the details of that item?

The CHAIRMAN. You can put that in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Object of expenditure.	Expended, fiscal year 1914.	Estimated for fiscal year 1916.
Department of artillery and land defense:		
(a) Special apparatus.....	\$2,019.22	\$1,500.00
(b) Materials.....	873.98	1,000.00
(c) Experimental purposes.....	106.80	500.00
Total under this heading.....	3,000.00	3,000.00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For purchase of engines, generators, motors, machines, measuring instruments, special apparatus, and materials for the department of engineering and mine defense, \$5,500."

Gen. WEAVER. That is the same as the item in last year's bill, and the appropriation will be expended for the material that is indicated in the estimates for last year, as follows:

Object of expenditure.	Expended fiscal year 1914.	Estimated for fiscal year 1916.
Department of engineering and mine defense:		
(a) Engines.....	\$526.36	\$100.00
(b) Generators.....	460.00	
(c) Motors.....		
(d) Machines.....		
(e) Measuring instruments.....	623.66	500.00
(f) Special apparatus.....	2,400.14	2,600.00
(g) Materials.....	1,489.84	2,300.00
Total under this heading.....	5,500.00	5,500.00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For purchase and binding of professional books treating of military and scientific subjects for library and for use of school, \$2,500."

Gen. WEAVER. That is the same as the item in last year's bill, and it is desired to expend it for the same purposes, as follows:

Object of expenditure.	Expended fiscal year 1914.	Estimated for fiscal year 1916.
Library:		
(a) Purchase of books and periodicals.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,200.00
(b) Binding of same.....		300.00
Total under this heading.....	2,500.00	2,500.00

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that concludes your items.

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are now in the Coast Artillery service?

Gen. WEAVER. On page 14 of my annual report, under the head of "Personnel," I give a complete analytical statement of the personnel of the Coast Artillery. The strength authorized by law is 748 officers, excluding 14 chaplains, and 19,321 enlisted men. The strength of the Coast Artillery on June 30 last was 758 officers and 17,901 enlisted men. There are 10 officers, as you will see, in excess of the authorized strength. That is because of that number additional second lieutenants, who were soon absorbed in filling occurring vacancies. There was at that time, as you will see, a shortage of 1,420 enlisted men from the authorized strength.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Coast Artillery posts are there?

Gen. WEAVER. I can enumerate them for you. Beginning on the North Atlantic coast, we have the coast defense of Portland, Me. Would you rather have the number of the posts or an enumeration of them?

The CHAIRMAN. State how many there are, and then you can put the names of the posts in the hearings.

Gen. WEAVER. There are 29 coast-defense commands.

The CHAIRMAN. How many guns have you at these various coast defenses?

Gen. WEAVER. I have here a statement of that. Would you like to have a statement of all the guns mounted, whether at garrisoned posts or not?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. WEAVER. I can give you that in complete form, but I think it would be better for me to submit that in my notes in tabulated form. I have it here, but it will take some time for me to pick out the total number of guns of each caliber. I can give it to you in complete form and in a much more satisfactory form for your use in revising the notes of my hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you can do that, but I would like to get from you a general idea of how many guns there are at these defenses.

Gen. WEAVER. I submit herewith a statement thereof:—

Total guns mounted or to be mounted under appropriations.

[Italic figures indicate work under construction.]

	Coast defenses.	Ports.	16-inch.	14-inch.	12-inch m.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	6-inch.	5-inch.	4.7-inch.	4.7-inch.	3-inch.	Total.
Atlantic.....	21	63			268	81	97	56	122	31	25	4	206	890
Pacific.....	4	15		4	104	24	35	13	49	19			44	248
Philippines.....	2	5		8	20	6	4		15				16	61
Hawaii.....	1	4		1	16	2			2				4	25
Canal Zone.....	1	5	1	2	25				8					35
Guantanamo.....					3				4				4	14
Grand total.....	29	92	1	3	433	113	136	69	196	50	25	4	270	1,241

DECEMBER 8, 1914.

Gen. WEAVER. In the original Taft Board estimate there were something like 1,200 guns and mortars. That, however, is a matter of memory—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). You spoke of some posts that were garrisoned. Do you mean by that that you have some posts that are not garrisoned?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many ungarrisoned posts are there?

Gen. WEAVER. I can enumerate them.

The CHAIRMAN. Give those not garrisoned.

Gen. WEAVER. I will read down the list and call off the ungarrisoned posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us a statement of the garrisoned posts and of the ungarrisoned posts.

Gen. WEAVER. I will insert a list in the revision of my notes.

Garrisoned forts (55).

Preble.
Williams.
McKinley.
Levett.
Constitution.
Banks.
Warren.
Strong.
Revere.
Andrews.
Rodman.
Adams.
Greble.
Wright, H. G.
Terry.
Totten.
Hamilton.
Wadsworth.
Hancock.

Mott.
Du Pont.
Howard.
Washington.
Hunt.
Monroe.
Caswell.
Moultrie.
Screven.
Dade.
Key West Barracks.
Barrancas.
Pickens.
Morgan.
Jackson Barracks.
Crockett.
Rosecrans.
Baker.
Miley.

Barry.
Winfield Scott.
Worden.
Ward.
Casey.
Flagler.
Columbia.
Stevens.
Wint.
Mills.
Ruger.
De Russy.
Kamohameha.
Armstrong.
Amador.
Sherman.
De Lesseps.

Ungarrisoned forts (39).

Baldwin.	Delaware.	San Jacinto.
Lyon.	Carroll.	Travis.
Stark.	Smallwood.	Plo Pico.
Foster.	Armistead.	McDowell.
Heath.	Wool.	Whitman.
Standish.	Sumter.	Canby.
Wetherill.	Fremont.	Frank.
Getty.	De Soto.	Hughes.
Kearney.	Taylor.	Drum.
Michie.	McRee.	Randolph.
Mansfield.	Gaines.	Grant.
Schuyler.	Jackson.	Guantanamo.
Slocum.	St. Philip.	San Pedro.

The CHAIRMAN. How are these guns at ungarrisoned forts taken care of?

Gen. WEAVER. By caretaker detachments; details from the nearest garrisoned fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. How many would you have to take care of those guns?

Gen. WEAVER. There is a rule as to the number, depending upon the size of the gun. The number has been determined by experience, as to what is necessary to keep the guns in proper condition. In other words, the minimum number of men necessary for that purpose has been determined by experience.

The following order determines the composition of caretaking detachments:

General Orders, No. 83.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 30, 1913.

1. The following regulations fixing the composition and duties of caretaker detachments at ungarrisoned Coast Artillery forts are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The duties to be performed by caretaker detachments will consist of—

(a) Care, preservation, and protection of all Government property.

(b) General police of the batteries, power plants, observing stations, and other public buildings, and of their immediate surroundings.

(c) Enforcing the regulations relating to persons coming on Government reservations and visiting or inspecting the batteries or buildings.

2. The care of a battery includes, in addition to the care of the battery proper and its armament, the care of all buildings, rooms, observing stations, and plotting rooms pertaining thereto and of the contents thereof.

3. The care and preservation of all ordnance property will be in the charge of an ordnance sergeant, when practicable.

4. The care and preservation of all engineer and signal property will be in the charge of an electrician sergeant, when practicable.

5. The general protection of all Government property and the police of batteries, buildings, and surroundings will be in the charge of a noncommissioned officer of Coast Artillery, who also will be in command of a detachment of privates of Coast Artillery detailed to assist the ordnance sergeant in the care and preservation of the public property in his charge, to guard the reservation against the intrusion of unauthorized persons, and to police the batteries, buildings, and grounds.

6. At forts where an ordnance or electrician sergeant is not provided, the noncommissioned officer of Coast Artillery in command of the Coast Artillery detachment will act as such.

7. The composition of Coast Artillery detachments to assist ordnance sergeants will be determined on the following basis: One private to every two guns of 5-inch or greater caliber; one private to every two mortars; one private to each rapid-fire battery of four guns or less below 5-inch in caliber; provided, that in no case shall a caretaker detachment consist of less than one noncommissioned officer and three privates.

8. One private, in addition to those authorized in paragraph 7, will be detailed to cook for the detachment when it messes separately.

9. The noncommissioned officer of Coast Artillery in command of the Coast Artillery detachments will be held responsible for the good order and military discipline of his detachment. He will detail the privates of the detachment as watchmen of the batteries, buildings, and grounds, in accordance with a roster kept for that purpose. At least one man will be on watch at all times. The watch tour will be of such duration as the commanding officer of the coast defenses may prescribe, not to exceed eight hours. During the time that a man is on watch he will make the rounds as prescribed by the coast defense commander.

10. Each coast defense commander, in person, will make, once a month, a thorough technical inspection of all Coast Artillery matériel installed at the ungarrisoned forts of his command, of caretaker detachments and their quarters. Coast Artillery matériel at such posts will be required to be maintained, by caretakers, at the same standard of condition as to appearance and functioning as that assigned to companies.

11. If for any reason the requirements of this order can not be carried out, a full report of the circumstances will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army.

[1180160 A—M. S. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

GEO. ANDREWS, *The Adjutant General.*

The CHAIRMAN. In time of war, could those guns be used promptly?

Gen. WEAVER. We keep them in good functioning condition.

Next, Fort Levett is partly garrisoned.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "partly garrisoned"?

Gen. WEAVER. I mean that there is at least one company of Coast Artillery stationed there, but an insufficient number of troops to man all the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. What are 3-inch rifles mainly used for?

Gen. WEAVER. For the guarding of the mine fields, in case small boats should attempt to tamper with the mines. They are rapid-firing guns.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you these 3-inch guns to protect the mine fields at every one of the forts?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir. Wherever we have mine fields, we have either that gun or some other for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I saw it stated in some newspaper the other day that we did not have any guns that could protect the mine fields, and I wanted to know what the situation was.

Gen. WEAVER. My impression is that in all cases wherever we have mine fields we have either 3-inch guns or some small caliber guns, bearing on the mine fields; I do not recall any exception.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to save the time it takes to read off that data, I suggest that you simply insert a statement of it in the hearings.

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; I think that would be better, because there is no way to give an exact statement of it except the way I am doing now.

The CHAIRMAN. How do the guns that you have at these coast defenses compare in power and range, or in range, with the guns of other countries on ships?

Gen. WEAVER. It should be understood, Mr. Chairman, that most of the guns that are mounted in our coast fortifications—that is, those of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch caliber—date back to a design that was made in the early nineties and late eighties. The guns designed then and mounted in the latter part of the nineties are not what are to-day considered full-powered guns. The power of a gun of a given caliber depends upon the amount of powder that can be burned in it, and this amount depends upon the size of the powder chambers, which, in turn, must depend on the length of the bore. Guns now are made whose bores are from forty-five to fifty times the length of their diameters, whereas the guns that we have—that is, all except a very few that have been designed and made since 1900—are only 35 calibers long. You will understand from this that the projectiles fired from a gun whose bore is only 35 calibers long will have lower muzzle velocity and lower muzzle energy than guns whose bores are 45 to 50 calibers long. All large-caliber guns mounted on warships have for many years had bores 45 to 50 calibers long. Therefore guns afloat are, caliber for caliber, higher-powered guns than those in our fortifications. But there is this to be said, the projectiles we use are heavier than the projectiles used on board warships. And it should also be said that our range-finding system is very much more accurate. If a little more elevation could be given by our carriages to our guns, we would get ranges equal to those of guns afloat, and, in my opinion, we would be able to meet a naval enemy in a shore and ship combat on fairly equal terms. Our accurate range-finding system and better system of fire control offsetting the flatter trajectories of their guns. It therefore reduces to the question of our ability to give a little greater elevation to our guns; this is a mechanical detail which I believe the ordnance experts can accomplish satisfactorily.

Mr. GREENE. Did you say that a change in the elevation of the guns would increase their range?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Do you think it would be increased enough to offset the possibility of their being able to fire on our forts at a greater distance?

Gen. WEAVER. I do. I will explain what I mean by that: The guns aboard battleships have a maximum angle of fire of about 12° to 15°. With this elevation their high-powered guns have a certain range. At present our carriages give our fort guns about the same elevation; that is, from 12° to 15°. If we could increase the elevation of our guns to, say, 25°, that would offset the advantage in range they have now in their favor.

Mr. GREENE. Would the projectiles be delivered with sufficient velocity for all of your purposes?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir. At the long ranges efficiency depends on the charge of explosive in the shell rather than on striking velocity.

Mr. GREENE. Of course, this is not an armor-piercing proposition.

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir. At the very long ranges it is more a question of the destructive effect of the explosive charge of the shell than of the perforating power of the projectile.

Mr. GREENE. And would you not depend somewhat upon these two propositions: First, you would depend pretty much on your ability to keep them at some distance by your mines, or by the dread of your mines; and, second, you would depend somewhat upon the instability of their firing platform?

Gen. WEAVER. Our mines must of necessity be placed close in.

Mr. GREENE. They afford some large degree of protection—

Gen. WEAVER (interposing). Our mines are planted in those portions of the water approaches where it is thought that the enemy would be most embarrassed in entering or where he would come most effectively under the fire of the fort guns. The mine field is ordinarily placed within 4,000 yards of the shore. As I explained a moment ago, the mine fields are guarded and protected by our smaller calibered guns against the intrusion of small craft.

Mr. GREENE. Then, I suppose you reckon on the instability of the firing platform of the ship as compared with the steadiness of the land-gun emplacements?

Gen. WEAVER. I think they get quite surprising results with their firing in the way of accuracy, taking into consideration the lack of stability in their platform. The great advantage that we would have in an artillery duel is that due to a more accurate range-finding system.

Of course, the stability of our platform is an advantage, but the greatest advantage we have is in the greater accuracy of our range-finding system. While they have a flatter trajectory, and, therefore, a greater so-called "danger space"—that is, would be able to hit an object over longer distances horizontally at the end of the trajectory—still, the greater accuracy of our range-finding system and the stability of our platform, in my opinion, would give us while firing at extreme ranges practically the same efficiency as to hits per gun per minute as they would have.

Mr. GREENE. If you could equal their range?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; and if we change our carriages so as to give more elevation to our guns we can do that.

The CHAIRMAN. You can change the carriages, can you not?

Gen. WEAVER. That is a mechanical detail on which I do not feel competent to express an opinion. It would be better if you would question the Chief of Ordnance about it. I do not know just to what extent that can be done. It is a mechanical rather than a ballistic proposition, which is our field. Whether it can or can not be done, and how much the expense involved in changing the carriages would be, whether it would be necessary to replace the carriages or whether they can be modified—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). How soon could that be done, assuming that it could be done at all?

Gen. WEAVER. I do not know. That is a construction question that Gen. Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance, could answer much better

than I can. Gen. Crozier can answer as to whether it can be done and how much the cost would be.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you provided with ammunition for those guns?

Gen. WEAVER. I have stated that in my report on page 16, under the head of "Matériel." Of ammunition for continental United States we have now on hand and under manufacture 73 per cent of the allowance fixed by the National Coast Defense Board. That allowance for continental United States is the number of rounds that any given gun would fire at the maximum rate of firing in one hour. In the over-sea possessions the allowance is based on two hours' firing. In Honolulu, the Philippines, and in Panama we have an even greater percentage than that. That is shown on page 17 of my report. We have the full allowance in Oahu.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, that is ammunition that you have in reserve.

Gen. WEAVER. That is war ammunition. It does not include target-practice ammunition.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean ammunition that you would use in time of war.

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have 73 per cent of your allowance in continental United States or you have 73 per cent of what is thought by this Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to be an ample supply?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir. The National Coast Defense Board laid down the rule. It thought that the amount that should be supplied should be for two hours' service of the guns, but that in continental United States it was limited to one hour's service of the guns, under the assumption that ammunition might be transferred from one point to another, and having in mind also the ability to replace ammunition much more quickly in the United States than in the over-sea possessions.

The CHAIRMAN. Your coast defenses are very close together, comparatively speaking?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you could transfer ammunition from one point to another in a short time?

Gen. WEAVER. That was the theory on which the board acted.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion about the ammunition that you have on hand?

Gen. WEAVER. In what respect—as to its sufficiency?

The CHAIRMAN. As to whether it is sufficient.

Gen. WEAVER. My personal opinion is that our ammunition is sufficient for all ordinary war conditions. To use a comparative example, what I mean is this: We have a fire department here in the city of Washington, and it is sufficient to keep down conflagrations under ordinary conditions, but at the same time there might be a set of conditions established where it might be insufficient. The same rule would apply, I think, to any set of conditions—that is, there must be a limit at some point—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). I understand what you mean—to meet the demands suggested by ordinary prudence, it is enough?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Of course that would depend upon circumstances. That would depend upon whether it is likely there would be more than one or two places attacked at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been formed, have there not, some Coast Artillery batteries in the Organized Militia?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Gen. WEAVER. I have that information here. On page 15 of my report there appears a tabulated statement of that. I would like to say in this connection that I have been deeply interested personally in this phase of our work. I have been connected with it since 1895, when it was inaugurated in Massachusetts. I have hoped that we would be able to develop this so as to make it really effective. I must say, however, that I have been disappointed in a measure. We have some excellent troops of this class, for example, in Massachusetts and New York and in Connecticut, but in some respects—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). How about San Francisco?

Gen. WEAVER. At San Francisco also we have some of these troops. However, the Coast Artillery Militia has not in all cases developed to that point of efficiency to which I had hoped they would. What has been particularly disappointing is that this year it is noted that in the States of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas—States which have had Coast Artillery organizations—they have been disbanded for one reason or another. That is quite disappointing.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these troops are there?

Gen. WEAVER. There are 123 companies.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the reason given for disbanding the companies?

Gen. WEAVER. I do not know.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the service hard for civilians, or does it take too much of their time, or is the work too heavy?

Gen. WEAVER. My view is that the difficulty is due chiefly to the fact that the adjutant generals of the States are not always kindly disposed toward the Coast Artillery organizations. They do not like to expend the funds appropriated by the States and by the United States for the support of the militia for Coast Artillery troops.

Mr. ANTHONY. In other words, the Coast Artillery work is hard, heavy work, is it not, and is not as showy perhaps as the militia infantry work?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; but I do not believe that reason wholly applies. I think that it is due more to a lack of general support on the part of the military authorities of the States.

Mr. GREENE. It takes from the State militia a certain mobile force that they would like to have somewhere else.

Gen. WEAVER. That is it, so far as my observation goes. Of course it is purely a matter of conjecture, but I believe it is back of the question. Wherever there is cordial support by the State authorities and generous treatment in regard to the allotment of funds good results are had. The United States has appropriated, I think, about \$1,000,000 to equip militia armories with dummy armament. When this equipment is installed in the armories I think you will find that

there is always the keenest interest in the work when there is support by the higher authorities of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that in the case of New York, where you say you have efficient batteries——

Gen. WEAVER (interposing). In New York they have 32 companies, 104 officers, and 1,839 enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. And is the same thing true of the New England States?

Gen. WEAVER. In Massachusetts there are 12 companies, 47 officers, and 718 enlisted men. In Maine there are 11 companies, 42 officers and 652 enlisted men; New Hampshire has 4 companies, 16 officers and 214 enlisted men; Massachusetts, as I have said, has 12 companies, 47 officers and 718 enlisted men; Rhode Island has 17 companies, 65 officers and 988 enlisted men; Connecticut has 13 companies, 44 officers and 697 enlisted men; New York has 32 companies, 104 officers and 1,839 enlisted men; North Carolina has 6 companies, 20 officers and 354 enlisted men; Georgia has 4 companies, 14 officers and 143 enlisted men; California has 12 companies, 41 officers and 713 enlisted men; Oregon has 8 companies, 33 officers and 521 enlisted men; and Washington has 4 companies, 15 officers and 283 enlisted men. The following Coast States, with fortifications constructed for the defense of their shores and approaches to their principal cities or harbors, have none: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. In case of war could those men you have just enumerated take their places in these coast defenses?

Gen. WEAVER. They have been instructed quite a way in that direction. You will understand, of course, that in such a technical service as ours is it is impossible for troops serving in this way to be wholly efficient when war comes, but we are able to carry them a long way in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN. We have provided the armories with material——

Gen. WEAVER (interposing). Yes, sir; so they can learn the team work of fire-control methods and loading and firing the guns and mortars.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of what you have said about guns, ammunition, and men, how do you regard the coast defenses of our country?

Gen. WEAVER. I think that we have the best coast defenses in the world, but I do not think that they are wholly efficient, simply because of the lack of a trained personnel to man them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men would it take to man all of those coast-defense posts?

Gen. WEAVER. The policy approved by the War Department with reference to providing personnel for the coast defenses contemplates that all of the gun defenses and all of the mine defenses in the over-sea fortifications shall be manned by regulars. You can understand why that is; there is no militia soldiery there to draw upon. The policy also contemplates that all of the mine defenses in the United States proper and one-half of the gun defenses should be manned by regulars, while the other half, it was hoped, would be supplied from the Organized Militia of the seaboard States. With this explanation I will give you the following figures: Of regular Coast Artillery

there are required for all mines, power, and light plants of home defenses 309 officers and 5,544 men; of regular Coast Artillery there are required for all mines, power, and light plants of insular and canal defenses 43 officers and 1,194 men; of regular Coast Artillery there are required for all gun defenses of insular and canal defenses 220 officers and 5,040 men; of regular Coast Artillery there are required for one-half of all gun defenses of home defenses 740 officers and 18,531 enlisted men. The total regular Coast Artillery personnel required for these purposes is 1,312 officers and 30,309 enlisted men, and the total Militia Coast Artillery required is 740 officers and 18,531 enlisted men, making a total of regulars and Militia required of 2,052 officers and 48,840 enlisted men.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much country would you cover with a force like that?

Gen. WEAVER. That is for all of our coast defenses, allowing for one relief; it is the minimum we think we could ask for.

Mr. ANTHONY. Would that cover both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; and the over-sea fortifications. It is what we ask for all fortifications.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it probable that an attack would come on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts at the same time?

Gen. WEAVER. That is a projection into the possibilities of international politics that I do not feel competent to pass upon.

Mr. ANTHONY. Those figures that you gave provide for a full garrison at every Coast Artillery post, with a full complement of men for every gun?

Gen. WEAVER. It is not based upon a post garrison, but upon the number of men necessary to man each gun with one relief.

Mr. ANTHONY. From a practical standpoint, is it necessary to maintain a full complement of men for every gun in the service all along the coast line?

Gen. WEAVER. My opinion is that they should be provided and ready for service, because when war comes it comes suddenly, and there is then no chance to train troops for the service. No one can tell what point on the coast is to be threatened. I will call to your mind the anxiety that existed at every point along the Atlantic coast the moment that knowledge was lost of the whereabouts of Cervera during the Spanish-American War. At every point along the coast there was great anxiety. The people at each locality thought that he was coming to that particular point.

Mr. ANTHONY. In these days with such quick means of transportation you could quickly send troops from one point to another, could you not?

Gen. WEAVER. I do not share that view. There is another thing to be borne in mind: You have put hundreds of millions of dollars into this coast armament and it is well known that the best results can only be had by having men who understand it and who have been accustomed to its use daily. It should be understood that every battery has its own special problems of fire.

You can not take men who have been trained in South Carolina, for example, and place them in New York Harbor and have them give efficient service, without allowing them some considerable time to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask you, Gen. Weaver, does your ordinary plan of coast defense have much relation to possibilities of land attacks from the rear of these fortifications?

Gen. WEAVER. I am very glad to take up that subject. When fortifications were built before the Civil War, such, for example, as Fort Sumter and Fort Mifflin, they were inclosed works, and they were defended on all sides; and where there was a land approach, as at Fort Monroe, the inclosed work was arranged for Infantry defense. But after the Civil War, with the new construction of fortifications, the principle was followed of building separate, detached works, and not providing for any Infantry defense from the rear. As a consequence some batteries are completely exposed to the rear. This principle was applied in the construction of all our new fortifications. It has developed the necessity for providing for some defense against land attack. The principle that we are now acting on contemplates that there shall be assigned to every coast-defense fortification a certain number of mobile army troops; and we have stored in our fortifications field guns and machine guns for the use of these troops. They will be assigned to the defense of the landward approaches to the fortifications and are designated "artillery supports." They are not to be confused with the larger bodies of troops which are located back in the interior, at strategic points, at the centers of transportation, and held available to meet a landing of the enemy in force on some undefended portion of the coast.

Mr. GREENE. I understand. May I ask you one other question? Of course, the scheme that was worked out before this European war doubtless did not take very much account of the possibility of such enormous siege guns being employed on land as have now been developed in that war. Does the armament of this artillery support include anything likely to be of service against any such field guns as might be brought in by an enemy now?

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir. That is new; the use of such large high-fire guns is a new thing in warfare. I am referring to the so-called 16-inch howitzer.

Mr. GREENE. And there are no fort guns now in place that could be made protectory against them in any way?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; we have mortars. All of our 12-inch mortars have high-angle fire; they can all be used against such guns as those to which you refer.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Gen. Weaver, before taking steps to adopt any future military policy for this country in view of the developments of the war now going on, do you not think it would be wise for us to wait and see what the result of that war is going to be, so that we can get accurate information by all the means available?

Gen. WEAVER. Accurate information in regard to what?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in regard to those siege guns, and all the various things brought out in that war?

Gen. WEAVER. Well, as I said a moment ago, I think we are very well fixed for matériel; but I do not see why there should be any delay in supplying a trained personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an increase in your corps?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; that is all that is needed in my opinion. I would like to bring that out clearly; it is the only thing I have in mind which I think ought to be taken up by the authorities—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). You think in all other respects you are well prepared, except as to personnel?

Gen. WEAVER. Well, reasonably prepared, Mr. Chairman—I used the fire-engine simile a moment ago, reasonably prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean reasonably prepared for any emergency?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; I think so; I have said so a number of times.

Mr. ANTHONY. I should like to ask you a question, Gen. Weaver.

Gen. WEAVER. Certainly.

Mr. ANTHONY. You have about 18,000 Coast Artillery, have you not?

Gen. WEAVER. I just gave the figures—19,321.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I want to ask you is, how about the adaptability of other troops—say Infantry troops of the Regular Army—to go in time of emergency into our coast defenses? How long would it take to make an Infantry soldier a Coast Artillery soldier, so that he could be used to assist in that service when our coast was menaced by foreign warships or troops?

Gen. WEAVER. We can use the Infantry or Artillery supports; I think that service alone will take all the Infantry that can possibly be spared or that we could use to advantage. If it is proposed to use Infantry to serve the guns, it can no more be done than it could be on a battleship; the problems are exactly the same. It would be just as reasonable to suggest putting Infantry soldiers aboard a cruiser or battleship to serve the guns, as it would be to suggest putting them in a fort for that purpose. The situation is the same; they would have to handle the same ammunition, fire at the same targets, operate the same electrical equipment, lights, and machinery. Our personnel divides itself into two classes. First, those connected with the higher class technical work, and, second, those connected with the lower class work, magazine service, handling projectiles and powder. But you will understand that it is necessary for men to pass through the lower class work in leading them up to be efficient in the higher class of work. I do not believe it is good policy or wise to suggest that the handling of projectiles, for example, and ammunition, should be intrusted to untrained men. Another thing is, that it is a dangerous thing to have men of this kind in magazines and handling explosives—

Mr. ANTHONY (interposing). Well, do not 18,000 well-trained technical men for handling Coast Artillery constitute a pretty good foundation to be expanded into a larger force in time of war?

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir. Suppose you were charged with building a bridge, and you had a fine crew for that purpose, and suddenly you were ordered to build two more bridges near that first one, and you had to do it with that same crew, your embarrassment would then be similar to what ours would be in case of emergency, if your proposition were to obtain—

Mr. ANTHONY. Why could you not take half of that trained crew and send it with a lot of raw men to do the jobs?

Gen. WEAVER. Because our job would come upon us very suddenly, and have to be done immediately; and there is no time to train troops for the Coast Artillery when war comes. If you have time, of course you can do it with the raw men; but if you had to build

your bridge in 48 hours and did not have time to train your men and develop another trained crew, the efficiency of the whole would fall.

Mr. GREENE. It is a highly specialized and technical service, is it?

Gen. WEAVER. It is, sir; I think everybody agrees to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Weaver, I understood you to say that you thought the personnel of the Coast Artillery ought to be increased so as to be about 45,000 men; is that correct?

Gen. WEAVER. I have said here, Mr. Chairman, what I think really is a minimum for efficient service. I would like to say this in that connection, that when the present force was given us it consisted of 170 companies of Coast Artillery. That personnel was intended for the United States proper. Well, later, fortifications were constructed in Honolulu, in the Philippines, and in the Canal Zone. No provision was made by law for the personnel to man these over-sea fortifications and we have been obliged to take 25 of our companies, and more will have to go, to man these fortifications. Another thing to be considered is, that we have had to take a lot of our expert men, high-class electricians and master gunners, and send them out of the United States. It has depleted our forces; and we have not now the personnel in the United States that it was intended that we should have when the original law was passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. WEAVER. And it is to make good that depletion that I requested at the top of page 115 of my report (reading)—

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the present organized strength of the Coast Artillery is short 564 officers and 10,988 enlisted men, of the strength required to man our coast defense, furnishing one relief.

The CHAIRMAN. So that all that you are asking by way of increase is 564 officers and 10,988 enlisted men?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir. I am asking also for a very few electrical experts who have been withdrawn from us and sent over the seas. I ask for 7 additional master electricians, 30 engineers, 66 electrician sergeants, 8 master gunners, and 30 firemen.

There is one other point I should like to mention in order to close up this personnel question: With the introduction of radiotelegraphy, we have been obliged to take it up as bearing upon our work, and we have organized a class of enlisted men at Fort Monroe to whom we are giving instruction in radiotelegraphy.

We find that when we train these men, they become so expert that they go out and are taken by the commercial companies. I would like the committee, if it sees its way clearly to do so, to allow us to give these men a rank and pay that would be sufficient to hold them in the service—say that of firemen.

The CHAIRMAN. How much pay do they get now?

Gen. WEAVER. They are all privates. As giving an example of their usefulness, I may say that when the recent terrible accident occurred to a steamer off the mouth of the Columbia River recently, one of our instructed privates was on duty at the radio station at Fort Stevens and it was he who sent in the information of that accident.

Mr. DENT. What rank do you recommend for them?

Gen. WEAVER. I recommend the rank of fireman. That is our lowest grade of expert men; and I think with that we would be able to hold them.

The CHAIRMAN. How much pay would they get as firemen?

Gen. WEAVER. \$30 a month is the base pay.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say then, Gen. Weaver, that you are satisfied with your guns and your ammunition; and the only thing you really lack is personnel?

Gen. WEAVER. There are just two things, Mr. Chairman: One is the carriage defect of elevation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Gen. WEAVER. Then the only other thing necessary, in my opinion, for a fairly reasonable and what I think is an efficient service of our coast defense, is to give us the trained personnel which we ask for.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask a question in connection with that?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Taking into consideration the Government's policy of introducing military training in educational institutions, has it suggested itself to you as being a good development of that policy to specialize on Coast Artillery and other technical services of that character in schools such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Institute, so that instead of having them trained, for instance, as infantrymen and cavalrymen, training on their own campus and so on, they would be given the use of dummy seacoast defense material? Would you not be able then to assemble those men in case of emergency at the seacoast defenses?

Gen. WEAVER. My own personal view of that is that the time available to those young men is so short that it can not be used better than in training them in those simple principles of a soldier's duties which they get in the infantry instruction. I think it would be unwise to invade that practice. It is a great deal better under existing conditions to continue it. If we could teach all of the young men of the country how to shoot a rifle well, and how to care for themselves in camp and on a march, and then send them to their homes with their rifles and their uniforms, and let them have all the ammunition they want to shoot. I believe that would meet the requirements of the military training of our people.

Mr. GREENE. I had an idea that possibly the academic studies, the peculiar speciality they study, might more easily fit them for that service.

Gen. WEAVER. I will say this: That the young men who come out of those institutions, after they have had the military training which they receive there, very frequently enlist in the Organized Militia, and many of them take up the work in the Coast Artillery. In Massachusetts particularly, many of the enlisted men and officers of the Coast Artillery in the militia are men who have had technical school training; the Coast Artillery service appeals to them.

Mr. GREENE. Yes.

Gen. WEAVER. And naturally they go into that after they have had their undergraduate or university course.

Mr. GREENE. I was thinking of the fact that the schools of that character in the interior, which may now naturally be directing their courses to Infantry and Cavalry instruction, might be led to augment the coast defense service.

Gen. WEAVER. I think it might be taken up along the line, for instance, of the students' camps that have been so successfully conducted for the last two years. I think we could work up something of that kind that would be very interesting and instructive to them; and I think also as a general proposition that any step which looks to training young men in any branch of the military profession should be encouraged.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions? Gen. Weaver, is there anything else you would care to say?

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you.

(Thereupon, at 11.45 o'clock a. m., the committee took a recess until 2.15 o'clock p. m.)

AFTER RECESS.

The committee met, pursuant to recess, at 2 o'clock p. m.

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, COL. E. E. WINSLOW, AND CAPT. ROBERT R. RALSTON, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The CHAIRMAN. General, the first item we find in reference to the Engineer Department is at the bottom of page 59:

Engineer depots: For incidental expenses for the depots, including fuel, lights, chemicals, etc., \$25,000.

That is the same as last year and the same as it has been for a good many years?

Gen. KINGMAN. Yes; that is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you expend all of that appropriation, do you?

Col. WINSLOW. For 1914 we expended all except \$396.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the engineer school, Washington, D. C., \$25,000, the same as last year.

Gen. KINGMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that appropriation did you spend, Colonel?

Col. WINSLOW. All except \$28.51.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is engineer equipment of troops, for pontoon material, tools, instruments, supplies, etc., \$50,000. How much of that appropriation did you spend?

Col. WINSLOW. There was nearly \$2,000 turned in. The actual amount expended was \$48,040.60.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any reserve of pontoon material, bridges, etc.?

Capt. RALSTON. Yes, sir; we are accumulating that gradually.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you, Colonel?

Capt. RALSTON. We have about 2,232 feet of light bridge and about 1,150 feet of the heavy.

The CHAIRMAN. How would that serve you in time of war? Is that a sufficient amount?

Capt. RALSTON. We consider we have now enough of the light equipage, but we have not enough of the heavy equipage. It should be practically three times as much.

NOTE.—The proposed equipment is 3,400 feet of heavy bridge.

Mr. GARD. You mean you have enough of the light equipage to make 2,200 feet of bridge?

Capt. RALSTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are accumulating some reserve out of this appropriation every year?

Capt. RALSTON. Yes, sir; we are building it up as the funds are available and as storage space is available. Of course we do not like to go ahead and accumulate a lot of material and not have any place to put it. So the reserve really depends on storage facilities as well as the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for civilian assistants to engineer officers, \$40,000. How are those assistants used, Colonel?

Col. WINSLOW. They are used as clerks of various kinds to the department engineers, as draftsmen and as junior engineers in charge of surveying parties, and as laborers, etc., on surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are those surveys made?

Col. WINSLOW. The surveys are made in various parts of the United States. The money is largely used in the United States in keeping up to date certain military maps. They have the Geological Survey maps and other maps of the same character as the basis, and they are constantly bringing those maps up to date as to conditions of roads, etc., so that the Army will always be supplied with maps that are up to date. In 1914, of that amount nearly \$18,000 was expended in the islands.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean in the Philippine Islands?

Col. WINSLOW. Yes; in the Philippine Islands and in Guam. For 1916 in these estimates it is expected that only \$12,000 will be expended in the Philippines. Owing to the military survey of the island of Guam it was necessary to put more surveyors and more men there and to temporarily cut the work in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you spend all of this money?

Col. WINSLOW. There was about \$240 turned in from the 1914 appropriation.

Mr. GARD. With the reduction in the amount to be expended in the Philippines and in Guam, where do you contemplate spending this appropriation?

Col. WINSLOW. In the United States. It is an appropriation that was formerly expended in the United States, but when there was this sudden demand for Guam, we had to reduce the amount of work to be done in the United States temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for contingent expenses of the Engineer Department in the Philippine Islands, \$5,000.

Col. WINSLOW. Only \$3,512.99 of that amount was spent and \$1,487.01 was turned in.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need all of this \$5,000?

Col. WINSLOW. I think it is possible a small reduction could be made there.

The CHAIRMAN. Can we make it \$4,000?

Col. WINSLOW. I think it would be all right to make it \$4,000. That appropriation was made for incidental expenses in connection with the military survey of the islands, and as a large part of it has been done now we will not need probably quite as much as we

have had before. We did not get the data from the Philippine Islands as to the actual expenditure at the time the estimate sheets were made out.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you have made a change at the bottom of page 62, and have inserted the words "per diem," which seems to be new language.

Col. WINSLOW. That has been done by all the departments and in all the branches of the War Department, practically, in connection with traveling expenses. When traveling now the comptroller requires so many vouchers for little expenses for food and various other things, practically for all the meals you get, however small they may be, that it was thought it would simplify accounting to put them on a per diem basis.

Mr. GARD. What is the customary allowance of the comptroller for a day's subsistence?

Col. WINSLOW. The comptroller does not fix any.

Capt. RALSTON. \$4.50 a day is the War Department's allowance for meals and incidentals.

The CHAIRMAN. Different departments fix different amounts?

Col. WINSLOW. Yes; the comptroller requires that subvouchers be submitted for everything, for all board and meals and everything of that kind, and it makes a great deal of trouble for the man himself, especially when he is traveling in a hurry.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, SURGEON GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. General, on page 47 is the item for construction and repair of hospitals, \$380,000, which is a decrease of \$60,000 from last year. Will you put in the hearings a statement showing where this money is to be expended?

Gen. GORGAS. I will; yes. Of course, this embraces repairs to hospitals everywhere in the Army; but I will give you a statement similar to the one prepared last year, as follows:

<i>Construction and repair of hospitals.</i>	
General hospitals.....	\$80,000
Seacoast Artillery posts.....	50,000
Military posts.....	200,000
Philippine Islands.....	50,000
Total.....	380,000

The CHAIRMAN. The language includes construction. Do you propose building any new hospitals?

Gen. GORGAS. No; no construction is contemplated. Construction here means just such additions as would come within the \$20,000 limit. Of course, the large bulk of it is repair work.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will need all of this \$380,000?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; and more.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need more?

Gen. GORGAS. That is all we are going to ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is quarters for hospital stewards, for construction and repair of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, \$17,000. That is an

increase over last year. Do you propose to construct any hospital-steward quarters?

Gen. GORGAS. No new building, Mr. Chairman, although we are renting hospital-steward quarters at a good many places. This is just for repair and minor construction. No new quarters will be constructed anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you increase the amount?

Gen. GORGAS. There will be more repairing this year. As the buildings grow older the total amount for repairs will be greater from year to year. We have in use in the Army at present 147 single sets of hospital-stewards' quarters. This \$17,000 is asked for to repair these buildings. No new construction is intended anywhere to be done with the sum asked for.

Mr. ANTHONY. General, in the item of construction and repair of hospitals it speaks of temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments. Will any of that money be expended on the Texas border or at Galveston or at other temporary camps?

Gen. GORGAS. Practically none. There might be such things as making a floor in a tent, or something of that kind, but it is not contemplated to put up any temporary hospital or anything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. General, your main item is on page 56, purchase of medical and hospital supplies. I notice you have some new language there: "Including motor ambulances, their maintenance, repair, and operation." Have you any of those ambulances now?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir; we have about 19, and that change was requested to cover their repair and fixing up. While it is being done now, a question might come up as to our ability to do it under the appropriation. The legislative appropriation act of July 16 last provides that no appropriation shall be expended after the close of the fiscal year 1915 for the "purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of motor-propelled * * * passenger-carrying vehicles" unless specifically authorized. It is feared therefore that unless the medical and hospital appropriation for 1916 give such specific authority it may be held unavailable as well for the operation and upkeep of the motor ambulances now on hand as for the purchase of additional ones. The superiority of this vehicle in point of comfort, celerity of movement, and effectiveness of results over the animal-drawn ambulance in territory where the roads are fairly good needs no argument. Recent events abroad leave no doubt that the success of military operations in the future, including the removal of the injured from the field and on the lines of communication, will depend largely upon the use of motor vehicles. It would be a serious misfortune and impair the efficiency of medical relief to interdict the purchase or operation of motor ambulances in the Army. I have accordingly, in my medical and hospital estimates for 1916, substituted the term "motor ambulances, their maintenance, repair, and operation" in lieu of the single word "ambulances," appearing in the appropriation heretofore, and earnestly urge that it be incorporated in the text of the appropriation for 1916.

Mr. GARD. This provides for the purchase of motor ambulances also.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose under this appropriation you have heretofore bought some of these ambulances?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This item authorizes the purchase of ambulances?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where do you have motor ambulances now, General?

Gen. GORGAS. Our 19 motor ambulances are located as follows:

Ambulance Company No. 3, Galveston, Tex.....	1
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	2
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	1
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	2
Washington, D. C. ¹	7
San Francisco, Cal.....	2
Manila, P. I.....	1
Fort Riley, Kans.....	1
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	1
Fort Sill, Okla.....	1
Total.....	19

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you find them more efficient than the horse-drawn vehicle?

Gen. GORGAS. Just at present that is a question. We are extending them now. Personally I have found them very much more efficient, and I have looked into the matter a great deal.

Mr. ANTHONY. How about the question of economy? Does it cost much more?

Gen. GORGAS. I think when you take the feed of the animals and the whole thing into consideration it is economical. Of course they can not be used everywhere in rough country. They require pretty fair roads.

Mr. ANTHONY. Would it be practical to use a motor ambulance in the wake of an army.

Gen. GORGAS. To a considerable extent, I believe.

Mr. ANTHONY. As long as it is used on the roads?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. I do not think we could yet substitute the motor ambulance for the horse-drawn vehicle, but I think we could use them to a very much greater extent than we are doing now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your purpose to supply them out of this appropriation?

Gen. GORGAS. As far as we need them; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a proviso on page 58 which is new language:

Provided, That hereafter, with the approval of the Secretary of War and at rates of charge of not less than the contract prices paid therefor plus twenty-five per centum to cover the cost of purchase, inspection, and so forth, the Medical Department, of the Army may sell for cash to the American National Red Cross or to any surveying or exploring party organized or conducted under the auspices or direction of any State or municipal government, or of any college or society incorporated, established, or instituted for the acquisition of knowledge or the dissemination of learning, in the United States or their insular possessions or dependencies, such medical supplies and equipments as can be spared without detriment to the military service.

What is the purpose of that?

Gen. GORGAS. The idea is that we could be useful to an organization like the Red Cross. That is what brought the question up primarily. Yale College some time ago also applied for a unit to send

¹ Three of the seven held for issue.

with their South American expedition. The idea was to facilitate or promote such work as that. We do it for cost plus 25 per cent to cover the cost to the Government. In this way we could be constantly changing our stock, and it would help us to keep our stock renewed and up to date, besides being useful to these organizations. We buy in large quantities and buy a little cheaper than they could. Although by paying us 25 per cent more they would not effect much economy, but still they would do it because such parties as that from Yale University would be benefited by the convenience of purchasing these supplies from us. We would have the unit on hand in our storeroom and they could get it within a few days and thus save a great deal in point of convenience. For this reason they would probably continue to buy from us even if they paid a little more than they would in the open market.

I recommend the enactment of the proviso appearing in the text of the estimates authorizing sales of Army medical equipments to the Red Cross and to exploring or surveying expeditions conducted under State or private auspices. Under existing law such sales can not legally be made; but it seems entirely proper that they should be authorized in view of the benefits inuring to the general public from the operations of the Red Cross and the expeditions referred to. The field work of these enterprises calls for medical outfits of established standards and compact form especially designed for easy transportation under adverse conditions. The Medical Department has established standards for such outfits, and procures them in considerable lots for military use. They are not kept in stock in the regular commercial markets; to make and assemble them requires months; dealers would scarcely be willing to make two or three of them at a time, and practically, therefore, they are procurable by the Red Cross and the surveys only from the Medical Department. The Medical Department could readily furnish a few outfits now and then, if authorized so to do, without any embarrassment whatever under ordinary circumstances, as the proceeds of the sales would become immediately available under the law of June 12, 1906 (34 Stat., 256), to procure new supplies. Similar authority to sell medical equipments has been granted heretofore, as follows: To soldiers' homes, by the acts of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat., 445), and June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 54); to the Organized Militia by section 3, act February 24, 1897 (29 Stat., 592), and by section 17, act January 21, 1903 (32 Stat., 778); to States for the use of rifle clubs by section 2, act March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 987); and to military colleges for the use of students by the act of July 17, 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a further proviso that hereafter in the settlement of accounts between the appropriations of the Medical Department and those of any other branch of the Army service, or any bureau or office of the War Department, or any other executive department or establishment of the Government, payment thereof may be made by the proper disbursing officer of the Medical Department or of the branch of the Army service, office, bureau, department, or establishment concerned. That is a provision that now applies, I believe, to all the other departments.

Gen. GORGAS. The present method of accomplishing settlements for property transferred to the Medical Department from another branch of the public service or vice versa, by means of accounts for-

warded to the accounting officers of the Treasury who adjust the matter by charge and countercharge on the appropriation books of the Treasury Department, is exceedingly onerous in most cases and productive of cumbersome routine and paper work. Congress has authorized more efficient methods in a number of instances, e. g., in the matter of subsistence supplies, by the act March 3, 1911, (36 Stat., 1047); of ordnance stores, by the act August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 589); and of transactions of the Engineer Department by the Army appropriation act April 27, 1914, under the heading "Contingencies, Engineer Department."

The Medical Department at present has this method of settlement with no other department. The method of payment proposed would greatly facilitate our settlements and decrease the amount of paper work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is done for the purpose of dispensing with a good deal of paper work?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; it cuts down the paper work.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an increase of \$50,000 in this appropriation.

Gen. GORGAS. During the fiscal year just closed we really spent \$800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You got a deficiency appropriation?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; \$50,000 from the Appropriations Committee. We are really asking for \$50,000 less than we spent last year. The Army has been slowly increasing in size. This appropriation was first made \$700,000 in 1909, and it has been about the same ever since, although the Army is 20 per cent larger than it was at that time. There are a few items of expenditure in the estimate for the fiscal year under discussion not provided for in the appropriation for the past fiscal year, such as looking after sanitary matters at Panama and similar items. The present estimate was increased to cover such matters. Another item that this estimate is intended to cover is that of shortage in our reserve supplies. These supplies have been considerably reduced in equipping the forces in the field and on the Texas border and at Vera Cruz. We desire in this estimate to gradually replace these items and bring up our reserve to its former proportions.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a reserve have you?

Gen. GORGAS. The Dodge Commission in 1898 recommended that we keep sufficient reserve supplies to equip four times the standing Army. The authorized strength of the Army at present is about 100,000 men. Our reserve at present would equip 200,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be a total of 350,000 men?

Gen. GORGAS. No; the Regular Army is equipped and we have a reserve supply for 200,000 men, and this reserve is of supplies that will not deteriorate.

The CHAIRMAN. How long does it take you to accumulate this reserve?

Gen. GORGAS. The time would be indefinite, as bids for these supplies must, by law, be advertised and then award made to the lowest bidder, after which practically all of these supplies would have to be manufactured, as they can not be purchased in the ordinary market.

The CHAIRMAN. I had in my mind in time of war, when you would have to have them. How long would it take you under those circumstances.

Gen. GORGAS. That would be a very uncertain proposition. If the contractors could actually go to work and get the supplies, it would not take any longer than in time of peace; but everything would be so disturbed that it would be a very uncertain proposition—perhaps six or eight months.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what does this reserve consist?

Gen. GORGAS. We keep on hand equipment of field hospitals, equipment of ambulance companies, and other organizations for the field. Of course we do not keep on hand medicines or other supplies that are liable to deteriorate.

The CHAIRMAN. I have noticed that the European armies are already complaining that they have not sufficient supplies of this kind.

Gen. GORGAS. I should think it would be a tremendous difficulty for them to have accumulated enough supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean supplies relating to your department.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; I have seen that, and also they have become antiquated. I saw a statement from some of their medical officers reporting that when they drew on their supplies they had been there 20 years and were antiquated and out of pattern. A clause like this one allowing us to furnish these things to organizations would prevent that as far as it went. For instance, the Red Cross people, if they could, would use nearly all our supplies and we could get them fresh. If we had the authority, we could probably turn over our whole supplies and get new ones. That would be the advantage of a clause like that.

Mr. GREENE. Are there some parts of your reserve supply that it requires an unusual length of time to prepare?

Gen. GORGAS. It would consist of such things as bedding, litters, and equipment for field outfits. It would not take so long now. I suppose three or four months from the time of advertising we would have them in stock. But if war came on we would need them at once.

Mr. GREENE. What I had in mind more particularly, are there any particular kinds of surgical instruments for dressing or other preparations of a similar character that are so peculiarly complex that they would require some special length of time to get?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; the supplies of this character for the Medical Department are peculiar in that they are in units. The fact that they are in units for transportation and are used only by the Army and, as a consequence they could not be bought in the open market, but must of necessity be manufactured; they are prepared and especially adapted for field service.

Mr. ANTHONY. I notice complaint of a shortage of chloroform in the European armies. Where does chloroform come from?

Gen. GORGAS. It is manufactured in all the countries. We have plenty of it in our markets.

Mr. ANTHONY. Gen. Gorgas, you said that quite a large part of your reserves had been used to equip our armies on the Rio Grande and at Vera Cruz?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does not that matériel come back to you to be put in storehouse when it is not used?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; it would; for instance, the equipment of the field hospitals and ambulance companies. Of course, if it was used—

Mr. ANTHONY (interposing). Some of it would be damaged?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; and that matériel has been in use in Texas for a year and a half now.

Mr. ANTHONY. A good deal of that has been destroyed, has it not?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. Of course, we would put some of it back in the storeroom, but a good part of it would have to be replaced with new. You will remember that that committee some years ago recommended that we should always keep enough matériel in stock for four times our Army; and when any of it goes out for any purpose we try to replace it. This is the first time that any quantity has gone out since they started that plan.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do the States keep any supply of material for the medical corps of the militia?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; we issue to the States—to some more than to others; some have well-equipped companies.

Mr. ANTHONY. So that you have enough reserve matériel for an army of 400,000?

Gen. GORGAS. No; for an army of 200,000.

Mr. GREENE. Do the States keep a sufficient reserve for the militia?

Gen. GORGAS. No; none of them have quite their full equipment in the medical corps.

Assistant Secretary BRECKINRIDGE. I may add, Mr. Chairman, that the Secretary of War has just approved a policy by which reserve supplies of all sorts will be placed with those States having suitable armory facilities, sufficient to bring the National Guard of the country up to war strength. They will not be issued to the States, but will be placed immediately adjacent to the State armories, where they can be swiftly put into the hands of the State Militia in time of war.

Mr. GREENE. They will be put into a supply depot now under Government control, within easy reach of the States?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Both. For instance, where the State has proper armory facilities, in order to meet the legal requirements we have to make the supplies accessible only to Army officers, because we have no legal authority to issue to the States beyond the amounts covered by the appropriations; but take a State like New York, for example, which has plenty of armory facilities; we can put all the matériel we desire in that armory, under lock and key, accessible only to officers of the United States Army, but so that at the outbreak of war the organization can be brought immediately to war strength and the States can reach out and get all this matériel and not have to wait for a number of weeks for it, as they did in the Spanish War, to get the matériel to them.

Mr. GREENE. That means, then, the converting of the State depot into a place of deposit by the United States Government?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. That is practically it; and in the case of States where they have not proper armory facilities, we put the matériel into the nearest Regular Army depot.

Mr. GREENE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you want to say on that item, Gen. Gorgas?

Gen. GORGAS. A point that I was very anxious to have covered in this bill was to allow the President or the Secretary of War, or some authority, to detail Army medical officers for such duties as health officer in the Philippines or the health officer at Porto Rico and similar duties. A statute now in force which prohibits an Army officer accepting a civil position prevents their being used in that way. We have a great many special men who have knowledge that they have been able to acquire in their tropical work—on such things as hookworm and yellow fever, and so on—that is not available generally. The clause that I suggested in the estimates would cover also their being detailed on boards that were investigating in this country. My idea was only to ask the committee to authorize these details of Army medical officers for such purposes as pertain to health.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give your memorandum and suggestions to the stenographer, and they will be incorporated in the record.

(The papers referred to are as follows:)

Suggested proviso to follow item for "Pay of officers of the Medical Department" in the Army appropriation for 1916:

"*Provided, That hereafter, with the approval of the President, officers of the Medical Department may be permitted to render professional services for States, counties, or municipal governments or the local governments of insular or other dependencies of the United States, and to that end to accept civil office involving the performance of such services under the governments aforesaid, without thereby vacating their commissions; and with like approval may be designated as members of commissions or similar bodies established or created by such governments or under private auspices for the making of professional investigations into matters concerning the public health and the propagation of disease.*"

140560, S. G. O.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 20, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. HAY: Section 1222, Revised Statutes, contains a very sweeping prohibition against the holding of any civil office, whether by election or appointment, by officers of the Army on the active list. In the insular possessions and other noncontiguous territory of the United States it has frequently been desirable for this department to avail itself of the experience and expert knowledge in matters of health and sanitation of the officers of the Medical Corps of the Army. This it has frequently done, but after the organization of civil government in these noncontiguous territories, while the necessity of the services has in many cases been as great, there has frequently arisen a doubt if the services of medical officers could be utilized for the performance of duties coming within the functions of legally established civil offices.

The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs has recommended to me as meeting the condition outlined the necessity of a law which would exclude officers of the Medical Corps from the prohibition of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes in the noncontiguous territories of the United States.

Of course no officer could be used without the approval of this department. I inclose a draft of a bill which, if passed, would accomplish the purpose desired. I hope that you will see your way clear to assist the department in obtaining the relief requested.

Very sincerely,

JACOB M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

HON. JAMES HAY,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the prohibition of section twelve

hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the employment of officers of the Medical Corps of the Army in civil office in charge of health and sanitation in the noncontiguous territory of the United States.

(H. R. 18224, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)

The CHAIRMAN. I may say, Gen. Gorgas, that the committee and Congress have not been in favor of the detail of Army officers to do civilian work.

Gen. GORGAS. Well, if it could not cover anything outside of the points I spoke of, Manila and Porto Rico, it could be confined to the War Department duties, like those of the Insular Bureau. The Judge Advocate General is rather of the opinion that that statute would apply to that, and has advised against the detail. It has been recently applied in connection with the detail of an Army medical officer to succeed Dr. Heyser.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that in the last Congress a bill was introduced to detail somebody down in Porto Rico for some purpose.

Gen. GORGAS. It was asked for; I do not think the bill was passed. Our doctor down there is still in a military capacity, and not in the Insular Bureau. Dr. Ashford has done much work in connection with that.

One other request which I make is that authority be given to the Secretary of War to detail Army medical officers for the purpose of attending the meetings of organizations like the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. A clause in one of the appropriation acts three or four years ago prohibited any expenditure for that purpose. The authority asked for is simply for the Secretary of War to be able to issue the order, and for the medical officer designated to represent the Army at these meetings to receive mileage for the journey. Officers of the Bureau of Public Health now have this privilege, which is given them by the bills making appropriations for the support of that bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you drawn a clause to cover that, Gen. Gorgas?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may leave it with the stenographer, and it will be incorporated in the hearings at this point.

(The paper referred to is as follows:)

MEMORANDUM.

Section 8 of the District of Columbia appropriation act for 1913, approved June 26, 1912 (37 Stats., 184), provides:

"No money appropriated by this or any other act shall be expended for membership fees or dues of any officer or employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia in any society or association, or for expenses of attendance of any person at any meeting or convention of members of any society or association, unless such fees, dues, or expenses are authorized to be paid by specific appropriations for such purposes or are provided for in express terms in some general appropriation."

The general deficiency act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 913), provides:

"Hereafter the Executive shall not extend or accept any invitation to participate in any international congress, conference, or like event without first having specific authority of law so to do."

Suggested addition to item "Mileage" in appropriation "Pay of the Army, 1916":

"* * * including mileage of officers of the Medical Department when officially detailed to attend meetings of societies or associations for the promotion of the public health, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized

to detail officers of the Medical Department to attend any international meeting of this character."

The custom is growing among members of the liberal professions of assembling for the discussion and consideration of topics or problems connected therewith. The usefulness to the general public of such assemblies and discussions in propagating high ideals, as well as progressive principles and practices, is probably beyond dispute. The medical profession, in particular, has found such gatherings of the greatest value, and they are becoming more and more frequent. It is highly desirable that medical officers of the Army should be able to participate in these meetings in their official capacity, not only for the individual benefit which such officers would derive therefrom but for the dignity and advantage which would inure from their participation to the Medical Department of the Army as an important branch or specialty of the profession. The suggestion may be made, too, that the medical members of the Military Establishment would in the future no doubt, as in the past, be in a position to make no mean contribution to the discussions in these meetings and to the solution of medical problems of deep concern to the entire body of the State. It is not fair, however, that medical officers in attendance on such meetings in their official character as representatives of the Army should have to bear the costs of such attendance out of their private funds. To avoid the operation of the act of June 28, 1912, in the premises, recommendation is made therefore that express terms be inserted in the Army appropriations for 1916 and subsequent years providing for the payment of their expenses during such attendance. An express provision for the expenses of officers of the Public Health Service in attending meetings of this character appears in the sundry civil appropriation for 1915, act approved August 1, 1914, in these words:

"For freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, including the expenses, except membership fees, of officers when officially detailed to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of public health."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Army Medical Museum and Library, \$5,000."

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; that is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The next is, "For the library of the Surgeon General's Office, \$10,000."

Gen. GORGAS. That also is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year it was proposed by a provision put in the bill in the Senate to transfer that library to the Library of Congress. What do you think of that?

Gen. GORGAS. We looked into that very carefully. The Secretary considered the matter and requested the withdrawal of that provision as a result of his examination. You know that this is a library that was commenced immediately after the Civil War, and it has been built up to be the most important medical library anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The most important in the world?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. It is used all over the world, more than any other single library. We talked with the Librarian of Congress about the matter, and he thought it would be as useful where it is as if it was located in his library, as all the world knows where it is and has access to it. There would be very little saving in it, if anything.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have it now under the control of your corps?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it housed in a fireproof building?

Gen. GORGAS. It is a brick building, about 28 years old. It would be very desirable, of course, one of these days, to have a new building for it—when we get to considering that. [Laughter.] I may say, however, that that question has been discussed a good deal. The College of Surgeons, which is a new organization which recently met here, has raised \$300,000 to put up a building for their uses; and

they are very anxious to have us get a new building somewhere in the neighborhood of theirs; they have been speaking to us about it. So I expect that next year that question will be discussed.

The CHAIRMAN. When we have provided for the defense of the country. [Laughter.]

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you would care to say, Gen. Gorgas?

Gen. GORGAS. No; that was all.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, before I came in, had you gone back to page 20? I think when the second item on that page, that of contract surgeons, came up yesterday you were going to ask a question about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. You ask for 25 contract surgeons, Gen. Gorgas?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you had 17, I believe?

Gen. GORGAS. We had 17; yes. Several of those contract surgeons are contracted for in various amounts—for instance, at some place like an ordnance arsenal that has a small personnel we employ some man locally at about \$75 a month—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). The pay is \$1,800 a year, or \$150 a month, is it not?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; that is the maximum.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and of course there are some at \$75 and some at \$100 a month?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you need all 25? Could you not get along with less?

Gen. GORGAS. Well, we are pretty short of medical officers now; and I think to cut off any of them would cramp us.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood when the bill was passed increasing the number of surgeons in the Medical Corps that the reserve feature of the increase was intended to supply the place of contract surgeons?

Gen. GORGAS. Well, of course the number of Medical Reserve Corps surgeons is simply limited by the appropriation, and the Secretary fixes the number that we can have within that appropriation. But you see that the Reserve Corps man would cost us a good deal more; he is a commissioned officer, with all the pay and allowances of an officer. We can, however, get a few more than we now have.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. GORGAS. We have not quite as many as we are allowed; we are not employing quite as many. But a good many of those contract surgeons are men who have been serving us for a long time—some as long as 30 years; and the policy has been to let them remain on contract and not to employ new ones, but retain those older men rather than to employ the Reserve Corps men.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I remember you used to have nearly 200 of them.

Gen. GORGAS. Well, of course, that was the only means we had of increasing the number of medical officers at one time.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many Medical Reserve Corps officers have you now?

Gen. GORGAS. About 1,500, all told.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have all of those men had a chance for active duty yet?

Gen. GORGAS. No; a very small proportion of them.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many are on active duty now?

Gen. GORGAS. As I say, our allowance is 125. We have 91.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have you any method of rotating the active duty among all the members of the corps?

Gen. GORGAS. What we are trying to do is to use them very frequently. For instance, we have an arrangement with two or three Reserve Corps men around every post; so that when that post becomes vacant for any reason, we notify the Reserve Corps men and give them two, or three, or four weeks' service.

Mr. ANTHONY. The men who are now on active duty, have they been on continuous active duty since the act was passed?

Gen. GORGAS. No; we have only 91 on active duty now; probably half of them have been serving more than three years; some of them a good deal less.

Mr. ANTHONY. After two or three years, then, you send them back and appoint new men?

Gen. GORGAS. That has been our intention, not to allow them a service of more than two or three years.

Mr. ANTHONY. They are sent to the Philippines and other places, are they?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; we have 23 in the Philippines?

Mr. ANTHONY. And they have the same duties to perform as the members of the regular Medical Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; the same duties; the only difference is that they are not liable to promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions? If not, we are very much obliged to you, Gen. Gorgas.

(Thereupon, at 3 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned until Tuesday, December 8, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, December 8, 1914.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. James Hay (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER UNITED STATES ARMY, AND LIEUT. COL. SAMUEL REBER AND CAPT. CHARLES S. WALLACE, ASSISTANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. General, the first item in which you are interested begins on page 9 of the bill, for expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, \$700,000, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the appropriation of last year.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes. Mr. Chairman, the increase is \$200,000. There is included in that \$700,000, \$400,000 for aviation and \$300,000 for the Signal Service of the Army proper. The Signal Service of the Army proper is increased by \$50,000. Last year it was \$250,000, and

this year we are asking for \$300,000, but as will be noted on page 68 of the Army appropriation bill we have omitted estimates for annunciator buzzer systems at target ranges, \$3,800, and signaling equipment for Coast Artillery posts, \$12,000, making a total of \$15,800; therefore the actual increase asked for the Signal Service of the Army, exclusive of aviation, is \$34,200, instead of \$50,000. The expenditures formerly made from these two small appropriations will hereafter be charged to the appropriation Signal Service of the Army. I think under the present conditions that is absolutely essential because we have to go in the market a long way ahead of time to purchase these electrical instruments, especially in the radio service.

Affairs abroad show that in the control of armies in obtaining information in the field by means of the radio is becoming more and more important. If you care to have me go into details a little, I will say that I am endeavoring to have three types of radio for the use of the Army; one, the pack set, with a range of about 30 miles, to go with the Cavalry; one, a light tractor set, with a range of about 100 miles; and one, of which a larger tractor set we have already constructed and which we used with the Artillery last summer, with a range of about 250 miles. The latter is intended to be used at the headquarters of divisions. Only one such set has been constructed, and one more is now in process of construction and should be delivered in a short time, and also one of the smaller sets. We are also putting radio stations and sets on the Rio Grande. One of the former has been erected at Brownsville, and we have provided various portable sets; these should be furnished for railway cars in case of necessity. From Vera Cruz they used the radio in this way, putting a small pack set upon a railway car, and this was found very serviceable.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much does that cost?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The large tractor set costs us about \$9,000. That is the set intended for use with the division headquarters which can go wherever the roads are sufficiently good to carry the wagons of headquarters or where there are railroads. This set gives a range of about 250 miles. At Tobyhanna, where Maj. Summerall was in command last year, he had such a set for two or three months. The set marched up with the Artillery from here to Tobyhanna, Pa., stayed there for two or three months and from there was able to communicate with the Arlington station here, and with Philadelphia and New York. It was placed in a field on top of a hill with a mast of 80 feet. The latter can be put up in about 15 minutes after the tractor stops, when the power is transferred from the motor to the wireless generator it gives a very efficient radio set. The next set, also a tractor, I am having made now has 1 kilowatt power. This set has much less weight than the large set, the idea being that the weight is to be about the weight of an Army wagon loaded, or of an Artillery gun and limber—say, 5,000 pounds—so that this radio set can travel over roads and bridges that wagons can traverse. Lastly, there is the light radio set which, as I say, is for detached service for the Cavalry and other mobile troops. These sets are carried on pack mules, much as mountain Artillery is carried, and has a range of about 30 or 35 miles. Then, of course, we have had for a long time the horse-drawn sets. There is one with each of the field

companies. We have one at Texas City, two on the Rio Grande, one at Leavenworth, and also one in Honolulu.

We have also established, as the committee knows, the telegraph company. In the Signal Corps, then, there is, first, the field company, composed of 96 men, equipped with four horse-drawn wire carts and two radio sets carried on three pack mules each. These field companies are accompanied by four wagons. The men, except drivers and cooks, are mounted. Then, there is the telegraph company which is a new organization. One of these is at Texas City. It is a businesslike practical organization, composed of 139 men; 6 lance trucks, 14 wagons, 80 draft mules, and 43 riding horses. It is composed of three telegraph sections with a capacity of 20 miles of line each, and three telephone sections with a capacity of 20 miles of line each, and material for 60 telephone stations. I am speaking of all this to show the necessity of an increase to meet the growing expenses. The price of this material is going up very rapidly and instruments that were formerly bought abroad can not be bought there now, and we are in a bit of a difficulty. I am trying to squeeze out every penny I can to keep up with the march of events as we see them.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the necessity for an increase now?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Simply for the purpose of keeping up with the very rapid progress that is being made in all of this signal apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$250,000 did you spend in the year 1914?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I must also invite the committee's attention to the fact that the expenses for Alaska come out of this \$250,000, and that is a very heavy burden upon us.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$250,000 did you spend in the year 1914?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We spent during 1914 \$257,500. That item of \$7,500 was reimbursement for loss due to a fire at the laboratory. I have the items here, Mr. Chairman, if you care to see them. The total amount expended was \$257,500, of which \$7,500 was to replace equipment destroyed by fire in the laboratory.

The CHAIRMAN. So you spent \$7,000 more than you had?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; \$257,500 is what we spent, and we had \$250,000, but \$7,500 was money given us to replace equipment destroyed by fire in the laboratory about a year or two ago.

The CHAIRMAN. But of the \$250,000 appropriated for 1914, you spent \$257,000?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; excuse me, Mr. Chairman. What we did was to spend everything we had.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent the entire \$250,000?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; and the \$7,500 was to replace equipment destroyed by fire in the laboratory; that is to say, we bought equipment to replace it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you got that from the Appropriation Committee?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think, in order to keep abreast with what is going on in your department, it is necessary to have this increase?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do, absolutely, because we have to economize now to the penny and can not get what we absolutely know we need, and all of this equipment now is much better made than it used to be, and more costly. This \$250,000 appropriation is an old one, and the equipment made to-day is much better and much more useful and costs more to make.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you have to get new equipment every year? Are the improvements in this kind of apparatus so great that you have to buy them new every year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; but we have to repair a good many of them.

Mr. McKELLAR. You had an appropriation of \$250,000 which you spent last year. Do you mean to say you have to spend that much more for new apparatus this year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; some of it. I will give you the items of expenditure.

Mr. McKELLAR. I simply want to ask you whether the apparatus which you spent \$250,000 for last year is good for another year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; much of it is, and much of it is not.

Mr. McKELLAR. If it is not, why these great expenditures for something that is obsolete within one year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I will give you the items of expenditure: \$76,412.23 of that amount went for salaries, clerk hire. Incidental expenses in departments and depots, packing and incidental expenses of various kinds, \$9,206.60. Mobile Army equipment, except radio—by that I mean wire carts, field glasses, acetylene lights, pyrotechnics, Very pistol ammunition, flags, the new hand semaphore flags that we use, and buzzers and camp telephones. A large item of the greatest expenses we have is field wire, which wears out rather rapidly. The best type of insulated wire for buzzers costs about \$55 per mile.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does it wear out within a year? Do you have to replenish that wire every year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It depends on how much it is used. It may wear out in a day or within a week if it is used much. Much of this wire was sent to Vera Cruz.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I think it would clear up the situation if you would simply read the items and then we will know just how you are expending this \$250,000.

Gen. SCRIVEN. For radio equipment we spent \$30,407.30; mobile army equipment, except radio, \$78,519.85; incidental expenses of department and depots, except Seattle, \$9,206.60; all salaries, except for aeronautical purposes, \$76,412.23; post telephone systems at interior posts, \$20,649.22; Leavenworth school, except salaries, \$2,500; photo supplies, \$594.05; miscellaneous expenses not properly chargeable to other classifications, \$7,208.33; equipment to replace equipment destroyed by fire in laboratory, \$7,500; expenses in Alaska, including Seattle, \$10,580.61; supplies, \$5,536.06; cable ship *Burnside*, local expenses, \$791.67; in Hawaii, local expenditures, \$1,143.35; supplies bought in the United States except mobile army equipment, \$250; in the Philippines, local expenditures, \$4,700.73; supplies bought in the United States, except radio equipment, \$1,500; making a grand total of \$257,500.

Mr. HOWARD. How much of that went for wire?

Gen. SCRIVEN. About \$1,100.

Mr. KAHN. I think the gentleman from Georgia misunderstood Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; I did not pronounce the name as clearly as does Mr. Kahn.

Mr. HOWARD. I thought he said wire. He said that wire constituted a great expense and the gentleman from Tennessee asked whether it wore out in a year or not.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Why the necessity for that kind of equipment for a little place like Hawaii, General?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It is a little place, but it is a difficult one, and we have a field company out there of 96 men and four wire carts and two radios.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Could you not put up a telephone system over the island of Hawaii cheaper than a radio system?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir. The communication there is one of the biggest problems we have to meet.

Mr. KAHN. I hope the gentleman from Tennessee may be able to go to Hawaii some day and see the country and then he will realize some of your difficulties there.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I notice you have an increase of \$150,000 for the purchase, maintenance, and operation and repair of airships.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many airships, areoplanes, or biplanes have you on hand?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have on hand just now 11. Col. Reber is just placing an order for 8 more, and there are 2 training machines, so that we will have a total of 21 machines, and subtracting the cost of these orders that are now placed from the \$110,000 which we now have to the credit of that fund, we take off about \$70,000, giving us a balance at the present time of \$40,000 in that fund. I can tell you just how that has been expended. We had an allotment, you will remember, of \$250,000, \$50,000 of which was made immediately available, and for aeroplanes proper there has been spent \$55,650; for engines and motors, \$15,879.42; for hangars, \$2,500; repair parts for aeroplanes and engines, \$5,775.21; and anemometers, barographs, aviators' garments, and other special accessories, \$2,568.70; services, \$18,161.04; miscellaneous, including gasoline, oil, etc., \$38,489.10, which gives a total of \$139,023.47, leaving a balance of \$110,976.53. The approved purchases at this time amount to \$29, so that we stand to-day with a balance of \$110,947.53. If you take out the cost of the eight machines, about \$70,000, we have about \$40,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you propose to do with that \$40,000?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have six months to run and we have to buy gasoline and oil, and we will have a thousand and one little expenses. An air machine is very much like an automobile. When you buy an automobile, then your expenses begin.

The CHAIRMAN. You expect to spend that for the upkeep and repair of the machines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. For upkeep and repairs. Of course, if we have any of that appropriation left, and I hope we will, we will buy some more machines.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not a sufficient fund to buy more than the 21 machines you have already provided for?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I have been thinking it over, Mr. Chairman, and I am in hopes that we may be able to squeeze out two or three more

machines, making a total, with the 21 on hand, of 23 or 24 machines. If we can create four aero squadrons, like the one represented in that picture, of 8 machines each, that will give us 32 machines, and with that number we are quite well provided for an army of our size—32 machines in first line in commission. Then we should add 50 per cent of spare parts, or what really amounts to other machines, in the warehouses ready to put together, so that we will then have 50 machines, and then we shall be as well off in this respect as we need to be.

The CHAIRMAN. You only want to accumulate 32 machines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We only want to accumulate 32 machines in the first line and a reserve of 50 per cent because we have under the bill 60 aviator officers and we are only allowed 12 enlisted men for instruction in flying. The limit is therefore 72. If we organize 4 squadrons of 8 machines each that is 32 machines—each squadron is supposed to have 20 pilots and observers—4 squadrons would require 80 men, observers and pilots. That would constitute the necessary complement of men. Now we are allowed 60 officers. We will probably get these officers, because they are coming in very fast and they appear to appreciate the work. We should then require 20 enlisted men to make up the full complement of 80 men. If these can not be obtained it will be necessary to cut off some of the 4 officers comprising the commander and staff of each squadron, or an observer need not be sent out with every machine. At all events it will be possible to put 4 squadrons in the field fairly well manned and equipped.

But to the 4 squadrons of 32 machines should be added a reserve of 50 per cent of spare parts, because the machines require this for spare parts all the time. That would add 16 more machines to be purchased, as the spare parts should constitute an entire semblance not put together, so that in case of immediate necessity the spare parts could be assembled and replace broken machines in the field at once.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the \$400,000 you are asking for, how much do you expect to spend for this purpose?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think I can give that exactly. We have 21 machines now and \$40,000 left. The running expenses from now until July will be, I should say, about \$25,000, which will give us \$15,000 free and two more machines, which will make 23 machines. To make up the 32 machines we will have 9 machines to buy and to make up the reserve for the 32 machines, 50 per cent, 16, making it necessary to buy in all 25 new machines during the coming year to put the aviation squadrons into fairly good shape.

Mr. KAHN. What is the average cost of a machine?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I should say about \$8,000. Possibly with armoring and so on it will go above that.

Col. REBER. \$10,000 with the extra motor. You have got to figure on an extra motor.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I am not talking about the extra parts.

Mr. HOWARD. How are the contracts let for these machines? Whom do you get them from?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Col. Reber has been letting contracts for 8 machines. We have 3 people now that we buy them from. One manufacturer has apparently dropped out for the present.

Mr. HOWARD. How many casualties have you had in the Aviation Corps this last fiscal year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have not had one for so long that I am glad to forget them; but I think Col. Reber can give you the exact number.

Mr. HOWARD. Have you had any accidents?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

Col. REBER. In the last fiscal year we have had five, with six casualties. In the present calendar year, to date, we have had but one fatal accident.

Mr. HOWARD. General, what progress, if any, is the United States Army making in perfecting aeronautics by experimenting with new devices and patents?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think, sir, they have made most satisfactory progress. Under the bill recommended by the committee and signed on the 18th of July by the President, we have now by the recent test in California weeded out pretty well the weaker men—those who have not made good—and reduced the number to the three makers I referred to, and the machines are of the type shown in that picture—a biplane tractor, which I have said in my report is an excellent machine—as good a machine for military purposes as can be found in the world. Of course, the Germans and French largely use the monoplane, while the English use the biplane very largely; but I have noticed from a little remark attributed by the papers to the celebrated flyer Vedmie to the effect that for military purposes he desired a biplane, and a biplane that could rise, I think, 6,000 feet in 10 minutes. Six thousand feet is the elevation he wants to reach quickly in order to fight a dirigible or fight another aeroplane and obtain the advantage of the drop. That appeared to be his idea of a military plane.

Mr. HOWARD. I do not want to consume your time, but I would like to ask whether or not the United States is keeping abreast of the other nations of the world in the perfection and safety of aeroplanes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think we are—as far as it is possible to say that we are keeping abreast of conditions that we do not know anything about now; but certainly we are up to what they were, in so far as concerns a knowledge of things before the war, and, I believe, in practice also with the small number of machines that we have. Of course we are not anything like up to them in point of numbers.

Mr. HOWARD. Does your corps spend any money at all on experiments with new devices?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have just had the test out at San Diego of all the makers in the country, who were invited to participate and to show new types, and we have tried out their machines when offered under the rules. We are not building any machines, but we are trying out every device that is offered to us in the way of stabilizers or anything else, and they are sent out to San Diego and tested. We have a corps of civilians there consisting of eight men—one aeronautical engineer, two instructors in flying, four aviation-motor experts, and one stenographer and clerk.

Col. REBER. We are keeping abreast of the progress that is being made everywhere.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, you say you have weeded out all the makers who have not made good and have brought the number

down to three. Do you buy these machines on competitive bidding by these three makers, or just how do you buy them? Is there any competition about it?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have not weeded them out. They have weeded themselves out.

Mr. McKELLAR. How do you buy them?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Col. Reber will answer your question in detail. We simply buy just what we want.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do they fix the price? Do you pay whatever price they fix?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; the price is just as well fixed as the price of a shotgun. We know just what the market is.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are there any other purchasers of these machines except the Government?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Very few, if any. Of course the Navy buys them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you have any idea what these machines cost the manufacturer? Have you any idea of the profits of these concerns?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; I think so. It is just like buying a suit of clothes.

Mr. HOWARD. For instance, you are going to buy eight new machines. Do you divide up the purchase of those machines among the three makers?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; nothing of that kind.

Col. REBER. As far as the purchase of machines is concerned, when we determine upon a specific type that has been developed by a particular manufacturer, we buy that particular machine from him. For example, the Curtis concern has developed a certain type of tractor, we buy that. Martin has developed another type of tractor similar but different in detail, we buy that. The Burgess people have developed another type of machine and we buy that. Those are standard things, and as we need a particular type we buy it. We know exactly what those machines cost and we know what the profit is and we hold the manufacturer down to a reasonable profit and there is no combination, because all the people are so poor as far as business is concerned that they all want the business.

Mr. HOWARD. May I ask you another question in that connection. I asked Gen. Scriven what progress this country was making in the development of the aeroplane. Do you gentlemen who are connected with this department of aeronautics make any investigation of new patents or things of that sort for the stabilizing of machines and to guarantee the safety of the machines?

Col. REBER. Yes, sir. I would not like to rely upon memory as to how many, but every time any person offers any device to us we tell him that we will be very glad to try it out, at his convenience, at the only place we have, at San Diego. As a result of that there have only been two or three people who have taken us up. The majority of them have simply taken out patents which they want to sell—the patent. It is not the practice of the Government to buy patents at all, but to buy the results of patents after they have been manufactured. We give every person a chance to have his device tried out. There is a stabilizer being tried out at this time at San Diego. The man offered it to us, and we have given him all the facilities to

demonstrate it. We will do that with any device that is brought out. We can not very well take up a patent and actually build the machine or develop the patent, because we have neither the facilities nor the time nor the money for that purpose. It is simply a business transaction and if a man has anything to sell that he can make good on, we buy it provided it meets our needs. As far as keeping abreast of the development is concerned, we are carefully watching the output from all the countries and get all the available data we can, compare that data and try and get out types from them. I think our present types of machines are at least equal to any foreign machines of similar horsepower.

Mr. McKENZIE. How long does it take to build one of these machines?

Col. REBER. That depends entirely upon the facilities at the factory. For example, one concern can turn out a machine quicker than another because it has a little more capital and a bigger plant. None of them has a big enough plant to turn out machines in quantities.

Mr. McKENZIE. It does not require a very great length of time, does it?

Col. REBER. No; provided they have the material. The trouble is they do not carry a stock of the necessary kinds of woods and they may not have the cloth or they may not have the tires and the wheels, all of which they do not make themselves and they have to job out the parts.

The CHAIRMAN. How many machines do you think you ought to have as a reserve?

Col REBER. We do not carry machines as a reserve, we carry the spare parts.

The CHAIRMAN. How many spare parts, then?

Col. REBER. Fifty per cent, at least, both in machines and in motors. While we cannot get accurate information about what they are doing abroad, apparently their breakage is tremendous.

Mr. McKENZIE. Are we building any of our engines in this country for use in these machines, or are we buying them abroad?

Col. REBER. We can not buy abroad. We are building them here.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the cost of these machines that you pay \$8,000 and \$10,000 for?

Col. REBER. The actual cost, of course, includes the motor. Let us take out the motor, which has a standard price of about \$2,500, and that leaves \$5,000 to cover the cost of building the machines. All of the manufacturers put aside as against the cost of that machine the sum of \$1,000, which they are very liable to pay out any minute, frankly speaking, on account of the Wright patents, and that makes \$4,000 for the cost of the machine. It actually cost to build these machines anywhere from \$2,000 to \$2,300 or \$2,400; or, in other words, they can figure on a profit of between \$1,200 and \$2,000 a machine, leaving out the Wright patent. Now, inasmuch as they practically have no orders at all except what they get from the Government, they can hardly make ends meet. In fact, two manufacturers have told me they were behind the game and hanging on by their eyelids, hoping times would get better, and I believe they told me the truth. Therefore, as far as actual profit at the end of the

year is concerned, I do not think any aeroplane manufacturer is making any money out of the Government or anybody else.

Mr. HOWARD. Col. Reber, as a matter of fact, the Wrights have patented every conceivable idea of aeronautics on earth, have they not?

Col. REBER. I do not think so. What they have is a patent which covers lateral stability through the flexing or warping of the wings.

Mr. HOWARD. And no aeroplane could be constructed without a slight infringement upon that patent?

Col. REBER. I am not so sure about that. That is what the courts have apparently held.

Mr. GREENE. Then your idea of a reserve is a reserve for everyday operations and not a reserve for war?

Col. REBER. Not for war at all. It is a reserve simply for breakage which occurs from day to day.

Mr. FIELD. How long will a machine last with reasonable use without any breakage?

Col. REBER. That is impossible to say, sir. You can not tell. You say "without breakage," and you can not tell when you are going to break up a machine.

Mr. FIELD. What I was trying to get at was the life of a machine without any accidents.

Col. REBER. I have not enough data to answer that question. I should say, judging from what we have learned in the past, if you pull through for one year or a year and a half you are mighty lucky.

Mr. McKELLAR. A good automobile will last four or five years.

Col. REBER. Yes; but there is a big difference between automobiles and aeroplanes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is there much difference in the wear and tear on the engine?

Col. REBER. No, sir; but there is a vast difference in the breakage of the machines.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not talking about breakage. I am excluding that idea. You have just stated that you have had very few accidents.

Col. REBER. I referred to fatal accidents. We have had a number of accidents which a year ago would have been fatal.

Mr. FIELD. Are there not machines that would last for years by supplying the broken parts as breakages occur?

Col. REBER. No, sir; because owing to the vibration and the strain you have got to overhaul the machine, rewire, and practically rebuild it in the course of a year.

Mr. GARRETT. Have you ever considered the proposition of the Government making these machines and establishing a plant for that purpose?

Col. REBER. Yes, sir; we have considered that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost to build a plant of this sort?

Col. REBER. Mr. Hay, I have not got those figures.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you not think it would be infinitely better for the Government to have its own plant?

Col. REBER. Yes; I do. But I do not believe that the Government should make all the machines. I think this Government should fol-

low the course that has worked out so satisfactorily in England, developing types of machines, building a certain number of them and then having a certain number of manufacturers build, because otherwise you would have to carry in times of inaction a big force with a big overhead charge to meet contingencies that might arise.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the same argument used about the private manufacture of powder and other ammunition.

Col. REBER. Yes, sir; exactly the same principle is involved.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$400,000 are you going to spend for aeroplanes? How many aeroplanes are you going to add to the number which you already have?

Col. REBER. You can consider that as far as the new service equipment is concerned we are going to add it all; that is, what we have at present can be simply neglected and our present equipment used at San Diego, and that we are figuring on spending about \$250,000 to \$280,000 for aeroplanes.

The CHAIRMAN. For the purchase of aeroplanes?

Col. REBER. The balance of it is going to be taken up in a thousand and one incidental expenses that go with this service.

The CHAIRMAN. If you spend \$280,000, how many aeroplanes will that give you?

Col. REBER. That ought to give us about 16 aeroplanes, plus spare parts and repairs of 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is all you want now?

Col. REBER. It is not all we want.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean it is all you can use with your aviation corps?

Col. REBER. As it stands at present; yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you a sufficient number of men to use all those machines?

Col. REBER. We will get the men just as soon as we can get cover for them.

Mr. KAHN. Are you training some of the enlisted men to fly?

Col. REBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. About how many enlisted men are you training as flyers?

Col. REBER. We are training now 7 out of the 12. We have 119 men to-day. We are training pretty nearly the full number in proportion. We will get our 260 men just as soon as the Quartermaster's Department can furnish us with cover and shelter.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Scriven, you stated to the committee that you thought if you could build up a corps of 32 flying machines it would serve your present purposes in proportion to our Army?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think so.

Mr. KAHN. Can you give the committee any data as to the number of machines that each one of the belligerent nations had at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; I can. I do not know how accurate it is, but it is the most recent thing on the subject I know of. It comes from a publication called the Clash of Nations published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, of New York, 1914. They give the number of aeroplanes for France, 500; dirigibles, 11. Russia, aeroplanes, 500; di-

rigibles, 4. Great Britain, aeroplanes, 250; dirigibles, 8. Germany, aeroplanes, 500; dirigibles, 20. Austria, aeroplanes, 100; dirigibles, 3. Italy, aeroplanes, 150; dirigibles, 2.

Mr. KAHN. So that your request is an exceedingly modest one in comparison with what they had when war broke out in Europe?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think it is a very modest one. I would like to go on and explain that a little further. The idea is to have four squadrons, three of them aeroplanes proper and one a squadron of hydro-aeroplanes. It must be understood that we require certainly eight machines (one hydro squadron) to be used in the Philippines, and especially for use in Panama, and also, as I think, in Hawaii.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the Navy carrying on its work of developing hydroplanes independent of your department?

Mr. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; entirely independent, and I think they are going very heavily into it.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are they also going into military aeroplanes as well as hydroplanes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The tendency seems to be to go to hydroplanes and to leave the other out. Col. Reber has been talking with the officer in charge of that work for the Navy, and we have had some little correspondence, but they seem to be playing off their own bat.

Mr. KAHN. To follow up the question I asked you, with the present equipment of the various companies that are manufacturing aeroplanes, how long would it take any company to build 100 of these machines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think that is the weak point in the scheme. Of course, they can build one aeroplane in a month, or maybe in two weeks, or perhaps deliver several in two months or three months if engines and material are at hand, but when it comes to 100, I do not think they could do this in a year. That is a mere impression.

Mr. KAHN. Could they do it in one year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I doubt it.

Mr. GREENE. You are speaking of one company having the entire order.

The CHAIRMAN. If they had an order for 100 aeroplanes, of course they would increase their plant.

Gen. SCRIVEN. It will require time to increase the plant. I am speaking of all the makers in this country.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many manufacturers are there in this country?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We now have only three manufacturers from whom we are buying. One or two others seem to have dropped out.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that if you gave them an order for 100 aeroplanes that it would take them one year to build them?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Of course, I am guessing at the length of time it would take, but I am very sure it could not be done in less than one year. Their plants are very small; the motors themselves would require a long time to obtain; much of this work is done by individual workmen, by handwork, and I doubt if many such men can be found, hence, a few machines might be quickly delivered, but a large order would require much time. But I am only giving you the impression I have in regard to any such order as that.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, what I had in mind was this, if by some mischance we were to become involved in difficulties, we would be in a pretty serious condition as far as securing aeroplanes is concerned.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think so, absolutely, and therefore my estimate is that four squadrons with a reserve in parts of 50 per cent is about what we should have.

The CHAIRMAN. General, how many men in the German Army were in the aviation corps at the outbreak of the war?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not know.

Col. REBER. At the outbreak of the war they had about 2,600 men.

The CHAIRMAN. How many in France?

Col. REBER. About 3,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many have we?

Col. REBER. One hundred and sixty.

Gen. SCRIVEN. So many of those people abroad were civilians that it is almost impossible to tell. For instance, much of the French work has been done, I believe, by civilians. My impression is that they have a sort of volunteer commission for the work, and the same thing has been tried in England.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not asking how many they have now.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I mean at any time. It is impossible to say, because I think they are doing what we will have to do—call upon a kind of volunteer corps, a militia, for this aeroplane service.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any idea how many aeroplanes there are in private ownership in this country that would be available if the owners were asked to volunteer their services?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not think there are one dozen.

Mr. GREENE. And of course they are not armored.

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your information as to the effect of the aeroplane service in the armies of the countries now at war?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Mr. Chairman, I have pretty pronounced views on that.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, what is your information about that?

Mr. McKELLAR. Are they doing any real service?

Gen. SCRIVEN. They are the most tremendous implement for reconnoissance and for the gathering of information that modern war has ever seen, I think. I think they have changed, as I said in my annual report, not strategy, but the principles of grand tactics.

Mr. ANTHONY. It has not developed that they are of any practical value for offensive military purposes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; I believe not. I notice this morning that there has been a German general killed, and they have succeeded in killing a lot of women and children by dropping bombs, and are talking about going to London, but so far they have done nothing worth while of an offensive nature. In the great German flight of 24 hours the aviator made a cruise of about 1,200 miles, the longest sustained flight that has been made. This was made before the war. To make this flight he had to carry, I believe, about 170 gallons of gasoline—I am quoting from something I have seen, recently—weighing something like 1,200 pounds.

A man to make a cruise of 400 miles, across a course 200 miles each way, has to carry, we will say, 400 pounds of fuel and oil. He can

not take an observer with him because that would add too much weight, and he goes alone. The amount of destructive material he can carry in the way of bombs or guns under these conditions must be small, as their weight makes any considerable supply of ammunition prohibitive, but in addition a pilot alone without help can hardly do any effective firing either with bomb or gun; and if 4,000 or 5,000 feet in the air, he can do little more than drop his shots broadcast upon the earth. We have recently tried bomb dropping at San Diego with three types of bombs, one weighing 25 pounds, one weighing 50 pounds, and one weighing 100 pounds. As a matter of fact, we did not use the 100-pound bomb. It has been estimated that our aeroplane carries about 25 to 50 gallons of gasoline for a flight of, say, 350 miles; but this depends upon current winds. At all events, the machine carries enough gasoline to stay in the air about four hours, and carries also an observer and a pilot, besides oil. So loaded it is estimated that one of our aeroplanes has a free lifting capacity of about 120 pounds. With a lifting capacity of 120 pounds and with each bomb weighing not less than 25 pounds—and a 25-pounder is not good for much, so that the bomb should be as large as 50 pounds to do any damage—of what value is the aeroplane as an offensive weapon?

Of course, I do not now refer to attack of aeroplane against aeroplane or aeroplane against dirigible, nor do I wish to be understood as saying that in a few isolated cases bomb dropping may not do harm, but only that as a fighting machine the aeroplane has not justified its existence, except aeroplane against other air craft.

As an implement for reconnaissance and as the far-seeing eye of a commander the aeroplane is superb.

Mr. McKELLAR. You say they are used for getting information. How can a man in the air, several hundred or several thousand feet above the country, running a machine get any information about what is actually going on down below?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Not the man running the machine, but the observer.

Mr. McKELLAR. How does he get any information about what is going on down below?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We can not say how he does it, but as a matter of fact we know he does it, because we know what they are doing in Europe. He also gives signals of what he sees.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I apprehend that the greatest use of the aeroplane so far in the war in Europe has been that the observer in the aeroplane has been able to signal to his side the positions of the enemy.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And that supplements the work of the cavalry in that respect?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It supplements cavalry and it leads cavalry. It gives the cavalry the point of objective to get in touch with the enemy.

The CHAIRMAN. And it also aids the artillery?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; visual signaling is done in several ways. There is a smoke bomb which is dropped above the point to be indicated, also fragments of tinsel paper, which fall down from the aeroplane and in the sunlight gives a streak of light. From such signals the observer at the guns, who is constantly following the

plane, gets his range with the glass. This, if well calculated, gives him his range and his direction. I believe, too, that other signals of the wigwag type are used. Indeed, the matter is not difficult—a flag thrown to the wind from the aeroplane, a smoke bomb dropped, a sudden rise or dip of the machine perhaps might serve the purpose.

Mr. HOWARD. The observer ought to be a very competent military officer.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; he must be a trained man.

Mr. HOWARD. And a strategist?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes. At all events, he should be able to interpret the movements of troops that he sees. We have tried, and I think successfully, the wireless with the aeroplanes, and by that means, through ground stations, should keep the commanding general constantly in touch with the movement of troops. If he [pointing] is sending a column over the hills yonder he can see through the aeroplane how far the column has gone and just what its position is. Hence he keeps in touch with the positions of his own moving troops and knows where they actually are, and not merely where they should be according to arranged plans.

In regard to the enemy, his airmen outline the latter's lines, see the movement of his troops, indicate his reinforcements. In fact, the whole game is open to a commander; the cards lie on the table.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Scriven, I have seen it stated in some of the papers that the aeroplane is largely responsible for the indecisiveness of the battles that have been raging in northern France lately.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think that must be so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Has not the use of aeroplanes in the European war now going on been a distinct disappointment to those who believed that air craft would play an important part in warfare?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Well, I think in one direction, that of destruction, such is the case; in another direction, that of information, their usefulness far exceeds the expectations and hopes of anybody. In reconnaissance work they have done more than anybody could have dreamed of. Gen. French's official reports show that. As far as aggressiveness and destruction are concerned, they have fallen far short of what we anticipated at the hearing a year and a half ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. The only destruction they have accomplished is that of helpless women and children?

Gen. SCRIVEN. There has been no destruction of military importance, absolutely none, so far as I have observed. Their attack has inspired fear, but even that seems quickly to pass away.

Mr. KAHN. You have not recommended the use of the dirigible balloons at all?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; except to try one or two made by American manufacturers. In order that we may experiment with them and see what we can do, I should like, indeed, here to emphasize the need for having war balloons, if purchased, and aeroplanes made in this country, and not to go abroad for them to a market which must fail in time of stress. But it seems to me that there are so many conditions required to make the dirigibles of the Zeppelin type, particularly, of any value that it is almost safe to say that these conditions will never be all favorable at once.

For instance, to be successful with the dirigible the weather must be good; that is, the wind should not be too strong to push this great

air craft, as big as a battleship, too far out of the course. Whereas with the aeroplane, the heavier-than-air machine, it does not make so much difference nowadays what the weather may be. Second, we know now that the dirigible is absolutely defenseless against the aeroplane, because the aeroplane can go above it, and far surpasses it in speed—in fact, almost or quite double the speed—and once above the dirigible the fate of the latter is assured. Again, the limit of ascent of the dirigible is probably 10,000 feet—practically about 7,000—and even in reaching this height it begins to lose gas and must come down to altitudes where it is an easy mark for the guns below. The dirigible is almost as big as a battleship and becomes a magnificent mark for shrapnel and for the excellent antiaeroplane guns of these days. So many favorable conditions are not likely to combine. On a fine summer day, with no enemy in the sky and none on earth or sea, the dirigible would be a powerful weapon. But why hope for such conditions in war? At night? Well, the guns and searchlights of the defenses must answer.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did they not make regular trips with those airships?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, yes; that can be done where there is no opposition and no guns to shoot and where the weather is serene.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have they not done it under various weather conditions?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; but every one, or nearly every one of these older Zeppelins has been wrecked, I think, sooner or later.

Mr. GREENE. Does not the aeroplane practically eliminate the element of surprise from military tactics?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It eliminates, I think, largely the element of unknown concentration of troops at any one point.

Mr. GREENE. Yes; that was my idea.

Mr. DEITRICK. In Poland the Germans gave out the statement that they were beaten by the Russians bringing up reinforcements unexpectedly.

Mr. HOWARD. It was too cold for them, I suppose. [Laughter.]

Gen. SCRIVEN. My understanding is that the Germans are not using aeroplanes in Poland to any extent.

Mr. GREENE. I think it has been stated that the Russians are not using aeroplanes in Poland to any extent.

Gen. SCRIVEN. That may be true.

Mr. KAHN. You are asking for \$400,000 for this service?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Can you give us the amounts that were asked for by the foreign Governments for their aeroplane work prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; I can.

The CHAIRMAN. I think those figures were given in the hearings of last year, were they not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; but this is a more recent budget, Mr. Chairman; this is the budget for 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Gen. SCRIVEN. The last budgets of the European countries for aeronautics before the war were: England, \$1,080,000; France, \$12,800,000; Germany, \$45,000,000; Italy, \$800,000; Russia,

\$22,500,000; Austria, \$3,000,000. The United States appropriated \$250,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, they have proved worthless to a very large extent.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, no; please do not get that idea.

Mr. McKELLAR. And if that is true, we are the gainers by not having spent so much.

Gen. SCRIVEN. In suggesting their limitations I do not mean to say that they are not absolutely essential, and are not the most tremendous auxiliary that we have for reconnoissance work; on the contrary, they are.

Mr. McKELLAR. I heard a man who was supposed to be an expert state the other day that the money that had been spent by the German and French Governments for aerial service had been worse spent than any money that they expended.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Germany and France?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Well, if you refer to the dirigibles, I do not much believe in them. But I think it has been absolutely proved, so that we actually know, that in reconnoissances and in the element of determining the effect of artillery fire alone, they have been worth a great deal more than they have cost.

Mr. McKELLAR. I can see how they would be useful for scouting purposes.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Of course.

Mr. McKELLAR. But I think that is their only practical use; and to spend \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 for aerial service for that purpose is, to my mind, not necessary.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Well, that one element of reconnoissance work is worth all the money spent on the service.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the work that we ought to do is to keep up with the inventions and see just what is taking place, and be ready to adopt anything found useful when necessary; it seems to me that is our proper plan.

Gen. SCRIVEN. But think of two armies coming together, where one of the commanding generals is provided with aeroplanes so that he can see every movement of the other army, while the other general has no aeroplanes for reconnoissance work, and is in the situation of looking at a blank wall.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, the amount that you are asking for would only give you enough aeroplanes so that you would have a number in proportion to the size of our Army?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; and that is a reasonable number.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they pay for the building of one of those Zeppelins?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The last figures I have seen were contained in a London paper, and they were £200,000, or about \$1,000,000 apiece.

Mr. KAHN. For the first cost?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; for the first cost of a Zeppelin of the best type.

Mr. KAHN. But they only have 20 Zeppelins, whereas they have 500 aeroplanes.

The CHAIRMAN. One Zeppelin costs as much as 100 aeroplanes; if the aeroplanes cost \$10,000 apiece, that would be only \$1,000,000 for 100 of them.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Then there would have to be added the enormous cost of filling the gas-bag with hydrogen, as well as the gasoline and other expenses.

Mr. MCKELLAR. You do not think much of Zeppelins, then?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Not in their present state of development.

Mr. MCKELLAR. After spending an immense fortune on them, you think they have not found them of much value?

Mr. KAHN. Well, they have 500 aeroplanes, and only 20 dirigibles.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Scriven, I think we have now exhausted that item. [Laughter.] The next item is, "Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts."

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir. We asked for \$6,000 for this last year; and we find that we are running short and are going to be without telephone service in a month or two, I am afraid; so that we are asking for an increase this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$8,500?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; and I would like to ask, if the committee sees fit to give us that amount, that, say, \$2,000 of it be made immediately available, because we took figures given us last year, and they have fallen short.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$2,000 to be immediately available?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; a rough estimate in order to be on the safe side.

Mr. MCKELLAR. You say you have fallen short about \$2,000?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We are going to fall a little short next spring.

Mr. KAHN. If that is the case, will this \$6,000 be enough for next year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We are asking for \$8,500.

Mr. KAHN. I understand; but if \$2,000 of it is made immediately available and expended this year, that will leave you only \$6,500 for next year; and would you not then come back with another deficit?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think we can run until about next May, and that the amount we will run short is only a few hundred dollars.

Mr. KAHN. That will be sufficient, then?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; and we are cutting everything very close this year; and with \$8,500 I think we can get along.

Mr. KAHN. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Scriven, I see that you have not provided in this bill for the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was that dropped out?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It was done, Mr. Chairman, because we understand—I do not know how definite it may be—that the Post Office Department is going to have a bill introduced to take over that amount of money and pay this sum out of their funds, and also take the system itself over.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that was stated last year, and when the bill went over to the Senate they put this back in.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I know; but Postmaster General Burleson has talked that over with the War Department, and it was concluded, as

I understand, that in order to take the system over it was necessary to have an act of Congress; and I understand—of course this is none of my business—that they are going to introduce an act of Congress for that purpose. That was the reason it was dropped out.

The CHAIRMAN. Was an estimate made for this item in the Post Office appropriation bill?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not know; but I know that it was put in my estimate originally, and when Mr. Burleson had a talk with the Chief of Staff the understanding was that the item was to be dropped out of our estimate and that they were to put in an estimate for it themselves; what will be done, I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. How much did you estimate for?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We estimated for only \$50,000. But it is a bad system; the whole system of money appropriation for the Alaska lines is unsatisfactory.

Mr. KAHN. Is that more or less than you have had heretofore?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The same amount. But that is put in for extensions and betterments only. It is a very bad system; I wish there was some way of getting the men and officers of the Signal Corps out of this duty and of relieving us of the Alaska system. You see, with the small amount of \$50,000 for extensions and betterments only, a lot of Signal Service money goes into the cable ship on the Alaska system. We can not afford it, as the money for Signal service of the Army is too little at best.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions, gentlemen? If not, we are very much obliged to you, Gen. Scriven.

(Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.)

AFTER RECESS.

The committee met pursuant to recess at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, AND COL. E. B. BABBITT, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. General, your first item is on page 63, "Current expenses of the Ordnance Department, \$325,000." You have inserted the following new language:

And for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles.

Gen. GROZIER. That is on account of some legislation which was contained in one of the bills of last year, which required this language to be put in in every case where any portion of the appropriation was to be used for such purpose. I have very few of those vehicles. In fact, I have only one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle in the department, and that is an ordinary little 5-passenger automobile which we have had about seven or eight years, but which is still good, up at the Picatinny Arsenal, which is situated 4 miles from the nearest town and from the post office and railroad station and express office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the occasion for the increase in this appropriation of \$25,000?

Gen. CROZIER. An appropriation of \$325,000 is asked for simply because our experience is that we have difficulty always in getting along under this appropriation. It is a very general one and covers a good many different purposes, as you will see from the illustrative words in the language of the appropriation itself, and it is one that we estimate on only from our experience, and the experience of the last two or three years is that we are very tightly squeezed with \$300,000. You will notice by looking over the history of the appropriations under this item that for several years it was \$325,000, and one year, the fiscal year 1912, it was \$337,000; and \$325,000 is the amount necessary to allow us to get along without embarrassment. We have had to squeeze along on \$300,000. I will just say a general word about this kind of appropriation, Mr. Chairman, if you have the patience to listen to me. There are a great many objects of expenditure which can be paid for out of one appropriation or paid for out of another appropriation, depending somewhat, among other things, upon the conscience of the officer making the expenditure.

In this appropriation in particular we have one object of expenditure, clerical hire; the appropriation is used to pay those clerks of the Ordnance Department who are engaged in clerical work other than that pertaining directly to manufacture, namely, to work of issuing, work of property accountability, and work of money accountability, and oftentimes the same clerk is paid partially from one appropriation and partially from another. Of course, the work will be done and the clerks will be paid, but if this appropriation is inadequate for its purposes there will be a constant straining to throw the burden of a part of it upon the manufacturing appropriation, and wherever they think an expenditure is such that it will pass the accounting officer the officer will, oftentimes in a way that is almost impossible to detect and in some cases difficult to control, squeeze the money out of the manufacturing appropriation when it really belongs to a general appropriation like this. It is for such reasons as that and to avoid that kind of inaccurate distribution of expenditure that I am asking for this increase of \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is ordnance stores—ammunition; manufacture and purchase of ammunition for small arms for reserve supply. I see you have put back the words “and purchase.” I wish you would tell us in a general or in a particular way why it is you think you should have the power to purchase as well as to manufacture the different supplies that you use in your department.

Gen. CROZIER. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, there are some general reasons, reasons of policy, if you would like my views in regard to that?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I would like to have your views in full.

Gen. CROZIER. I think it is good policy for the Government itself to manufacture a part and to procure from private establishments a part of most of the items of material which it needs. One reason is that if it purchases from private manufacturers a part, as well as manufacturing a part, the manufacturing arsenals are always up against the private establishment in competition, and if they do not make a good showing in comparison with private manufacturers in both economy of manufacture and in quality of the product they hear from it from somewhere. They hear from it first from me, and

they hear from it from the Secretary of War, and we hear from it from Congress and from the the service everywhere. Therefore there is a continual stimulus upon the arsenals in this method both to cheapen their manufacture and to improve the quality of their output. Another reason is that this very process of stimulation operates upon the officers of the department and makes them keener, and since the private manufacturers are always anxious to get business away from one another they are stimulated along the lines of inventiveness. Of course their stimulation along the lines of economy we get the benefit from in the way of competition among themselves. They do not otherwise give us the benefit of any economies in manufacture unless they have to. They let that go into increased profits; but as far as improvement of material is concerned which comes from inventiveness, making better ammunition or better guns or better pistols or better whatnot, we get the benefit of it, and it means that more minds skilled in the art of such manufacture are at work on the improvement of the quality.

There is another reason which is general in its character, and that is it is very difficult indeed in noncompetitive manufacture, whether it is Government or private, to ascertain with any accuracy whether the manufacture is carried on economically or not. It is almost impossible for anybody to say whether the Ordnance Department is manufacturing economically those things which it procures solely by manufacture, or whether it is manufacturing extravagantly. It would require the closest kind of inspection, it would require a closer inspection than we ever get. I have been Chief of Ordnance for 13 years and I have never had an inspection which would be of the slightest utility in disclosing whether or not our manufactures are carried on economically or extravagantly except my own inspections, which are carried on within the department and not from the outside. Now, if we have a comparison of price, of the cost in private establishments with our arsenal costs, we have something which will go a long way toward demonstrating whether or not our manufacturing is economically carried on; and I think it is worth something to the people of the United States to have that assurance, and although in a general way I maintain that our manufacture is cheaper because we have certain advantages and therefore it costs less to manufacture in the arsenals than to buy, I think the difference is worth while, almost on that one score alone, the satisfaction of Congress and of the people as to the economy with which their public work is carried on in the arsenals.

Now, as to a particular reason, there are some things carried in this bill which as the law stands now I am required to manufacture, but which we never have manufactured and which we have not the plant to manufacture and which I do not think Congress would care to have us put in a plant for. For instance, there is carried in this bill an appropriation for field artillery for the Organized Militia. When we put together a battery of field artillery, assemble all the parts of it, procured it under that appropriation, we make it a complete battery, so that the States will not have to draw on any of their other funds in order to piece out what we give them. Now, the battery among other things includes a good many horse blankets, and we do not make horse blankets. We do not do any weaving in the

department at all. We have no looms. We do sewing in canvas work, but we do not do weaving, and for me to manufacture those blankets would mean to start up a new line of manufacture altogether; but as it stands now, I can not purchase them and have not purchased any out of the appropriation in the last bill. Another item is range finders—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). General, I was just going to ask you whether you had been handicapped by the provision in the last bill which compels you to manufacture everything yourself?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I have been in that respect. I have not bought any range finders and I have not bought any horse blankets out of the appropriation for the militia in the last bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you manufacture these range finders?

Gen. CROZIER. No; we have never manufactured any.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have no means of doing that?

Gen. CROZIER. We have no means of doing that; no. We have an optical establishment at the Frankford Arsenal, and have made telescopic sights and telescopes, but a range finder is a very special instrument, although it is an optical instrument, and we possibly might in time manufacture them, but even now we are not settled on a standard. We are down to two or three and we will probably take one of those two or three, but they have only been perfected in the last year or two with the best efforts of the best optical establishments in the world, and we are not up to it yet. We may be after a while, but we are not up to that manufacture yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you been in the habit of procuring these range finders?

Gen. CROZIER. From one of several companies. We have had some from a company known as the Goerz Co. and from a company known as the Bausch, Lomb & Sagmüller Co., of Rochester, N. Y. They are connected up with European companies and get most of their ideas from them.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much had you spent in that way before the last bill became a law?

Gen. CROZIER. As I said a moment ago, Mr. McKellar, the subject is a new one and we are just in the process of adopting these things as standard supplies. In the last three years I suppose I have not spent, including contracts out now, over \$150,000 for these range finders.

The CHAIRMAN. And these range finders are absolutely necessary to the artillery?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; they are absolutely necessary. I think I have stated before the committee before that the most fruitful source of inaccuracy of fire, both of artillery and of infantry, in the field is misjudgment of the range—a wrong estimate of the range—so that anything by which we can get the range with a good fair approximation contributes more toward accuracy of fire than almost anything else we can do.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is your judgment we ought to have some clause in the bill by which you would be enabled to buy any of these things that you do not manufacture yourself or which would cost you more to manufacture than you could buy them for on the outside?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I think those two points ought to be covered by a clause in the bill; and in addition there should be some margin which would allow me to buy some things in the nature of samples, even though it might be something we make ourselves. That need not be very large.

The CHAIRMAN. For purposes of comparison?

Gen. CROZIER. For purposes of comparison. In the fortifications bill 10 per cent is allowed to be expended in that way, and it is enough for that purpose; and that kind of a clause covering those three points would meet everything I have just been saying to you except the question of policy.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I notice you have reduced this item by \$25,000.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much reserve have you of small-arms ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. We will have on hand of the principal classes of small-arms ammunition for the rifle, and that overshadows everything else in importance, about 195,000,000 rounds in reserve, probably, by the end of the fiscal year which this appropriation is intended to cover, June 30, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is a sufficient reserve supply?

Gen. CROZIER. I think it is pretty nearly sufficient, Mr. Chairman, but I do not think I have much support in that statement and I would like to put before you the ground on which I stand when I say that amount is about sufficient for the stage we are in now.

Mr. GREENE. Do you mean sufficient for an army of the present size?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; I mean sufficient for the army we are thinking of.

Mr. GREENE. Five hundred thousand?

The CHAIRMAN. Five hundred and fifty thousand.

Gen. CROZIER. Approximately that; yes. The planning we have been doing is based upon a mobile field army in the United States of about 450,000 men. That is in addition to the troops that form the garrisons of our outlying possessions and also in addition to the Coast Artillery.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it the plan of the officers of the Army to establish a standing army of 450,000 men?

Gen. CROZIER. No; not a standing army. That is the size of the Army which should include the standing Army, brought to war strength, the militia brought to war strength, and the additional troops formed out of the citizenship of the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. You mean the volunteer forces?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; so as to bring it all up to 450,000. Here is a statement of the ammunition planned for such an army, drawn up by the General Staff, which has received at least the tentative approval of the War Department. It involves for each man armed with a rifle—we will take the typical man armed with a rifle, the most important man—the infantryman; he is supposed to have in his belt when he takes the field 100 rounds of ammunition, and there is supposed to be in what we call the combat train—that is, a wagon train that goes right with the troops, right close up with them—120 rounds per man in addition; that makes 220 rounds. Then, in addi-

tion to that, there is expected to be in the ammunition train which follows behind the most important trains carrying the daily food, etc., which the men need, 120 rounds more, which makes altogether 340 rounds per man. That amount is with the troops, part in the man's belt, part in the combat train, which goes along right close up with the troops, and part in the ammunition train, which is not quite so close but still pretty close, and which accompanies the Army. Then, in addition to that, to replace ammunition which is used in combat, there is expected to be in the advance depot, as far out toward the front as you can have a depot, a similar amount, 340 rounds. That makes 680 rounds per man. Then, back at your source of supplies there is expected to be an amount equivalent to all of that, which would be twice 680 rounds, or 1,340 rounds.

Mr. GREENE. The reserve, further in the rear, is equivalent to twice the total of the supply carried in other ways?

Gen. CROZIER. It is equivalent to four times 340. There are 340 rounds carried right close to the men in the field, and the total amount is four times that; and then there is an allowance also for the machine guns worked out in somewhat the same way. When we examine this amount which we have on hand, 195,000,000 rounds, to see how far it would go toward fulfilling those conditions, we find that the total number of rifles for which we have to provide ammunition is 450,615. Of course, all these troops that we are talking about in this Army do not carry rifles. The Artillery would not carry rifles, for instance, and there are others who would not. But there are 450,615 rifles and 982 machine guns. The 195,000,000 rounds which I have spoken of will provide the 340 rounds expected to be right with the men in their belts, in the combat train, and in the first ammunition train for each one of those rifles, and will supply the amount which they are expected to have along with them, 21,400 rounds, for each machine gun for an army of this size, and will leave a little surplus of about 20,000,000 rounds. That leaves the amount that is expected to be back in the advance base and back in your general bases entirely unprovided for. They are still to be provided for.

It provides, in other words, what the armies are to have absolutely with them—the ammunition for both the rifles and the machine guns.

The CHAIRMAN. With a reserve of 195,000,000 rounds, how quickly could you supply the troops in the field of an army of, say, 450,000 or 500,000 men; how quickly could that amount of ammunition be manufactured?

Mr. MCKELLAR. How much can you manufacture a year?

Gen. CROZIER. At the beginning of the year, I should say that we could start up our people and make ammunition at the rate, for the first month—or the second month, anyway—of 15,000,000 rounds a month. That rate would increase month by month for five or six months until it got up to double that, or 30,000,000 rounds a month; and that would be the limit of the powder-making capacity of the country; we could not make the powder for more than 30,000,000 rounds a month. At that rate it would take between six and seven months to duplicate this 195,000,000 rounds after we got up to 30,000,000 rounds a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that it would take that long to duplicate it from your Government plant?

Gen. CROZIER. No; I am counting in all the plants of the country. There are four large ones, or good-sized ones, besides the Government plant. There is the United States Cartridge Co., at Lowell, Mass.; the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., at Bridgeport, Conn.; the Winchester Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn.; and the Peters Cartridge Co., in Cincinnati. Then there is another company, not a very large one, the Robin Hood Co., which has made some ammunition, and there are one or two smaller ones that have not made very much.

Mr. GREENE. Gen. Crozier, do I understand you to say that this rate of duplication of the 195,000,000 rounds in six or seven months would not begin until the manufacture had been going on at least two months?

Gen. CROZIER. It would not begin as soon as that. I think we could begin at the rate of about 15,000,000 rounds a month.

Mr. GREENE. And you would not approximate that gait until you had been going two or three months?

Gen. CROZIER. Not until after several months.

Mr. DETTRICK. How long would it take to build a new factory to make this ammunition at that rate?

Gen. CROZIER. About a year and a half.

Mr. MCKELLAR. A year and a half to build an ammunition factory?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we sufficient agencies in this country to manufacture enough powder and small-arms ammunition for use in case of war with a first-class power?

Gen. CROZIER. I think we have pretty near it, Mr. Chairman. I do not think we need feel uncomfortable on that score, so far as those items that you speak of are concerned. Of course, this rate of manufacture, or this capacity, which I have given you, does not take into account any increase of private plants which may now be resulting from orders received from abroad. I rather fancy that most of our manufacturers now are executing orders from the other side; I have no positive information, but I think they are.

Mr. KAHN. Do you mean for the belligerent powers?

Gen. CROZIER. I think so; yes, sir. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The manufacturers are getting the orders if they can, I suppose?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. MCKELLAR. They are very foolish if they do not. You are making all of our ammunition that you can at the Government plant, are you not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; we are making all of ours which we get at the Government plant. Up to two years ago we bought from private manufacturers at a price which ran about \$35 a thousand, or about \$8 or \$9 more than it costs us to make it ourselves.

Mr. GREENE. Then, if we are considering the necessities that might confront the country in a great emergency, the problem that would confront you would not be so much as to ultimately getting sufficient ammunition, but as to getting sufficient ammunition at the outset?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is true; and I think the committee ought to understand that most officers think that what we have is not enough. I feel that there are other things that are so much more pressing that I do not feel uneasy about this class of military supply.

Upon the outbreak of war, or when we commence to get ready for war, at whatever stage of negotiations we should do that, and to make all the preparations we could, the demand for this class of ammunition would not be to fire against the enemy, but for use in target practice; because all those people that you would bring into the service ought to commence then to consume ammunition like smoke for target practice; they ought to commence just as soon as possible.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have seen several statements recently about the amount of reserve artillery ammunition we have; and such statements from some sources say that it could all be shot away in half an hour's time. Now, that statement is predicated upon the theory that every gun you have would be in continuous action, is it not?

Gen. CROZIER. That would require figuring to determine how long it would last; I do not think it would all be fired away in half an hour's time.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is that not an absolutely ridiculous proposition?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that statement, as you quote it, is.

Mr. ANTHONY. And I am sorry to say that I have seen that statement from a very responsible source.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think that statement is true. Later on I will give the committee, if you care to have it when we come to that item, the percentage—what is regarded as a proper allowance—and how much we have on hand.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much has your reserve increased in the last year?

The CHAIRMAN. Let us wait until we come to that item.

Mr. ANTHONY. All right.

Mr. DEITRICK. Gen. Crozier, I do not know whether you have already stated it, but if so, will you tell us again how long you figure that this 195,000,000 rounds of ammunition would last the proposed Army of 450,000 or 500,000 men for target practice and for battles such as they are fighting now in Europe; in other words, to meet whatever contingency you might happen to be up against in the first three months of a war?

Gen. CROZIER. As I have said, the ammunition that I speak of amounts to about 340 round per man per rifle. Now, as to how many rounds the men would fire in action in a given time it is very difficult to determine. I heard of an officer the other day speaking of his command which was in action at El Caney. They were in action five hours there, firing at the Spaniards and being fired at in return. They were Regular troops; they had been taught not to shoot unless they saw something to shoot at; and they fired on an average in those five hours 16 round per man.

On the other hand, I happened to have an opportunity to observe as strong an assault as we could make against some of the gates of the Forbidden City in Peking. The Chinese were along a wall over a farther gate, about 300 yards away, and all the men that could be gotten into place where their fire would be brought to bear on that wall were gotten there, and they peppered away as fast as they could. Then, we had machine guns going, too, and the air seemed to be full of lead.

As I say, I happened to be in a place where I was not exposed. It was near the front, but I was perfectly protected and therefore had no occasion for being nervous; and I had heard this ammuni-

tion expenditure question discussed time and again, and so I thought I would just test it then. So I took out my watch at the beginning of the action and observed a company of men strung along in the tall grass right in front of me as skirmishers, and in 40 minutes' time those men, who had been taught to hold up their empty cartridge belts to show that they were out of ammunition, held the cartridge belts up, showing that the ammunition was expended in 40 minutes. They were carrying 100 rounds in the belts. Those were two extreme cases of expenditure of small-arms ammunition in action.

Mr. DETTRICK. This supply would not last a month if it was all fired in that way, would it?

Gen. CROZIER. No; it would not last a month that way.

Mr. GREENE. Of course trench firing would bring that quantity down very much, would it not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; because the men would only fire when they saw something to fire at. We are very much lacking in information as to just what they are doing along the firing line on the other side, and there are some gentlemen present who have been a great deal closer to what is going on than I have. In fact, I have not been close to it at all. But from what I can hear of the position those armies are in now on the western theater of war, I think they are entrenched in face of one another, and that in many instances they are out of infantry range or so well protected that it is not worth while to fire. and most of the firing that is being carried on is by artillery; and there are very few infantry casualties and very little infantry firing. except when they make an assault, which they do occasionally. Little infantry ammunition is thus being expended.

Mr. GREENE. In these figures you have given what is your allowance for machine guns?

Gen. CROZIER. 21,000 rounds per gun.

Mr. GREENE. That is, in the field?

Gen. CROZIER. That is, that is what they have with the Army itself, either on mules forming part of the machine-gun batteries or in the baggage or the combat train, which is just as close up as the food train. Taking that, it is 21,000 rounds per gun.

Mr. GREENE. That does not take into consideration the depots?

Gen. CROZIER. No; that does not consider the depots. That is the amount which is in advance of the most advanced depot.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Crozier, the next item is "Small-arms target practice." You increase that item from \$750,000 to \$825,000?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. That is because the appropriation as we have been getting it in recent years has obliged us to continue to deny applications for practice which we thought were reasonable. There is a table of allowances for target practice which is published every year. I can give you some of the items of it. Take, for instance, the most important one of all, the Infantry enlisted man; we are talking about small-arms target practice, and he is more important than anybody else. We give this in the form of a money allowance now, and his money allowance is \$7.43 per annum. That would pay for about 300 rounds—something like that—if it was all expended in rifle ammunition.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not believe I understand that. You say you appropriate so much money for the individual for the ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. That is the way we make the allowances to the troops. We make the captain an allowance, for instance, of so much money for his company; there is so much allowed for the officers and so much for each one of the enlisted men. Now, the captain can use that, with certain restrictions, as he likes. For instance, if he has a good many more recruits this year than he had last year he would use it first in firing blank cartridges, so as to accustom the men to the noise and give the men their earliest training. But if most of his troops were old soldiers he would expend a greater proportion in skirmish runs and things of that sort, and for targets and other appliances that are used in target practice. They have a certain amount of discretion as to the way they will expend this allowance.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think you ought to have that \$825,000?

Gen. CROZIER. I think so; yes. Here is one class of request we have had to turn down from general officers commanding brigades and divisions in the field. This individual allowance everybody thinks is about as small as it ought to be. It is needed by the captains for the training of their men. Then these officers of higher rank want to have something in the way of field maneuvers, in which they will use either blank ammunition, if the troops are operating against each other, or sometimes they will have as much as a brigade of troops operating against a supposititious enemy strung along somewhere, represented by dummies, in places where they can do that safely, and they will want some maneuvers in firing and the control of firing; and that kind of request we have had to turn down because we have not had the ammunition for it; we could not meet the requests without cutting down the allowance which goes to the training of the individual men.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Crozier, will you put in the record of the hearings a statement showing how all your items are expended?

Mr. KAHN. The expenditures on this item?

The CHAIRMAN. No; on all the items. Then we will know exactly what they are; we will not take the time to read them now.

Gen. CROZIER. I can read them to you now, or give the information to you in a separate statement.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give it to the stenographer if you have it with you, to be put in the record.

Gen. CROZIER. I would have to take it out of my own notes.

The CHAIRMAN. The record of your hearing will be sent up to you before it is printed.

Gen. CROZIER. All right, Mr. Chairman, I will make a note of your request.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Small-arms targets practice (estimated for 1916)----- \$825,000.00

Estimated to procure:

25,000,000 ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, at \$23..	575,000.00
375,403 blank cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1909, at \$15.50..	5,818.75
5,000,000 pistol ball cartridges, caliber .45, at \$13.....	65,000.00
7,000,000 gallery-practice cartridges, caliber .22, at \$1.60.....	11,200.00
Printing, binding, and blank books.....	500.00
Ammunition and targets for colleges.....	30,000.00
For marksman insignia.....	12,000.00
For small-arms targets and materials.....	89,381.25
2,500 gallery-practice rifles and 5,000 cartridge holders.....	36,100.00

825,000.00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Manufacture of Arms." I see that you ask for only \$250,000 for small arms, which is a cut of \$200,000.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is because we are accumulating a fairly satisfactory reserve of small arms of the latest model.

Mr. KAHN. How many small arms have you now in reserve?

Gen. CROZIER. On the 30th of last June we had about 480,000 in reserve; that is, in store.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. We had in addition to that the number in the hands of troops, and a number under manufacture or appropriated for.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many all told? Can you give that?

Gen. CROZIER. On the 30th of last June, we had all told, finished and available, about 700,000; just under 700,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is that the most modern Springfield rifle?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is the most modern Springfield rifle.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have the Krag rifles besides?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; we have the Krags besides; between 300,000 and 400,000 of them.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many rifles in process of manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. We had about 30,000.

Mr. KAHN. You were contemplating having in reserve about 800,000, were you not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; although in the matter of small arms we have never fixed on a definite quantity that we were working toward. You see I have now considerably more than are necessary to supply rifles for every one of this army of 450,000 men that we are talking about raising and which I spoke of a moment ago. But the most important weapon with which any nation goes to war, and the one that overshadows all others, is the infantry rifle; and it is the one, I venture to say, which just now is causing the belligerent countries on the other side more anxiety than any other item of fighting material.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. So that I think we are justified in providing a larger store of those than of any other kind of fighting material that we put in reserve at all.

Mr. KAHN. I agree with that view.

Mr. McKELLAR. You have over a million of those rifles now, including the Krags?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; including the Krags.

Mr. McKELLAR. And your figures also show that the number exceeds by 550,000 the proposed Army of 450,000, so that you would have more than two rifles for each man?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; about that.

Mr. McKELLAR. More than that, excluding the officers and the Cavalry.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. I think I mentioned how many rifles there were in that organization. Less than 500,000 rifles would be required in the Army that we are thinking about. But in this matter of rifles I think it is worth while to keep the factory going at some rate nearly all the time.

Now, I call your attention to the way this appropriation has run through a series of years:

Last year the appropriation was \$450,000; the year before that it was \$600,000; the year before that it was \$700,000; then, the year before it was \$750,000; the year before that it was \$1,000,000; the year before that it was \$1,700,000; and it had been \$1,700,000 for six successive years. From that you can see how much we have cut down our estimates when we get down to an estimate such as I have in this bill, of \$250,000.

Mr. KAHN. Those larger appropriations were made in order to enable you to build up this reserve that you have, were they not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; and when we got the reserve to approach the figures we have now we tapered off very sharply in the estimates.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you think \$250,000 is as low as you can bring it?

Gen. CROZIER. I would not say that?

Mr. McKELLAR. With that \$250,000, how many can you manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. It does not all go for rifles, you know. As I made up the preliminary estimates I expected to make 12,000 rifles and 1,000 pistols. There are some other things that come out of that appropriation. I might change that proportion a little bit and make less than 12,000 rifles and more than 1,000 pistols. We are shorter of pistols than of rifles.

Mr. KAHN. Do you manufacture any bayonets?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; the 12,000 rifles would include the bayonets.

Mr. GREENE. I suppose you figure on the reserve proposition that in case of extremity you can at least arm men with rifles. And if you had to have a general levy of volunteers in any particular crisis you could at least have enough rifles, if you had nothing else?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; we would at least have the most important thing we need.

Mr. GREENE. Certainly.

Gen. CROZIER. This estimate that I speak of, of making 12,000 rifles out of the appropriation which I am now putting before you, would involve operating one of the factories alone—one of our two armories or small-arms factories—at the rate of 45 rifles a day only. It has a capacity of 500 a day. So that that would be working it at about one-tenth of its capacity; and the other one is entirely closed down and held in reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Crozier, how many pistols have you in reserve?

Gen. CROZIER. About 96,000, I think. I will tell you in a moment.

Mr. ANTHONY. What are you making now, Gen. Crozier—automatic pistols?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; the Colt automatic pistol. I had in store on the 30th of last June something over a thousand—about 1,300. In the hands of Regular troops, 34,000; in the hands of militia and in process of being issued to the militia, 28,000; and a few scattered ones besides; making a total of about 65,000 on the 30th of last June.

I have under manufacture at the Springfield Armory, and also under contract, because we have to get twice as many of these under contract as we manufacture ourselves under the terms of our contract, on account of its being a patented article—and that, by the way, Mr. Chairman, is covered by your legislation—31,000; so that

by the 31st of December of next year—that is, a year from now—I would have 96,000, provided I did not get rid of them in any other way. But we also supply pistols by sale to the Navy and to the Marine Corps; and I should expect in that year to dispose of about 3,500 in that way, which would leave us a year from now, out of the appropriations that we have and counting those that we have already manufactured and everything provided for to the present time, about 93,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you have to pay any royalty on the patented pistols that you manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much royalty?

Gen. CROZIER. \$2.

Mr. ANTHONY. On each pistol?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. AVIS. To what extent do you equip the Regular troops with pistols now?

Gen. CROZIER. The officers are all required to have them. Our Cavalry are all required to have them—all the enlisted men of the Cavalry, the noncommissioned officers and the privates as well, and certain noncommissioned officers of the foot troops.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the pistol taken the place of the saber in the Cavalry?

Gen. CROZIER. No; we supply both. In several armies they do not arm the Cavalry private with a pistol, and there is some difference of opinion as to whether he should have a pistol or not.

Mr. ANTHONY. Some armies have discarded sabers, have they not?

Gen. CROZIER. Some of them use the lance; but I think most of those who use the lance have the saber also. Some have the lance and the saber and the carbine. I do not know of any that have discarded the saber—that is, they all have some form of sword.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Ordnance stores and supplies," in which there is an increase of \$403,629.

Gen. CROZIER. That increase is because of a better computation of what is necessary to keep the Army going. You will notice that among the items enumerated in the language of the appropriation is one "for purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops." That means for maintaining the Army as it is. I think I can give you a better idea of the needs under that appropriation heading by giving the more general divisions into which the expenditure is expected to be divided.

It is divided into three classes, namely, the annual upkeep, the quantity which goes into the reserve, and the quantity which is desired for manufacturing new equipment.

The first—the annual upkeep—amounts to about \$618,000. That is divided into two parts—the overhauling, cleaning, repairing, and preserving, and the filling of requisitions of troops for articles of equipment to replace that which is worn out. The cleaning, preserving, overhauling, etc., amounts to about \$309,000, and the amount necessary to fill requisitions amounts to about as much more—almost the same figure, \$309,000—the only difference being in the hundreds of dollars in those two classes of items.

I can subdivide again the amount necessary for overhauling, cleaning, preserving, etc., because that seems to be a big item. First, there

is the overhauling, cleaning, etc., for the regular troops, which amounts to something over \$35,000, and the same class of material for seacoast guns and carriages and for fire-control instruments, which amounts to about \$65,000; and then the same class of material for field and mountain and machine guns, including blacksmiths' and saddlers' outfits, carpenters' tools, etc., about \$80,000; and then for saddlers' materials, irrespective of tools, such as leather, canvas, thread, etc., \$107,000 is required.

And then for overhauling, cleaning, repairing, and preserving the stores which are at the arsenals and depots and which have to be looked at every once in a while, \$22,000.

All those items make up \$309,000 for cleaning and repairing, etc.

Then there is the \$309,000 required for filling requisitions of troops. That covers the maintenance part of it only.

Now, as to the reserve. I am behind on harness. This appropriation covers the harness for all of the batteries except those which are especially appropriated for for the militia; that harness is covered in the appropriation for the batteries themselves. But for batteries for the regular service and the Volunteer Army, the appropriations for the batteries do not cover the harness, and the harness comes out of this appropriation; and I expect to make out of this appropriation this year the harness for 115 batteries, which would cost about \$116,000.

We have now adopted a new Cavalry equipment. For many years there was a good deal of complaint about the McClellan saddle; and as a result of a good deal of experience in seeing what the McClellan saddle did to horses and an inspection of a good many Cavalry commands I was personally convinced that the criticism was well founded. The McClellan saddle was as good as we could build 15 or 20 years ago, but saddles are better built now, and we can make one which is easier on the horse. The change in the saddle itself also produced or afforded an opportunity for changes in other items of the equipment. I am not speaking of the arms, but of the equipment, the nose bag, and various things, such as the canteen, etc., that the Cavalry carries. So we adopted a new equipment which we thought was a great improvement on the old one.

Mr. ANTHONY. When you adopt a new equipment like saddles, do you use the old saddles until they are worn out before you put in the new ones, or do you discard all the old material on hand whenever you make a change?

Gen. CROZIER. It will necessarily be the case that we will have to use the old saddles for a while, at any rate, before we get enough to reequip the Army.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the tendency to get all the usefulness you can out of the old material?

Gen. CROZIER. We have done this changing with reference to both the Infantry and the Cavalry. We adopted a new equipment for the Infantry in 1910; that is four years ago, and it was my effort to keep the old equipment in the hands of the Infantry just as long as I could. Now, the enthusiastic and spirited Infantry officers are, of course, always anxious to get the new equipment; they want the latest things; it is better, of course, or we would not have adopted it. And their commanding officers, clear up to those in pretty high authority, naturally sympathize with that feeling. So that I find my-

self in a rapidly decreasing minority in my efforts to have the old equipment used up, until now we have got to the point where the Regular Army all has that new equipment, although we have got something like \$150,000 worth of old equipment still in store. The old equipment is still in the hands of the militia also.

So that I suppose there will be a sort of double effort, one on one side of your question and one on the other side, for a while to come.

As far as saddles are concerned, however, the old saddle is really a good deal harder on the horse than the new saddle—and your horse is a valuable asset, which you want to preserve as long as you can. So that, as far as that is concerned, I think there will be more of a tendency to keep the old saddles in reserve and gradually replace them with the new.

Mr. KAHN. What do you call the new saddle?

Gen. CROZIER. It has not any name; we call it the new model. We generally give a year to the model, and we will probably call it the model of 1912, as that was the year it was adopted. It differs from the old saddle in that it has a much longer bar, and the bar is movable about an axis parallel to the horse's back, so that it can adjust itself to different horses or to the same horse in different conditions of flesh.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "National trophy and medals for rifle contests." That is the same as last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. That is expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and there has been no change in it for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Crozier, I see that you have made no estimate for armored cars. Do you think there ought to be any armored cars in our Army?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not made any special estimate as to those, although I have inaugurated some experiments in regard to them.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does the Army possess an armored car now?

Gen. CROZIER. It does not; no. An armored car would consist principally in putting some of the same class of armor that the shields of our field artillery guns are made of upon an ordinary automobile chassis. We have something of that sort under way now, in the way of experiment, out of some limited funds which I have which are available for experimental purposes, but which would not cut any figure if we should want to procure armored cars in any quantity.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do those armored cars cost apiece, Gen. Crozier, or have you any idea of that?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, I would have to give a rough guess. One of those chassis, I would suggest, could be obtained for something like \$3,000, Maj. Hillman suggests, and he has direct charge of that subject in my office; and have you estimated on the armor, Maj. Hillman?

Maj. HILLMAN. That costs about \$1,500 more.

Gen. CROZIER. I suppose we could get one up for \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not the armored cars proved of very great advantage in the European war now going on?

Gen. CROZIER. There again we are without definite information. My impression is that they have been used to a considerable extent.

I know that one of the belligerent Governments has bought quite a number of them; I know, for instance, that quite a number of them have gone over to Canada from this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it would be a good thing for us to have a few in the Army?

Gen. CROZIER. Oh, yes. I think we will have to have them; there is no doubt about that. Armored trains, for use on railroads, have been employed in wars for 40 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand that.

Gen. CROZIER. These cars will be of more general application, because they can run on a fairly good road where there is no railroad, and the same kind of use will be required of them; and I think they are something which we will undoubtedly use in any war in any country where there are roads at all.

Mr. ANTHONY. In this car that you say you are manufacturing, are you taking the chassis of one of the known manufactures or are you using one of your own manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. We are taking one of known manufacture.

Mr. ANTHONY. One of existing manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it one of two-wheel or four-wheel drive?

Gen. CROZIER. Four-wheel drive.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is generally recognized as the best?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. AVIS. Have you any that you could adopt and get in case of emergency?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; you see several of our manufacturers have already furnished these to Canada, and they would be prepared to turn out some for us very rapidly.

Mr. AVIS. You are not contemplating manufacturing them yourself?

Gen. CROZIER. No; we probably will not manufacture the automobile part ourselves at all—or the armor plate, either. We will very likely assemble them; but we will get the armor plate from one of the good steel mills, just as we do the shields for our Field Artillery pieces.

Mr. AVIS. They can be acquired on short notice, can they?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any idea how much the Canadian people have been paying for them? How much did they cost?

Gen. CROZIER. That I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say they would cost about \$5,000 apiece.

Mr. KAHN. If manufactured by the Government.

Gen. CROZIER. No; if procured in this country.

Mr. KAHN. I thought you had reference to the one you were making.

Gen. CROZIER. Well, I am not making them; I am putting them together. I do not think it is worth while for the Ordnance Department to go into the manufacture of something in which so much skill and so much investment in plant has gone as into the making of automobiles; I do not think the manufacture could be improved upon by us, for some time, at least.

Mr. ANTHONY. Well, if an appropriation was made for manufacturing some, have you the facilities for manufacturing them at your plants?

Gen. CROZIER. The automobiles?

Mr. ANTHONY. The armored part; that is, constructing the armored automobiles?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; with such material as we would have to buy. We could do it at the Rock Island Arsenal; our part would not be very difficult; we would get the chassis and the engine, the running automobile, and we would buy the armor plate in accordance with our own design, of course; and we would make ourselves certain fixtures that would be necessary, and attach the armor plate to the automobile; there would be no difficulty about that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are in these armored cars in time of war when they are being operated?

Gen. CROZIER. The one that I have seen carried two machine guns and eight men, including the driver. There were three places in the car where the machine guns could be operated, but there were only two guns. One gun is expected to be mounted in either one or the other of two places, depending upon the necessities of the particular occasion; it would be shifted.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not require some experience to operate machines of that sort?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. And therefore ought we not to have some for the purposes of experiment and instruction?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; I think we ought. That is the reason I have inaugurated this process of getting some. We have not been in very much of a hurry about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you very much of an appropriation from which you can buy them?

Gen. CROZIER. Only a sufficient appropriation for two or three experimental cars. I have not an appropriation from which I could buy any quantity.

The CHAIRMAN. Two or three cars would not amount to anything, would they?

Gen. CROZIER. Two or three cars would not amount to anything for the supply of the Army.

Mr. KAHN. Would they be sufficient to make any experiments with that would be reliable?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; I think we could make experiments that would be reliable with three or four cars.

The CHAIRMAN. From what I have read, it seems to me that the armored car is something that is very efficient.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; it has been a very effective weapon on the other side, according to the reports that we get here.

Gen. CROZIER. Of course, Mr. Chairman, you will readily see that we probably would never want them here in the quantities in which they would be wanted in a continental European war, because we have not the roads for them; we have a much smaller number of good roads; whereas good roads run everywhere over there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, our roads are improving here; and by the time we have a war—say 50 or 60 years from now—we will probably have good roads here. [Laughter.]

Mr. KAHN. Is there anything about the automobile chassis as now manufactured that would have to be altered to make it adaptable to the purposes of an armored car? Would the standard have to be changed?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think so. There would be differences between them sometimes in the location of the engine, because of course it is desirable to protect the vulnerable parts of the engine, and some of them would lend themselves to that protection a little better than others; but I think we can undoubtedly find one which would be, generally speaking, of a satisfactory model.

Mr. GREENE. So that you could not rely, then, in an emergency upon commendeering a great number of commercial concerns to turn out these cars, could you? You would have to go to the specialized concerns for them, would you not? What I am getting at is the idea that if you are suddenly caught as you are now you could not immediately convert a lot of every-day automobile chassis into armored cars, and you have not sufficient people making the regulation armored car to supply you in case of such emergency?

Gen. CROZIER. I think we could convert several of the models that are in commercial use now to armored cars to our own satisfaction.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Crozier has stated that there are a number of private concerns that are manufacturing them now for Canada.

Mr. GREENE. I understand. My question was whether there would be enough of those to supply you in an emergency?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think there would be any great shortage. Of course, it is this way: In case of war, there would be a tremendous demand for automobiles for transportation purposes, aside from those for fighting purposes; and we have not any system in this country for taking over for the Army automobiles, such as they have worked out to a high point of effectiveness in Europe. There they have methods by which they subsidize private machines. In time of peace the Government will specify certain models which it considers efficient models, and will pay part of the purchase price to any private individual who buys one of these and will pay him a certain amount a year for the privilege of taking that machine at a certain price when they need it; and I have been told that in Germany, up to September at least, they had taken a great many machines in accordance with that arrangement, but had declined to take any over 2 years old. So that they were evidently very well supplied with machines. But we have not any such method worked out here.

Mr. GREENE. As a matter of geography, it would be difficult to concentrate any such great number of cars in this country in time of war, would it not?

Gen. CROZIER. There would undoubtedly be some difficulty about it; yes; a good deal of difficulty.

Mr. KAHN. Is it generally known that these armored cars that are being manufactured in this country and sent to Canada are intended for the use of belligerents?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that is well known; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We see it in the newspapers every day.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, I see it in the newspapers; yes. The thought I have in mind is that we are asked to pray for peace, and then we furnish the belligerents the means to keep up the war.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you figure, Mr. Kahn, that an armored motor car is just as contraband as a submarine?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Automatic machine rifles," \$150,000; and also you want reappropriated the balance of the \$150,000 which was appropriated in the act of 1912—which would make \$300,000.

Gen. CROZIER. A large part of that has been expended, Mr. Chairman, so that the reappropriation would amount only to something over \$44,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Thus making \$194,000 altogether?

Gen. CROZIER. Making a little over \$194,000 altogether. In the act of March 2, 1913, the Army bill, the department was authorized to make contracts for this class of material to the extent of \$150,000, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; but no use was made of that, because we were engaged then in the tests of some different kinds of automatic rifle, and we had not yet reached a conclusion. So that was never availed of.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reached a conclusion yet?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; we have just done so.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your conclusion, Gen. Crozier?

Gen. CROZIER. The competition narrowed down to two guns. One was the service model, and the other was the gun proposed by the Vickers Co., of London. We subjected those guns to extra tests, had them out in the field for several months, and a special board was detailed and relieved from other duty for the purpose of trying them out in the field so as to separate them and determine which had the most merit; and the conclusion was that the Vickers was the better gun, and we expect to use it now.

Mr. KAHN. That is the English gun?

Gen. CROZIER. That is the English gun; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And do you expect to make them?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, we expect to make some of them, and we hope there will not be any difficulty about it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these guns will this appropriation enable you to make?

Gen. CROZIER. About 60.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you on hand of guns of that character? I think you said 1,380 last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. In those I counted last year were certain guns of quite old model, Gatling guns and Colt automatic guns. I think we have gotten far enough away from those guns to call them obsolete, and to get our supply without counting them. The supply we will need will amount to about 1,361.

The CHAIRMAN. 1,361?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. Now, of those guns which are sufficiently modern to be counted, we have on hand 1,000; and in counting these I take into consideration all of those which are of the present service model, but which has just lost out in this final competition with the Vickers gun. I still count them as serviceable, and not intended to be replaced by the Vickers. And then I count the one before that, which was beaten out in the preceding competition. Counting those I have 1,000 on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want to accumulate 1,361?

Gen. CROZIER. I want to accumulate 1,361; and that is a smaller number than I mentioned last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you said you wanted to accumulate 1,801.

Gen. CROZIER. That requires explanation—and here I again come to a point on which there are some differences between Army officers. The 1,801 contemplated using 6 of these guns per regiment, or having every regiment supplied with 6 of them; and then, of course, there were a number of others besides. The organization tables which were gotten out by the General Staff, and were, as I said a moment ago, at least tentatively approved by the War Department this year, call for only 4 guns per regiment; and that is the reason of the reduction.

We hear it said, in this same more or less unsatisfactory way that we get so much of our news, that in this European war these guns have been used to a very great extent and have been very serviceable. They say that they not only use them to hold defensive positions, which is what they have been counted for heretofore, but they actually carry them along with an assaulting line of the infantry and scatter them along the line, and that they are very effective, and that the people who use them consider them indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you say you want to get how many more of them?

Gen. CROZIER. Three hundred and sixty-one. I will not promise, however, that I will not come down here, and on account of a change of estimate as to the value of this gun, ask for more; but I am giving you what we think is necessary at the present time.

Mr. DETRICK. You might ask for less, however.

Gen. CROZIER. That is conceivable, of course.

Mr. ANTHONY. What do these guns cost?

Gen. CROZIER. With the pack outfit and everything, about \$2,500.

Mr. KAHN. Are the Vickers's guns patented?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; the Vickers's are patented.

Mr. KAHN. If you were to make them in this country, you would have to pay a royalty, would you not?

Gen. CROZIER. I would have to pay a royalty, and I would have to come to an arrangement with the Vickers Co.

Mr. KAHN. I see.

Gen. CROZIER. The service gun that this Vickers gun will take the place of, at least in our manufactures, we developed here in direct relation with the foreign owners; and under such circumstances that I was able to do as I liked about the manufacture; and consequently I manufactured about half of them at the armories, inaugurating the manufacture of such guns. We had never manufactured machine guns by the Government before; it was the first time it had ever been done. And I allowed a private factory to manufacture the other half. We paid, of course, a royalty for those we manufactured. Now, the Vickers people have an arrangement with a private factory over here in this country with regard to the manufacture of their patented articles, and we are in negotiation now in regard to the business features of this manufacturing process, but we have not reached a conclusion.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are these Vickers guns carried by a horse, or can they be carried by the men themselves?

Gen. CROZIER. They can be carried by the men themselves.

Mr. ANTHONY. What do they weigh?

Gen. CROZIER. We have some weighing 24 pounds, and this weighs about 36 pounds.

Mr. ANTHONY. I was at Springfield Arsenal recently, and I saw one of these automatic machine guns there. Was that the Vickers gun, or the one that you manufactured?

Gen. CROZIER. I suppose it was the one we manufactured.

Mr. ANTHONY. I understood that that gun had been adopted as the Army model.

Gen. CROZIER. It may have been the Vickers gun. This is the most noticeable difference between them: The Vickers gun has a water jacket around it, so that it looks like a tube about 3 or 4 inches in diameter; and this water jacket will keep the barrel at something like the boiling point of water until it has all boiled away. Now the gun that we have been using up to the present time has no water jacket, so that it is just about the diameter of a rather heavy gun barrel, except in the rear part, where there are some of the disks that are used to radiate heat. You have probably seen motor-cycle engines with these disks on them, intended to radiate the heat. That makes it look quite different from the Vickers gun. Then, when the barrel of the gun gets hot, it is expected to be readily changed for another barrel. The principal feature of that gun is the quickness with which the barrel can be changed.

Mr. GREENE. Do they interchange the barrel between the two guns?

Gen. CROZIER. There is no interchange between the two guns, so that the Vickers barrel can be interchanged with the other one; the Vickers barrel can be changed, but not as quickly as the other one; it will last longer on account of having the water jacket.

Mr. GREENE. Will the period of usefulness of the Vickers gun have any relation to the heat of the gun?

Gen. CROZIER. If you fire it long enough to evaporate the water, it will wear out more rapidly.

Mr. DEITRICK. What is the cost of one of these guns?

Gen. CROZIER. With the pack outfit, about \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Field Artillery for Organized Militia," \$2,090,000. You make a cut there of \$10,000; what does that mean?

Gen. CROZIER. That does seem a queer cut, but there is some explanation for it; and here I must say that in cutting it at all I am acting under instructions. But you can see that the cut has not been very radical. The department came before you last year with estimates for Field Artillery and Field Artillery ammunition for the militia, and it also came before the Committee on Appropriations with estimates for a similar class of material for the Regular Army and the Volunteers. We gave estimates then which were not quite met in the appropriation by the other committee, based upon which estimates we stated that the project would be completed in a certain number of years. The estimate was not quite reached. In regard to Field Artillery itself we estimated, I think, \$900,000 in the other bill and \$2,100,000 in this bill. We got \$450,000 in the other bill and the \$2,100,000 in this bill.

This year I suggested to the Secretary of War that if it was desired to cut these estimates a scheme on which it might be done with some logic should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your estimates are just about \$43,000 over what they were last year—for all the items.

Gen. CROZIER. Well, that is more or less accidental. Each item was considered on its merits in making up the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I suppose so.

Gen. CROZIER. The scheme that I suggested was that we can be said to be in no greater danger now than we were this time last year, and we can make our estimates under the two bills for this class of material to be completed in the same number of years, counting from now, that we made them for last year, to be completed counting from then. That is to say, if we expected it to require six years to complete the project at the rate of our estimates of last year, we could add to what we had the appropriations of last year and commence over again and submit estimates this year which would be based upon completing the project in the same number of years—six years—from now, which is saying that we are in no more imminent danger of a war now than we were a year ago. And based upon that, the estimates of the two bills were cut; but the estimates on the other bill were cut more than on this one. We left in each bill an amount which was somewhat proportional to the amount we needed to complete the project.

Mr. KAHN. They gave you less than you asked for in the other committees?

Gen. CROZIER. They did.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$2,100,000 can you expend this year? Can you expend \$2,100,000 for this purpose in any one fiscal year?

Gen. CROZIER. The appropriation has a life of two years, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think that I could expend the whole appropriation in one year, but I think I could make an expenditure equal to the whole appropriation in one year—if you see the difference.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand.

Gen. CROZIER. That is, it takes so long to get some of this material and to get the manufacture started, that I could not commence at the beginning of the fiscal year, get the material, and get it going and get those particular things completed by the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and unless you have at your command this amount of money for each year you can not carry on this scheme that you intend to follow to complete this work in six years; is that the idea?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

Mr. KAHN. How long does it take you to manufacture one of these field pieces?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, I should say—suppose you have your design all ready and you give your order for the forgings and get them delivered and commence to turn out the guns, I should say usually about four months for the gun itself, to commence to turn them out one of these orders, and then, of course, they would be strung along at a certain rate.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. How many guns have you got—848, have you not?

Gen. CROZIER. If you are willing to have it that way, I will give the figures to you first in number of batteries.

The CHAIRMAN. I would rather have it in guns.

Gen. CROZIER. Do you mean as contemplated to be procured by this appropriation or altogether?

The CHAIRMAN. Altogether.

Mr. AVIS. Do you mean complete at this time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I mean complete at this time.

Gen. CROZIER. Well, complete at this time, we have 158½ batteries.

The CHAIRMAN. How many guns is that?

Gen. CROZIER. That is four times as many guns.

Mr. ANTHONY. Could you have added to those figures, Mr. Chairman, the number in process of manufacture and provided for by appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. How many is that; 632?

Gen. CROZIER. Six hundred and thirty-four. I have put the number of batteries as 158½, although that is a refinement.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, 634 guns that you already have?

Gen. CROZIER. Six hundred and thirty-four that we already have; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many have you appropriated for?

Gen. CROZIER. We have appropriated for 215 batteries, making 860 guns.

The CHAIRMAN. How many batteries will this appropriation make?

Gen. CROZIER. This will give us 13 batteries of guns and howitzers of different calibers, and 4 ammunition batteries. An ammunition battery is a sort of a supply organization. I can give you the principal items of its composition, if you like.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I want to get at the number of guns.

Mr. KAHN. That would make 72 guns that this would furnish you.

The CHAIRMAN. And that added to the 860 would make—

Mr. DETRICK (interposing). There are only 634, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I mean the total number that there are appropriated for.

Gen. CROZIER. How many batteries did I say this appropriation would give us?

Mr. KAHN. Thirteen batteries.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; 13 batteries; that is 52 guns that would be added to the 860.

Mr. KAHN. That would be a total of 912 guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you want in all?

Gen. CROZIER. 323 batteries, or 1,292 guns.

The CHAIRMAN. 1,292 guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I see in the report of the Chief of Staff who has just gone out that he has raised that estimate up to 2,200 guns. Congress would like to know what is actually wanted.

Gen. CROZIER. Well, the report itself of the late Chief of Staff indicates the process by which he arrived at that number.

The CHAIRMAN. I know it does.

Gen. CROZIER. He took as the multiplier, giving the number of guns per thousand of troops, I think, the figure 5. That is to say, he wanted 5 guns per thousand of rifles and sabers.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. Now, that is a different figure from what we have been using.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly; I understand.

Mr. ANTHONY. And the former Chief of Staff recommended 8 per thousand?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; three guns per thousand, did he not?

Gen. CROZIER. Three and a fraction, I think; I do not remember what his recommendation was, but the one I have been coming to Congress with is that which is the one agreed to by the War Department, and I think represented the view of a former Chief of Staff also.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think so.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know that he had any personal view different from that. The figures were 3.16 guns per thousand of infantry or cavalry. Now, with that multiplier, we arrive at this number 1,292 guns for a little larger army than the one I have been talking to you about up to the present time. The one which I have been talking to you about up to this time involved six field armies, as we call them. A field army would be composed of three divisions, besides some other troops.

Now, of all the material which I ask you to appropriate for, that which takes the longest to supply is the Field Artillery. It is not the most important, as I said a moment ago. If there is any difference in importance, the Infantry rifle is the most important. But the Field Artillery takes the longest to supply, and therefore that 1,292 guns is intended to supply a force of one greater field army than the one we have been talking about, namely, 7 field armies instead of 6, and using the multiplier 3.16, and supplying some additional guns for our foreign possessions.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how long would it take you to have 1,292 of these guns, assuming that we appropriate \$2,100,000 a year?

Mr. KAHN. It would take about eight years, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Eight years?

Gen. CROZIER. Now, you have asked the question, Mr. Chairman, relating to the whole supply of guns, but you have coupled it up with only one of the appropriations. Had I better not answer the question relating to the whole supply of guns and the whole appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the fortifications committee has given you so much each year; I do not know how much; but they are giving you something.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; they are giving us something. Now, at the rate Congress made the appropriations for the current year, the year we are in now, it would require six years to complete these 323 batteries and the ammunition trains intended to go with them.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you talking about the regulation type of field guns when you mention these guns, or all types of field guns?

Gen. CROZIER. I am talking about all types of field guns that we intend to provide. I am not confining it to the gun most numerously

needed, the 3-inch gun, but I am talking about everything—from the 3-inch howitzer to the 6-inch howitzer.

Mr. ANTHONY. You contemplate manufacturing some 6-inch howitzers under this appropriation, do you?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; we have some already; and under this appropriation I intend to manufacture three batteries more of 6-inch howitzers.

Mr. KAHN. You say you have on hand or already appropriated for 860 guns, and you want 1,292; so that you still want appropriation for 432 guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. And this appropriation of \$2,090,000 would give you only 52 guns. At that rate it would take you eight years to complete the number desired?

The CHAIRMAN. But he would get the others from the other appropriation.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, I see.

Mr. MCKELLAR. At the rate at which you are going now——

Gen. CROZIER. At the rate at which we are going now we would get the full supply in six years.

Mr. KAHN. How do your field guns compare with the French artillery guns that are now being used there?

Gen. CROZIER. We think they are as good guns as there are in the world. I will have to give a good deal of credit to the French, however, in saying that. The whole world has copied the gun that we are now using from the French.

Mr. KAHN. It is generally conceded to be the best fieldpiece in use, the French gun; that is why I asked the question.

Gen. CROZIER. We have copied the best feature of the French gun, which is not in the gun itself, but in the recoil of the gun on the carriage. It is so arranged that the cannoneer firing the gun can sit on the seat during the fire and does not have to move; and the gun can be fired at 15 shots a minute instead of 1 shot a minute, which the gun replaced by this gun had for its limit. Now, the main difference between our gun and the French gun is that after this long recoil, which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, we push the gun back in the battery by a metallic spring, whereas the French push the gun back in the battery by compressed air.

Mr. KAHN. Now, as to these enormous guns that the Germans are using, have you seen any real models of those guns at all?

Gen. CROZIER. No; not of the largest kind, at least.

Mr. KAHN. Those with the caterpillar wheels?

Gen. CROZIER. I have seen pictures of the guns with the caterpillar wheels, which, I think, is not the largest size they have, although the picture had no dimensions on it. I think they are the 12-inch howitzers; and the Germans are said to have howitzers up to 16 inches.

Mr. KAHN. Do you contemplate making experiments with those big guns?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; we have not contemplated that at all.

Mr. KAHN. In view of the very great effect of those big guns in Europe, do you not think it would be the part of wisdom of our Government to make some experiment in that direction?

Gen. CROZIER. Nobody can tell what we may come to, Mr. Kahn; but, with reference to that, we would have to consider for one thing the object for which they made those howitzers. Now, you know that the French frontier is defended, and the Belgian frontier contiguous to Germany is also defended, by a number of forts which were expected to hold back the German Army?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. I thought you might be interested in seeing something about what they were like [handing pictures to Mr. Kahn]. This is not any one of them, but they are a good deal like that.

The principal feature, I think, is a rounded cupola of steel shaped somewhat like an umbrella which comes down to the concrete at its edges, and surrounding it is a considerable expanse of concrete covering the magazines and other kind of chambers below. These turrets usually mount two guns of about the size that accompanies an army in the field—from 3 inches to 6 inches in caliber—and they were intended to be good for just about that kind of gun, namely, the kind of gun that would accompany a mobile army in the field.

Now, the Germans, of course, knew that the forts were there and knew that one of their tasks would be to overcome them, and therefore they built these large guns, which would have to be put in place and transported almost by engineering operations. Some of them could be carried on their roads by mechanical traction, but the largest—the 16-inch howitzers—I understand, could only be moved by rail.

Mr. KAHN. I saw some account at the beginning of the war containing statements to the effect that they were being hauled by about 30 horses to the gun.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think these 16-inch howitzers were, although, as I admit, our information is not perfect on that. I have been told that by some people who have relations with the Germans that the 16-inch howitzers were moved only by rail. Now, it is quite possible to move them by rail, of course.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. It is quite possible to move them by rail in the time they were moved over there.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has been claimed by the newspapers that they have to sink the concrete foundations in order to place the 16-inch gun before they could be used at all, and that those foundations have to be used long enough to become thoroughly solid before the guns can be placed on them; and that if they are fired on ordinary foundations they absolutely destroy the foundations and ruin the effectiveness of the gun; is that true?

Gen. CROZIER. I would be surprised if that were so, because the mortar foundation that we used to have was a solid timber foundation, made of 12 by 12 inch timbers, laid in juxtaposition deep down in the ground, and then another layer on top of that, going crosswise, and then another layer on top of that, going crosswise, until you built up a cube of timber half the size of this room, in depth and lateral dimensions as well. You would have that great big block embedded in the earth. Now, that had certain advantages over the concrete form, the principal one being that it was elastic, and we used to fire from that platform a mortar that had no recoil at all.

It is true that it was not as large as these guns. We had a 13-inch mortar in our Civil War. But considering that we had no recoil at all, we know that the shock from those mortars was greater than from these modern guns, with the considerable recoil that they are allowed. When we commenced to fortify our own coasts we ran across the same thing that everybody else did on the other side, namely, that we wanted to put down a platform which would not rot, as a wooden platform will. We wanted to use the concrete platforms. Now, these solid concrete platforms would crack to pieces if you fired a gun from them without a recoil. And so we devised a mount that would give them a recoil, and that was done for the purpose of coddling the concrete platform. I do not think myself that for actual use the concrete platform is as good as the timber platform.

Now, going on to the subject you asked about, whether we thought that we ought to have some of these large pieces, Mr. Kahn?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; I would like to hear about that.

Gen. CROZIER. Now, you all know perfectly well, so I will just recall to your minds, that when the Germans got to Liege in this present European war they found themselves brought up by these forts, and with the artillery which they had accompanying their army in the field they could not reduce the forts. Therefore, they brought up these heavy siege howitzers, and they were good for those forts and a great deal more. I can not see why the 16-inch howitzer was necessary. Of course, I want you to understand that I am not trying to be dogmatic at all. Everything I say is subject to correction from better knowledge, but I do not see anything that has appeared in the photographs which we have seen of the destruction over there that could not have been accounted for by a much smaller howitzer than the 16-inch howitzer. For instance, an 11-inch howitzer shell could come down on the cupola, or on the concrete somewhere near it, or even in the earth near the concrete, and, bursting with a high explosive, would topple that thing over or break it up and put it out of action. But we do not have anything as strong to go up against as these forts, and so I do not see why we should have such big calibers.

Mr. KAHN. The thing in my mind was this: When those guns were first brought into Austria it appeared in every newspaper in the country that the original inventor was a Chicago man named Gathmann, and that he had offered suggestions to the Government of the United States and had been turned down, and I wanted to see whether I could get any information from you on that particular matter.

Gen. CROZIER. I know something about Mr. Gathmann's proposition, Mr. Kahn; I can tell you something of the history of it, as far as it concerned the Army and Navy of the United States, at least.

Mr. KAHN. Well, of course you catch my drift. The people of the United States, reading of this terrific effect of these guns and also reading that that very invention had been offered to the Government of the United States and had been rejected, might be led to believe that our own Army officers were not competent to recognize a good thing, and I want to get from you, if I can, an explanation of that matter so that the country can be informed about it.

Gen. CROZIER. In the first place, Mr. Kahn, there is no invention in a big gun; we can all make big guns.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. Everybody knows about that. And the only question is, as to whether you want them. Now, if one man says that we want them I do not think he has the right to claim any invention in the idea.

Mr. KAHN. No.

Gen. CROZIER. Now, another point here; the gun that Mr. Gathmann proposed is an entirely different affair from these that you are now speaking of in Europe.

Mr. KAHN. I see.

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Gathmann started out with a plan involving the number of ideas—a number of new notions—and an appropriation was made to test his ideas; but it finally came down to nothing whatever but the use of a large seacoast gun firing a very large projectile carrying a very large charge of guncotton. There was built, from an appropriation made by Congress, an 18-inch gun of Mr. Gathmann's design, and it was tested down at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds against an armor plate in competition with the 12-inch service gun, as it then existed, both guns intended for seacoast service, not for such land service as we have been talking about up to the present time.

The difference in the guns was this: Mr. Gathmann did not expect his projectile to penetrate the armor at all; it was not expected to do that, but he expected to have this large charge of guncotton detonate on the surface and absolutely wreck the plate and wreck the ship of which it was a part. The efficiency of the service projectile was that it was strong enough to go through the plate, carrying a considerably smaller charge of high explosive, but with a delayed-action fuse, so that the projectile would not detonate until it got through the plate.

The experiment was tried under a joint board of Army and Navy officers, and the plate was scarcely injured at all by the first of Mr. Gathmann's rounds; and either the second or third rounds, which struck over near one edge of the plate, on account of the leverage there—the plate was not absolutely uniformly supported—struck over here [indicating]—this, on account of the leverage—it struck it down there [indicating]—resulted in a crack through, but the plate itself was not shattered, nor was the structure behind it.

The service projectile went through the plate, detonating it, and made a perfect wreck of everything behind.

And the conclusion of that board was that there was nothing in Mr. Gathmann's idea that was worthy of further test at the expense of the United States. The proceedings and report of the board were published in a congressional document, which I think is still available.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does not that controversy still continue, as to the merits of armor-piercing and explosives?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; there is some difference of view as to whether you can accomplish a useful result without getting through the armor or not. The subject has been kept alive—the subject of a weak shell, which would have no strength at all for piercing armor and would be just strong enough to withstand the shock of fire, to carry as high an explosive as possible and detonate on the outside without getting into the plate at all—but I do not think it has any advocate in the

Army or the Navy. The only advocate I know of is an inventor who proposed that method, and proposed a kind of shell for carrying it out, and in whose behalf a good deal of Government money has been expended without thus far changing the view of any Army or Navy officer whom I know of.

Mr. ANTHONY. Still, that is the theory of the torpedo?

Gen. CROZIER. It is not the whole theory of the torpedo. A very important part of the theory of the torpedo is the place where it explodes. It is for use against the unarmored bottom of a ship.

Mr. GREENE. So long as the conditions of the test are not such as to affect the question of weight, it is your opinion we do not need guns of such great power as we have been talking of?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think we need them to use in the field.

Mr. GREENE. Our range is from the 3-inch fieldpiece to the 6-inch howitzer.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; but we do not expect to stop there. We expect to go a little beyond that, although we do not expect to go up as high as the 16-inch howitzer that we have been reading about being used in the European war.

We have another design under way which is now in the drafting room for a gun with a higher caliber than 6 inches. The 6-inch howitzer fires a projectile weighing 120 pounds. We have designs for one under way which will fire a projectile weighing 240 pounds and another which will fire a projectile weighing 480 pounds. That is as high as we have any idea of going at the present time.

Mr. GREENE. What caliber is the gun throwing a projectile of 480 pounds?

Gen. CROZIER. That is a 9½-inch gun.

Mr. GREENE. Would you recommend that for the ordinary field operations, an army in the field, an invading army particularly! Do you think that they would need as high powered a gun as that?

Gen. CROZIER. When two armies go into the field and remain there for sometime in position, like the two western European armies now, of course they are all the time adding to the strength of their defenses. I have heard it rumored, although I do not know what the fact is, that they are even using concrete in the trenches there now. I suppose it means that where it is quite convenient and easy for them to get it they use it to strengthen the walls holding up their overhead defenses. To shoot through a thing like that you need a pretty large gun. If men were to remain in caves and defend themselves there, you might need a gun of almost any size in order to get through their protection. But, of course, there is a practicable limit to all things.

Mr. GREENE. Have you now in service or do you contemplate, if this appropriation we are considering is made, making a gun that will meet such exigencies of field service as are indicated by the dispatches to exist in the operations of the European war? I mean the field operations, with the entrenchments, such as you read about?

Gen. CROZIER. I think our 6-inch howitzer and the one of the next larger size, which would be about 7½ inches, shooting a projectile weighing 240 pounds, would meet that situation.

Mr. GREENE. This is one of the next larger size we do not have now! We have not anything now above the 6-inch?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. GREENE. Have we sufficient ammunition to use with the 6-inch guns we have?

Gen. CROZIER. I am expecting to make some more with the appropriation we are asking for, if you let us have it.

Mr. DEITRICK. General, what is the cost of a 3-inch gun; that is, to the Government, when you are making a number of them?

Gen. CROZIER. A whole battery costs, as supplied to militia, about \$85,000.

Mr. DEITRICK. For a battery?

Gen. CROZIER. For a battery, and that includes horse equipment and personal equipment, pistols, blankets, harness, and all that goes to make up the equipment of a battery.

Mr. DEITRICK. How many of the 3-inch guns have you; how many of the six hundred and thirty-four 3-inch guns?

Gen. CROZIER. The number we have thus far provided for in appropriations is 568.

The CHAIRMAN. General, will you put in the hearing a statement showing how many 3-inch guns are needed and how many of those we have?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I will put that in for the entire supply, covering those which were procured under the appropriations from both committees.

Status of field artillery matériel Dec. 11, 1914—Gun and howitzer batteries required and provided.

Type.	Total number required.	Per cent of 323.	Total number provided.	Completed.	Total per cent provided.	Total to be provided.	Estimated, 1915-16.		If appropriations meet estimates.	
							Fortification bill.	Army bill.	Total number.	Per cent of required.
3-inch mountain howitzer.....	27	8.36	7	1	26	20	.....	.....	7	26
3-inch gun.....	195	60.37	142	125	72	53	4	4	150	77
3.4-inch howitzer.....	36	11.15	15	2	42	21	1	6	22	61
4.7-inch howitzer.....	35	10.94	27	11	77	8	.....	.....	27	77
4.7-inch gun.....	15	4.64	12	9	90	3	.....	.....	12	80
6-inch howitzer.....	15	4.64	10	8	67	5	.....	3	13	86
Total.....	323	100	213	156	.....	110	5	13	231	.....

¹ Thirty are converted 3-inch.

² Two 3.8-inch gun batteries in addition are on hand complete but do not form part of approved project.

Mr. DEITRICK. General, have you a table showing where the guns are?

Gen. CROZIER. Only as to whether they are in the hands of regular troops or in the hands of a militia or in store.

Mr. DEITRICK. Where are the stores?

Gen. CROZIER. They are stored at the different arsenals.

Mr. DEITRICK. You have a table showing how many are at each place?

Gen. CROZIER. That is, in each class and place; of course I know where every one is located. I have a table in my office showing that.

The CHAIRMAN. Just include in the table the number which the appropriations you ask for will also provide.

Gen. CROZIER. I will do that.

Mr. AVIS. I would like to ask you, General, how many of the heavy field guns we have; how many of these 6-inch howitzers to which you refer?

Gen. CROZIER. We have, either in existence or provided for by appropriations, 40.

Mr. AVIS. How does the range of those guns compare with the range of the guns we have been discussing, which are used by the German Army?

Gen. CROZIER. The range of the 6-inch gun is between 6,000 and 7,000 yards. The range of this 9½-inch gun, throwing a projectile weighing 480 pounds, would be about 12,000 yards.

Mr. AVIS. I read recently a description purporting to have been given by an eyewitness, in which it was stated that at the capture of Antwerp the Germans had guns which shoot a distance of 15 miles. What have you to say about that?

Gen. CROZIER. I would be inclined to think that was exaggerated. I have never heard of such a gun.

Mr. AVIS. It was claimed that they were shooting at that distance, and it was said that they had about eight of those guns. I was wondering whether we have any gun that would in any way approach the range that those guns have?

Gen. CROZIER. We have none that can come anywhere near that. But the only thing you could hit at such a distance, at such a range, might be a city, and I think most military people are of the belief that it is not worth while to bombard cities, that it is not worth the expenditure of ammunition which it would entail. You must remember one round of ammunition for one of those larger guns would make a wagonload for a four-horse team, on an ordinary country road.

Mr. AVIS. I was wondering about this, if they could man such guns as that on ships. Do you think that could be done?

Gen. CROZIER. There are none such guns mounted on ships now. About the greatest range of a gun mounted on shipboard now is something like 20,000 yards. It must be remembered that the range is limited by the elevation permitted by the mounting, with all these guns. The guns themselves would be good for much more.

Mr. AVIS. Is the range of our coast defense guns greater than that?

Gen. CROZIER. No; our coast guns now are guns we have had for some years, you must remember, and as they are mounted the range would be about 13,000 yards, which would be between seven and eight miles; just under eight miles.

Mr. AVIS. Would not such guns, with such a range as that, less than the range of the guns on shipboard, be absolutely ineffective against any ships which might be attacking our coast?

Gen. CROZIER. No; I think not. You must remember that the coast gun has several very distinct advantages. In the first place, a ship is a very plain target. It is right out there on the water and you can see it very distinctly. The coast gun is behind fortifications, and with a very little art a fortification can be quite well concealed, so that it is impossible to pick it out. For instance, there are a lot of them on the river below Washington, and as you go down the

river on a boat I do not think you can find them at all, even if you know where to look for them.

Not only that, but the fortification itself is not a vulnerable target as the ship is out on the water. It does not do a ship much good unless it can hit the gun itself or hit the interior crest of the parapet right near the gun, where some dangerous fragments might be sent down to the emplacement.

There are one or two other points of advantage as between guns ashore and guns afloat. With regard to the effectiveness of the firing—the field firing, the coast firing, the naval firing, and all other kinds—the most troublesome sort of inaccuracy is through misjudgment of the range. On shore we have very accurate methods of determining the range of a ship or object on the water which we can plainly see. We use methods very similar to the surveyor's methods. Those methods involve a base line of considerable length. On board ship they can not use those methods, because the longest base line they can get is the length of the ship, and the length of the ship is not always presented at the target, so that they are driven to a much more inaccurate method of getting the range.

Then the ship itself is a vulnerable target almost anywhere. You are likely to damage it if you hit it almost anywhere. But if you hit a fortification anywhere, if you hit any part of the fortification except the gun itself, or the parts I have already indicated, you do not do much damage.

Taking these things altogether, the instructions always given to naval officers are that they must not put their guns up against fortifications. Their ships are built to fight one another; they are not built to fight fortifications, and therefore with a range greater than the range of our guns they would have only the slightest chance of hitting them.

Mr. AVIS. What I had more particularly in mind is this: Suppose a fleet attempted to bombard New York, what protection could our guns with a much less range give to the city of New York as against vessels of a greater range?

Gen. CROZIER. We have the outlying fortifications at Sandy Hook, which is 17 miles from the Battery, and it would be impossible for any body to get by Sandy Hook without encountering the fire of the guns of those fortifications.

Mr. AVIS. Is there any way in which they can bombard New York and be beyond the range of the fortifications?

Gen. CROZIER. If they could get by Sandy Hook, they would then come in conflict with the fire of the guns of Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. There is a place near Rockaway Beach where there is fairly deep water close to the shore, and I think vessels might get in there, and thus they would be out of the range of everything except our mortars at Sandy Hook, which would cover that water and make it untenable. And even if that were not the case the only thing they could do would be to throw projectiles into the outskirts of Brooklyn.

Mr. AVIS. Is that the case with any other city in the United States?

Gen. CROZIER. No; I think that San Francisco is even better protected than New York, and at Boston they have some fortified outlying islands, so that they have very good protection there.

Mr. AVIS. Then, general, you do not think we need as great a range of our coast guns as the guns on shipboard might have?

Gen. CROZIER. There again I would favor the principle of putting into newly constructed fortifications as powerful guns as are used anywhere. Our coast defenses, of course, are built to last for a long time. They are building new ships every year, and naturally the art of construction and ordnance progresses, and the guns aboard ship are soon better than the guns ashore. It then becomes a matter of judgment as to the point at which you will replace the guns in the shore defenses.

Mr. AVIS. How many shots can one of those big guns fire?

Gen. CROZIER. As we fire them, not using them up to the limit of their strength, that is, up to the full power which their strength would warrant, they have a life of about 240 rounds. They are strong enough to fire larger charges, but with such a strain on them they would soon be worn out. Under the strain that would be put on them if used at their full power, they would be worn out in less than 100 rounds, but in the way we use them they have a life of about 240 rounds.

Mr. KAHN. We had some experience in the Spanish American war with our naval vessels, which were considered pretty good, in firing at forts, and I think at Cartagena we killed a mule.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 67:

Ammunition for field artillery, Organized Militia: For procuring reserve ammunition for field artillery for the Organized Militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the funds to be immediately available and to remain available until the end of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen. \$2,900,000.

I see you have cut that appropriation \$100,000.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is reduced from \$3,000,000, which was the appropriation last year, and through the same consideration which I mentioned a little while ago; that is, taking the appropriations of the two bills together we will get our full supply of ammunition in the same time measured from the present as we would have gotten it last year measured from then, had we secured what we estimated for.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you in reserve?

Gen. CROZIER. Counting all our artillery, and all the ammunition appropriated for in both the bills, we have provided for now in appropriations about 38 per cent of the designed allowance of ammunition for those guns which have been provided for. For the guns already provided for, that percentage will be raised to about 60 per cent, if the estimates of this year are net in appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are carrying along the ammunition with the guns as the guns are made; I mean you are making an estimate for the ammunition, to get the reserve ammunition for the guns as they are made?

Gen. CROZIER. I am going a little faster now, because we fell behind for a number of years. We are going faster now than we are with the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. How much ammunition will this \$2,900,00, in addition to what you get from the other committee, give you?

Gen. CROZIER. That will increase the percentage of our total supply for the guns which have already been provided for from 38 to 60 per cent; it will increase the percentage 22 per cent.

If we consider the guns that are in the project, the 1,292 I spoke of, the amount of ammunition we have already had provided for is 31 per cent of the amount needed, and this year's estimate will increase it to 48 per cent.

Mr. MCKENZIE. How many rounds have you estimated for these guns in reserve?

Gen. CROZIER. With the caliber of gun which is used in the greatest number the amount is 1,800 rounds per gun. That is for the 3-inch gun. For the larger guns we have a less number of rounds.

Mr. AVIS. General, how long does ammunition last in such battles as we read about having occurred in the European war?

Gen. CROZIER. I saw some reports the other day from a gentleman who had been near the firing line there, who had talked with an artillery officer practically on the field of battle. This officer's battery had been under fire for several days, and he said that for four successive days his battery fired ammunition at the rate of 600 rounds per gun per day. That would make 2,400 rounds for each gun in four days. Of course, those were exceptional circumstances.

Mr. AVIS. We have just about sufficient to last us two or three days in such a battle as they have over there?

Gen. CROZIER. I will tell you in a moment how many rounds we have. Of course, we would not have all the guns in action at once. The total number of rounds we had on hand and under manufacture a month or two ago, when this report was made up, was about 580,000 rounds for the field artillery, for the guns of all different calibers.

Mr. AVIS. How long would it take us to get the necessary amount of ammunition, if you wanted a supply in great haste? How long would it take to have it supplied by private arsenals and Government arsenals; this amount of 1,800 rounds for each gun?

Gen. CROZIER. As I said, we do not expect to go to 1,800 rounds for each gun. For the 6-inch howitzers we only expect to go to a thousand rounds. In regard to all the guns in our project I think the appropriations at the rate at which we have been getting them this year would enable us to complete the project and give us the designed number of round of ammunition in about four years.

Mr. AVIS. In case of emergency, assuming that you had all the appropriations you wanted for the purpose, how long would it take to acquire the amount of ammunition you have on hand?

Gen. CROZIER. I have a table here showing in detail the best estimate we can make of the capacity of the country to produce this sort of ammunition, and I consider, that, using all sources of supply we could turn out about 400,000 rounds in the first six months, and thereafter we could go along at the rate of about 130,000 rounds a month.

Mr. AVIS. Is that based on the present appropriation, or have you based that estimate on the supposition that you would secure the appropriation you wanted?

Gen. CROZIER. It is with an unlimited appropriation.

Mr. MACKEILLAR. General, in war would that be as much as you would want?

Gen. CROZIER. I would like the capacity to be greater, but I will have to qualify that statement as to capacity a little. These figures were made up a few months ago, and since that time I think the field artillery manufacturing capacity of the country has been considerably increased. I counted in one plant which I knew was going in, or rather which was being enlarged; but I think some of the other plants are also being enlarged, and that those figures could, perhaps, be improved upon.

Mr. MACKELLAR. You did not figure on any extra time being used in those plants?

Gen. CROZIER. I figured on their going night and day.

Mr. KAHN. Are they being enlarged because they are selling some of their ammunition to Canada?

Gen. CROZIER. They are selling it to somebody.

Mr. AVIS. Pardon me, General, for asking this question, but suppose an emergency arose and you wanted ammunition, not taking into consideration alone the present facilities for the manufacture of ammunition; if you wanted to get it in an unusual quantity, how could you add to the facilities in time to provide the quantity you wanted, and double the quantity you could get in six months?

Gen. CROZIER. Adding to the facilities is rather a slow process.

Mr. AVIS. That is what I was trying to get at.

Gen. CROZIER. I have said we might get 400,000 rounds in six months. I think we might get a million rounds or over in a year. To bring our supply up to our project, we need about a million and a quarter now. It takes over a year to get that much if we were to go at it with unlimited appropriations.

Mr. AVIS. The acquiring of facilities as well as the manufacture is a slow process?

Gen. CROZIER. It is, notwithstanding the fact that within the last year the facilities have been considerably increased, including our own. We have considerably increased the capacity of our own manufacturing plants within a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in regard to a principal assistant in the Ordnance Department.

Provided, That the principal assistant in the Ordnance Bureau shall receive the compensation, including pay and emoluments, of the next highest grade than that held by him in the Ordnance Department, not to exceed the compensation of colonel of ordnance.

That was an item you put in last year, and I believe you gave us your reason for it.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not remember that I explained it last year. I will explain it to you now.

That is intended to take the place of the law which is now in force, which provides that the principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance shall receive the pay of major. At the time that law was passed there was an officer who was appointed principal assistant, who at that time was a captain. He was not the senior officer in the office, next to the bureau chief, and oftentimes the officer who has held the office under that law has not been the senior officer under the chief, but has been a captain. In each case he was a man who occupied an important position, and was especially selected for it, and was considered entitled to that extra amount of pay.

As the business of the department has increased considerably over what it was 30 years or more ago when that law was passed, we have more officers in the bureau of higher rank, so that there is no captain in the office who could possibly be considered a principal assistant at this time. The captains who are there are assistants to my assistants, and it would be a straining of the law to call them the principal assistant, and therefore I am not making any use of that law and have not for some time, and that extra pay has not been drawn by anybody.

Now, I think an officer who is next to the Chief of Ordnance, and who is really the principal assistant to the chief, has a position of enough importance and with sufficient burdens attached to it to justify that increased pay. It would not make any difference now, because the principal assistant in my office is already a colonel, and would not get any extra pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

Provided, That the appropriations hereinbefore made under the heading "Ordnance Department" shall be available for the payment of an allowance not to exceed \$4 per day to civilian employees of the Ordnance Department traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty.

Gen. CROZIER. That is put in there in accordance with legislation which was in the sundry civil appropriation bill last year which required it to be put in. We have always had those allowances, but they did not have to be covered by special legislation until the requirement was put into the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

Provided, That when one bureau or executive department procures by purchase or manufacture stores or material of any kind, or performs any service for another bureau or executive department, the funds of the bureau or department for which the stores or material are to be procured or the service performed may be placed subject to the requisition of the bureau or department making the procurement or performing the service or direct expenditure by it: *Provided*, That when the stores being procured are for current issue during the year, stores of equal value may be issued from stock on hand in place of any of those aforesaid.

Gen. CROZIER. The reason for that is this: We also, by authority of law, do work for other departments of the Government. We do quite a good deal of that. We do work for the Navy Department; we furnish supplies to the Marine Corps; and we do a good deal of work for the militia. Under the law we are authorized to use our appropriations for that purpose and then collect the amount expended from the department for which we do the work. You will see that that involves the necessity for our capitalizing the work out of our own appropriations, and our own appropriation is oftentimes rather hard put to it to furnish this money and expend it, and then wait until we get it back from the department for which we do the work. We often want to expend our appropriations right away for our own work, and it may embarrass us, and sometimes does, to expend it for the work of another department and not be able to expend it for our own work, when our own work needs to be provided for. Furthermore, we think that we ought to be authorized, when we undertake work for another department, to secure the pay for it out of the funds of the other department, at first, instead of having first to use our own funds, and then wait to get reimbursed by the other

department through the sometimes long process of a Treasury transfer.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

All appropriations hereinafter made for the support of the Army, including those for the procurement of arms, ammunition, and equipment, shall be applicable for printing, binding, and blank books: *Provided*, That hereafter printing, binding, and blank books required for use outside the District of Columbia, in connection therewith may be done or procured elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, such work can be more advantageously done or procured locally.

What is the idea of that?

Gen. CROZIER. That is to meet some legislation that was threatened, but as it has not been passed, we would not urge that.

Mr. McKENZIE. I would like to ask you one question. In view of the statement you just made here about the manufacture of ammunition, would you not consider it a part of wisdom to increase the equipment at the Rock Island Arsenal for the manufacture of ammunition, so that, in case of emergency we should have equipment whereby we could manufacture ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. We have increased the capacity at the Frankford Arsenal very considerably in the last two years, and now by working more than one shift and having such work done on the outside as we are authorized to do under the law we are able to meet the work provided for in the appropriations at the rate they are being made at present, and we do not need any additional plant. We make no ammunition at the Rock Island Arsenal, and if you were going to add to the facilities out there it would have to be by the establishment of a new plant for the manufacture of ammunition.

Mr. McKENZIE. In view of the fact that the Rock Island Arsenal is located so far from the seacoast, in the central part of our country, do you not think it would be the part of wisdom to have that equipment there?

Gen. CROZIER. That is, of course, a valuable feature of the situation of the Rock Island Arsenal, being in the interior of the country. But there are a good many other things that come in. One is that some of our other arsenals are more or less fitted to do this ammunition work, and we might increase the facilities there without involving so much expense as would be required at Rock Island, where the construction of new buildings would be involved. In that connection I would call your attention to the condition at the Springfield Armory. You can see by the appropriation how the work has run down, and in the interest of keeping the plants going in somewhat the same ratio of their capacity, as nearly as we can, the question should be considered as to whether or not we ought not to put the increase somewhere else.

Mr. McKENZIE. Personally, I am not apprehensive, but of course we must all realize that if we have a war now that we ought to keep the ordnance stores in the safest place possible, and it seems to me that the source of military supplies should be located as far removed from attack as possible, and it seems to me Rock Island is the one place in the United States of that kind which we ought to build up.

Gen CROZIER. That was one of the arguments, I think, which was most effective with the Congress when the Rock Island Arsenal was established.

Mr. McKELLAR. If you want a place which is far removed and safe, why not try Memphis?

Mr. GREENE. General, in speaking of the probable time it would require for furnishing a great supply of ammunition you took into consideration, I presume, the preliminary delay in the extension of existing factories or the building of new factories?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; I did. Of course, if they could start right in with as great a capacity as they would get in six months, they could furnish it quite a good deal quicker.

Mr. KAHN. You do not manufacture any powder in the West at all?

Gen. CROZIER. No; not even in civilian plants. There used to be a powder factory out there in California, but they gave up the business some years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all, Gen. Crozier, and we are very much obliged to you for the information which you have given us.

The newspapers of December 9 report a statement made by Gen. Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department, before the House Committee on Military Affairs, replying as follows to a question of Congressman Kahn:

" 'I have understood,' said Mr. Kahn, 'that this same gun which the Germans are using, or one practically the same, was invented by an American named Gathmann, and that it was offered to the War Department and the Navy Department.'

" 'There is no invention about building a big gun,' returned Gen. Crozier; 'anybody can do that; Gathmann's gun was a very different affair from this gun. His original model embodied many new-fangled notions.

" 'He finally came down to building a seacoast defense gun, using a very large projectile with a heavy charge of guncotton. We conducted several experiments with funds appropriated by Congress. Finally an 18-inch gun was built along the lines suggested by Gathmann. It was tested out side by side with a 12-inch service model gun.'

" 'He added that the Gathmann gun, which depended on a projectile bursting on contact, was of much less efficiency than the service gun with an armor-piercing projectile.'

In justice to myself and that Members of Congress and the public may not be misled through the entirely erroneous impression created by Gen. Crozier's statement I feel that I ought to state the full facts in regard to the test referred to by him.

Gen. Crozier's statement that the Gathmann gun "was tested out side by side with a 12-inch service model gun" was plainly intended to convey to the Members of Congress the impression that the test referred to was a fair and comparative test, when in fact it was not a fair or comparative test in any sense, but was quite the contrary, and Gen. Crozier should in all fairness inform the committee that such a test was wholly deceptive and unreliable:

First. Because the service gun was fired at an entirely different and much weaker and inferior armor plate than that against which the Gathmann gun was fired. The poor quality of the armor against which the service rifle was fired could be clearly seen by examining the plate after the shot and is shown to-day by the official photographs. Its quality was so inferior that it would be rejected for use on any battleship.

Second. Because the service gun was fired at a much higher muzzle velocity and at less than half the distance from the armor than was the Gathmann gun.

Third. Because the visible backing behind the armor fired at by the service gun was less than half as strong and heavy as that behind the armor fired at by the Gathmann gun, while the invisible strength of the backing behind the armor target of the Gathmann gun was at least 500 per cent greater than that behind the armor target of the service gun.

A true comparative test which Gen. Crozier neglected to inform the House committee about was made on another occasion, October 11, 1897, at Indian Head, when five armor-piercing service shells were fired against a good armor plate and failed to break it. A single Gathmann high-explosive shell then smashed that same armor plate and completely destroyed it.

The press report states that Gen. Crozier "added that the Gathmann gun, which depended on a projectile bursting on contact, was of much less efficiency than the service gun with an armor-piercing projectile." This mere unsupported opinion of Gen. Crozier is flatly contradicted by the tests in 1911 when the Navy Department selected the *Puritan* and the *San Marcos* for targets. In those tests one Isham high-explosive shell containing 200 pounds of explosive was sufficient to sink the *Puritan*, while it took two days' firing at the *San Marcos* with armor-piercing shell before she sunk. The greater efficiency of the high-explosive shell was further demonstrated on July 11, 1914, when one shell containing but 200 pounds of explosive sunk a target representing the *Pennsylvania*, our newest and strongest battleship.

This unsupported opinion of Gen. Crozier is also flatly contradicted by the fact that the German Army discarded the armor-piercing shell and used the high-explosive shell to wreck the strongest forts of Belgium and France in the present war. His opinion is also contradicted by the fact that the Japanese Fleet completely destroyed the Russian Fleet at the battle of Tsushima in 1905 with high-explosive shells, while the Russians, using only armor-piercing shells, failed to destroy a single Japanese battleship or cruiser in that fight.

Gen. Crozier's opinion of the 1901 test of the Gathmann shell to which he referred, is also flatly contradicted by the opinion of the experts of the Army and Navy Journal, which says in an editorial on June 15, 1907: "The value of the racking effect is what Mr. Louis Gathmann so stoutly insisted was proven by his shell in the test at Sandy Hook seven years ago. The photographs of the armor plates hit by the Gathmann shells show to this day clearly the value of the impact explosion, notwithstanding all the academic concealment and misrepresentation concerning Gathmann's work. The fact is unmistakable that high explosives must be reckoned with; at least three navies carry pierce shells afloat to-day. If we had trouble with Japan we should soon learn what Shimose is."

As this matter has a serious bearing on the strength of our national defense, I trust for the safety of the United States that Members of Congress will give fully as much weight to the indisputable facts here cited as they do to the unsupported opinion of Gen. Crozier.

In conclusion I would say that one of the greatest needs for strengthening our coast defenses is to replace the present obsolete coast-defense guns having a range of only 6 miles, with modern guns having three times that range and throwing shells containing 500 pounds of high explosives.

Respectfully,

LOUIS GATHMANN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, gentlemen, Maj. Spinks is here in regard to an item on page 27:

Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia: For paying the expenses of the Organized Militia of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instructions of the troops of the Regular Army, and provided by sections fifteen and twenty-one of the act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," to be immediately available and to remain available until the end of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen. \$250,000.

Then there is this proviso:

Provided, That the sum of \$50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is authorized to be expended for payment of transportation of teams of the Organized Militia authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in the national match.

What kind of a match is that?

Maj. SPINKS. That has reference to the small-arms target competition, which is held ordinarily at Camp Perry, Ohio, or as they were contemplated this year, competitions were to be held in three different parts of the United States, one in Florida, one in Kansas, and the other in Oregon. Heretofore the expenses of the transportation of the teams from the various States to the point or points where the

competition was to be held have been paid from State allotments made under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes. But the State of California, in sending men to Camp Perry, had a large transportation bill, whereas the State of Ohio had practically none, and this provision is put in with the idea of equalizing that item of transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are taking that sum from the \$250,000 requested in the item on page 27?

Maj. SPINKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have a new item on page 28, "care of horses and material for field artillery of the Organized Militia," which contemplates, as I understand it, the purchase of horses for the Organized Militia.

Maj. SPINKS. Maj. Summerall can explain that to you better than I can.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear Maj. Summerall on that item.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. C. P. SUMMERALL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Maj. SUMMERALL. Mr. Chairman, this matter of the home training of the militia along this line has been one that has been very embarrassing, and, as I understand, the militiamen are in great need of some sort of mounted instruction at home armories. A number of batteries have purchased horses themselves. By their own means they are able to maintain those horses, and give every man a certain amount of instruction.

Many batteries are so located that they can not take advantage of this opportunity of getting work for their horses, and are going without any kind of instruction of that kind. The reports from the militia batteries show that 41 of the 64 batteries now organized have no horses at home armories. In other words, they have practically no contact with the horses, and they can not learn to harness and mount and drive, or learn anything that would be of use in the mobility of the batteries. And, of course, if they do not have the horses they can not go on the range and shoot.

The New York batteries have a considerable number of horses. They have 567 horses, but they have exceptional advantages for maintaining them. It is the purpose of the division to give all batteries which can furnish accommodations for horses a certain number, perhaps just enough horses to teach them how to harness and mount and drive.

The amount of \$200,000 is considered to be sufficient to furnish feed for a certain number of batteries, during the first year, perhaps, 30 batteries may get enough horses.

The States are allowed by this proviso to purchase horses under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes. We think if we feed them by a separate appropriation the States may be encouraged to spend some of that money to urge the fostering of that important arm.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice there is a provision which says:

And provided further, That the Secretary of War may, under the provisions of this act and such regulations as he may prescribe, issue to the field artillery organizations hereinbefore mentioned and without cost to the State condemned Army horses which are no longer fit for service but may still be suitable for purposes of instruction, the same to be sold as now provided by law when the latter purpose has been served.

The CHAIRMAN. An Army officer gets 7 cents per mile; but whether these military attachés abroad get 7 cents or not, I do not know. This language says "For mileage and actual expenses." I think it probably has been found that the comptroller has held up these accounts, and they want this authority, in order to have them passed. The appropriation is not increased any.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know how much of the amount you had last year you have expended, Gen. Scott?

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know, sir. It would be difficult to find balances now in hands of officers abroad. Last year \$6,198.93 was expended.

Mr. KAHN. Will you require it all before the close of the fiscal year?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir; in all probability we have more observers working abroad than ever.

Mr. KAHN. General, I would like to ask two or three questions in regard to the report of Gen. Wotherspoon that has brought out a good deal of comment. I think it was reported in the papers that Gen. Wotherspoon, your predecessor, made the statement that there was only about 50 per cent enough powder or ammunition for the big seacoast defense guns.

Mr. GREENE. Seventy-three per cent for the guns and 50 per cent for the mortars.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; 50 per cent for the mortar batteries.

Gen. SCOTT. I have here the report of the Chief of Ordnance on all the ammunition we have. This is the statement of the Chief of Ordnance on that matter.

Mr. GREENE. Are you in position to say whether you understand that to be the situation?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. You understand that it is?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Do you understand that the policy of the National Board of Defense is to provide ammunition for seacoast defenses for one hour of continuous firing by all the guns and mortars?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. And that we do lack in ammunition for mortars 50 per cent of the amount necessary to fire them that length of time?

Gen. SCOTT. I have the statement here.

Mr. KAHN. The statement you have just handed me shows that for the 3-inch mountain type of gun they have rounds completed 3,798 on hand and under manufacture 3,814 and shortage for guns on hand and under manufacture 19,986 and shortage for the entire project 87,986.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that refer to seacoast defenses?

Mr. KAHN. That is for the 3-inch mountain gun.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not deal with seacoast defenses.

Mr. KAHN. I was speaking entirely of seacoast defenses because that is what Gen. Wotherspoon's report covered.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, did not Gen. Weaver state before this committee that the amount of ammunition was a prudent amount?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that all he needed was more men; that he had plenty of matériel.

Mr. GREENE. But the Chief of Staff preceding Gen. Scott uses this peculiar language.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Scott did not make that report.

Mr. GREENE. No, Gen. Wotherspoon. I will quote from his language:

There is a serious deficiency, however, in ammunition for these defenses.

Mr. KAHN. Here are the figures in reference to seacoast ammunition, for the 12-inch mortar batteries: the percentage of ammunition completed is 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what Gen. Crozier said yesterday.

Mr. HULINGS. Fifty per cent of what?

Mr. KAHN. Of the total project.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty per cent of what they desire to have in reserve.

Mr. MCKENZIE. General, are not those words "serious deficiency" as used here relative terms depending upon the condition of mind of the officer using the words, and what might be a serious deficiency in the mind of one officer might be a prudent supply in the mind of another?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely opinions differ, but the fact would remain.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Or it might be an ample supply in the mind of another officer?

Gen. SCOTT. It depends on the emergency.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Therefore we must not be misled by what one man might say was a serious deficiency.

Gen. SCOTT. It depends on the emergency of the country, also.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not true, General, that the standard all officers are supposed now, theoretically at least, to govern themselves by is that fixed by the national board of defense?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. And that standard is one hour's supply for all the guns and mortars of the seacoast defenses?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; in the United States.

Mr. GREENE. And Gen. Wotherspoon reports that having that standard in mind there is a serious deficiency, because the mortars only have 50 per cent of that supply and the seacoast guns only 73 per cent.

Mr. KAHN. It varies. For instance, in the table which Gen. Scott has handed me it is shown that the 16-inch gun's supply is only 33 per cent completed.

Gen. SCOTT. We have only one of those.

Mr. KAHN. The supply for the 14-inch gun is 48 per cent completed, for the 12-inch gun 85 per cent, and for the 10-inch gun 100 per cent.

Mr. AVIS. We have only one 16-inch gun, General?

Gen. SCOTT. Only one; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, that this table, "Seacoast ammunition," be inserted in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Seacoast ammunition.

Caliber.	Allowance per gun.		Total project (rounds).	Percentage completed.	Capacity of manufacture per year.
	United States.	Insular.			
15-pounder	200	400	67,700	66	3,000 1,046-pound or 4,000 700-pound mortar shell at Watertown Arsenal, double shift. The capacity of private manufacturers is indefinite but is known to be considerable.
4-pounder	150	300	600	100	
4.72-inch	150	300	7,879	83	
5-inch	125	250	9,500	100	
6-inch	125	250	35,500	67	
8-inch	90	180	6,030	90	
10-inch	60	120	8,280	100	
12-inch gun	45	90	7,630	85	
14-inch	40	80	2,360	48	
16-inch	35	70	105	33	
12-inch mortar	50	100	37,620	50	

Mr. McKENZIE. Would you object to stating your opinion as to the matter of seacoast ammunition? Have we a prudent supply or is there a serious deficiency?

Gen. SCOTT. I think we ought to get on hand the amount necessary for the entire project as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. That is being supplied, is it not, General, from the appropriations?

Gen. SCOTT. I think in about four years.

Mr. GREENE. At the present rate of appropriation?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. General, what is our position in regard to this matter now compared with two years ago, four years ago, and six years ago?

Gen. SCOTT. Constantly improving.

Mr. McKENZIE. Then we are not in as much danger, as a nation, from attack as we were six years ago?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. McKENZIE. Or four years ago or two years ago, and we will be still better protected two years hence if we keep on at the present rate of appropriations?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. General, the amount of ammunition on hand is not necessarily an indication of the danger of the country from attack, is it?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. We may have 100 per cent of all the ammunition we require and still be in imminent danger of attack.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Mr. McKenzie meant that if we were attacked we would be in better condition.

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes. General, how long have you been connected with the service of the Army?

Gen. SCOTT. Since 1876.

Mr. McKENZIE. What would you say of the action of the Congress of the United States in the past 20 years in regard to looking after the national defense? Have they been derelict in their duty or have we been constantly improving our national defenses?

Gen. SCOTT. Constantly improving.

Mr. GREENE. General, the statement is made in the report of your predecessor, Gen. Wotherspoon, that the total deficiencies in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia are 856 officers and 24,489 enlisted men. That means that the coast defenses of the country, as I understand it, are short, according to the plan of the national defense board, 856 officers and 24,489 enlisted men.

Gen. SCOTT. As I understand, that is to fully man all the guns, one relief.

Mr. GREENE. To fully man the coast defenses?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; one relief.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Greene, it would be only fair to say that Gen. Weaver, who is Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, in his hearing before us only asked for five hundred and twenty-odd officers and 4,000 enlisted men.

Mr. GREENE. I want to ask a further question that will perhaps bring that out, Mr. Chairman. General, have you data which will show what part of this deficiency is in the Regular Army and what part of it is in the estimated strength of the National Guard?

Gen. SCOTT. I have not that information, but I can get it for you very easily.

Mr. GREENE. All we would be concerned in would be the Army part.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. May we have that put in the record, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

The approved policy for providing a complete manning body, one relief for the coast defenses now constructed or appropriated for, requires the Coast Artillery of the Regular Army to man all gun, mortar, and mine defenses in the insular possessions, and all of the mine and one-half of the gun and mortar defenses in the United States proper, and the militia coast artillery to man one-half of the gun and mortar defenses in the United States proper. The deficiencies in personnel under this policy are as follows:

Regular Coast Artillery:

Officers.....	564
Men	10,988

Militia Coast Artillery:

Officers.....	290
Men	11,409

Total deficiency in both regular and militia coast artillery, 863 officers and 22,397 men.

Mr. KAHN. At the present time in the seacoast defenses you only have skeleton companies?

Gen. SCOTT. No; we have caretaker detachments for fortifications not manned.

Mr. KAHN. Just a few men to keep the guns clean?

Gen. SCOTT. And in good working order.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know approximately how many men there are now in the National Guard who are attached to the seacoast defense regiments?

Gen. SCOTT. No, sir; but I can find that out for you. One hundred and twenty-three companies militia coast artillery, including 441 officers and 7,122 enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Weaver gave that information in his testimony.

Mr. McKENZIE. Were not these estimates made by Gen. Wotherspoon?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. And they are made by him on what is supposed to be the war footing complement.

Gen. SCOTT. I never saw these estimates until yesterday afternoon, and I did not know I was going to be called here until 11 o'clock last night. When these estimates were made I was not asked anything about them.

Mr. KAHN. I imagine to properly man the seacoast-defense guns requires men of a little more experience than to man the ordinary Field Artillery guns, and for that reason it seems to me they should have a much larger percentage of men in that service than they actually have at the present time. The seacoast-defense men, of course, are trained in platting the ground in front and in making observations, and there is a good deal of technical work about it, is there not, General?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. And it requires a little more training than is required of the ordinary enlisted man?

Gen. SCOTT. I think it is near about equal in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to call attention to the fact, speaking of artillery guns, that Gen. Wood, the former Chief of Staff, stated that we ought to have in reserve 1,292 guns, and Gen. Wotherspoon in his report wants 2,800 guns.

Mr. KAHN. And he also wants an Army of 500,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants an Army of 1,000,000 men—500,000 Regular soldiers and 500,000 in reserve.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman. I think there may be one explanation of that apparent shift of position in this respect, and that is, since the report of Gen. Wood in regard to our resources in the way of artillery and the necessity for a reserve, the European war has demonstrated, I think, if it has demonstrated any one thing, that artillery has played a far more formidable part in that warfare than it ever has before.

The CHAIRMAN. I hardly think so. I think it has always played a very important part in all wars.

Mr. GREENE. I think far more important than ever before. Is not that more or less the opinion of the Army, General?

Gen. SCOTT. It is very largely an artillery fight.

The CHAIRMAN. General, on page 2 of this bill there is an item. "Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps." and on the last line there are new words: "Drafting and messenger service." What is the object of that? The Book of Estimates does not explain it at all.

Gen. MACOMB. That bill was prepared before I arrived at the War College, before I took charge, but I understand that it has been the custom of the military attachés abroad, and particularly in the branch office of the military information section at Manila, to engage the services of draftsmen in connection with their work. Draftsmen are employed by the military attachés from time to time, as their

services are needed, in making drawings, sketches, plans, etc., for the archives of the War Department. Their employment by the military information section at Manila is more or less permanent, as that office is constantly engaged in the preparation of topographical sketches, tracings, drawings, etc., for the use of the troops stationed in the Philippine Islands. The Auditor for the War Department in an examination some time ago of the accounts of the officer in charge of the military information section at Manila disallowed certain vouchers for the hire of native draftsmen. An appeal was taken to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who reversed the action of the auditor and directed that the vouchers be passed. He suggested to the department, however, that it would be well in future appropriations to have the specific authority of Congress for the hire of this class of service.

While the auditor has never questioned the use of this appropriation for messenger service, it was thought best to obtain the specific authority of Congress for this purpose in order to meet any possible future objection on the part of the accounting officer of the Treasury to its use therefor.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 3 there is this new language:

The cost of special instruction at home and abroad and in maintenance of students and attachés, and for such other purposes as the Secretary of War may deem proper.

Can you explain that?

Gen. MACOMB. Yes. We have authorized that certain officers of our Army should be assigned to French, German, and English regiments for special instruction, and in their maintenance and expenses there is something over and above the usual wording of the appropriation necessary in order to authorize it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a proviso:

That military attachés abroad under orders from the Secretary of War shall be allowed mileage and actual expenses for sea travel under existing laws for travel abroad under competent orders and all accounts for mileage for such travel performed during the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 shall, if otherwise correct, be allowed and passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

What is the purpose of that?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, the object of that is just to perform a simple act of justice to those officers who are ordered away under those circumstances. That is, the ordinary mileage that is granted them is not sufficient to pay their expenses in some cases ashore. In long sea voyages it is more than is necessary, so they get expenses in lieu of mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that the Controller of the Treasury has said that military attachés traveling abroad are not allowed the usual 7 cents per mile?

Gen. MACOMB. As I understand it, he said if they are allowed that they are allowed nothing else unless there is a special appropriation made for it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use of putting in the words "shall be allowed mileage"?

Gen. MACOMB. Because their mileage has been disallowed. Not even expenses were paid. There was no money available.

The CHAIRMAN. But under the general law they get them.

Gen. MACOMB. But they do not get their mileage because of a decision by the Comptroller. Even in cases where mileage was drawn some officers had to pay additional money out of their own pockets.

The CHAIRMAN. What have they been required to pay out of their own pockets?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, I have some items here that I can quote. Here is the case of Col. Squier mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. \$41.46, being the amount of money expended by him as military attaché to the American Embassy at London from an allotment of the appropriation "Contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps."

Gen. MACOMB. That is it.

Gen. SCOTT. I understand that he was paid mileage and that he was paid out of this contingent appropriation and it was held up by the auditor. The mileage bill says that he shall be paid 7 cents a mile and no more. This was actually paid out to him from the contingent fund and held up by the paymaster.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should a military attaché receive more than an officer traveling in this country?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, he does not. Suppose I was ordered to Detroit or some place of that sort to be present at a court of inquiry or something. I would get mileage out there, and that mileage would pay my expenses on the trip out and all fees and subsistence for that trip out and back, but it would not pay my expenses while I was there or performing the duty that I was required to be there for. Consequently they have allowed in such cases as that some extra amount over and above the mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. I take issue on that with you, General. The evidence before us shows that an officer traveling in this country is allowed 7 cents a mile, and if he is ordered to Detroit to perform duty on a board or something of that kind he must pay his board out of the 7 cents a mile.

Gen. MACOMB. I have been out there and was paid mileage, and also received a certain per diem, which was allowable under the law at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what law was that?

Gen. MACOMB. It was under some rule of the Treasury Department. I did not look up the law. I just put in my voucher and it was paid. That was about July, 1908, as I recall it.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Aleshire has repeatedly testified here that the officers traveling in this country only receive 7 cents per mile.

Gen. MACOMB. That is all they get when they are traveling, but if a man is ordered to do certain work detaining him for a long period he is entitled in equity, if not in law, to more than mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Aleshire said that if he was ordered to St. Louis to buy horses all he would get would be the 7 cents per mile, and he would not get anything more for his expenses while he was staying there.

Mr. GARRETT. Is it not a fact that they are allowed their subsistence?

Mr. GREENE. Not officers.

Gen. MACOMB. They furnish their own.

Mr. GREENE. Did not Gen. Aleshire say that he once made a contrast by himself going on 7 cents a mile while another officer went on actual expenses?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; a veterinarian went on actual expenses.

Mr. GREENE. And the result showed that the Government was better off with the 7-cent proposition than with the actual-expense proposition.

Gen. MACOMB. That is a fact.

Mr. GREENE. It depends to some extent on the length of the journey. If you had to go to many places looking up horses you might be very much out of pocket.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Aleshire says that the expenses of a trip from Chicago to St. Louis to purchase horses and mules would exceed the allowance of 7 cents per mile.

Gen. MACOMB. That is a fact, if he was delayed long in St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say that you have served on a board and they paid you the regular 7 cents per mile and something in addition to mileage.

Gen. MACOMB. They paid an allowance per diem. I think it is also done in the case of general court duty. I was on a court of inquiry at the time. I think Gen. Davis was Judge Advocate General at that time.

Mr. McKENZIE. Do you not think it ought to be one way or the other, either a straight mileage proposition or actual expenses, and not leave it open at both ends?

Gen. MACOMB. I do not think you can make such an arrangement as would make the mileage allowance cover extraordinary circumstances that might arise. At sea it is cheaper for the Government to pay expenses.

Mr. McKENZIE. There may be one case in a hundred.

Gen. MACOMB. But that is the case of the military attaché almost invariably. Extraordinary conditions must be met very often.

Mr. GARRETT. You can not stretch the law?

Gen. MACOMB. No; and that is the reason for incorporating this item in its new form.

The CHAIRMAN. This law only applies to military attachés. It does not apply to anybody else.

Mr. KAHN. Here are quite a number of cases of men who have fallen behind on foreign service but who are not military attachés and who would not come within the purview of this proposed legislation. Here is an item for the relief of Matthew E. Hanna, late captain, Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, \$532.18. He was not a military attaché; he was a special disbursing agent.

The CHAIRMAN. They charge him with that because he disbursed a certain amount without authority of law.

Gen. MACOMB. But he did it in good faith, assuming that the comptroller would pass it because he had passed similar cases.

Mr. KAHN. Here is an item for Maj. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Medical Corps, United States Army, \$601.40.

Gen. MACOMB. That is the same case exactly.

Mr. KAHN. But your amendment would not cover his case, because he is not a military attaché.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kahn has called your attention to the fact that the general law you want only applies to military attachés.

Mr. AVIS. And this language would broaden it: "And for such other purposes as the Secretary of War may deem proper."

Mr. KAHN. That language might cover it.

Mr. AVIS. What about the students?

Mr. KAHN. As I understand it, the men who are students go into instruction camps in foreign armies and when they come back they are sent to Fort Reilly.

Mr. HULINGS. Is not the whole system of covering military expenses on a mileage basis a very awkward system? Is it not apparent that in some cases it fails to reimburse and in other cases it very much more than reimburses? Why would it not be better to make an allowance for actual expenses?

Gen. MACOMB. That is done in some foreign armies. In some of those armies over there they pay a definite per diem.

Mr. AVIS. Are not the attachés abroad, especially now, being put to a tremendous expense?

Gen. MACOMB. Yes; they are.

Mr. AVIS. Entirely out of the ordinary?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir; especially in the matter of transportation.

Mr. KAHN. General, along that line, I have heard it stated, or probably I have seen it printed in the newspapers, that a poor officer—a man without outside means—can not afford to take a position as a military attaché at any of the European courts. Is that so?

Gen. SCOTT. That is true. All those officers who accept such positions have independent means.

Mr. KAHN. Outside of their compensation?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Pretty much like our diplomats.

Mr. GREENE. Is not that an undemocratic foundation for our Army establishment?

Mr. KAHN. I think so.

Gen. SCOTT. One officer told me that he spent \$15,000 of his own money at Berlin.

Mr. McKENZIE. I suppose a man could spend any amount of money for entertaining.

Mr. KAHN. But the military attaché is frequently invited to attend functions, dinners, and entertainments, and in order to retain his position he must entertain in return, and that takes considerable money.

Mr. McKENZIE. How are the services of these military attachés obtained? By detail, or are they voluntary?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, an officer is detailed, and then he may state that his finances do not permit him to accept the position; consequently we do not force it upon him.

The CHAIRMAN. General, as a matter of fact, are not these foreign assignments very much sought after by a certain class of officers?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, you might say that there are a certain class of officers' wives who seek them, and in that way they are sought after.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they are sought after in some way.

Gen. MACOMB. Then, again, Mr. Chairman, we will not send an officer abroad simply because he has the means; if they do not possess the brains, we will not send them. The men that we send abroad are especially fitted for that duty.

The CHAIRMAN. What rank do you select?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, rank is not considered so much in our Army as it is in foreign armies. For instance, the English will send to St. Petersburg a full general to be one of their attachés, and then there will be junior attachés. We have at St. Petersburg to-day a very capable officer, a son of Gen. Miles, a lieutenant. He sends in first-rate information.

The CHAIRMAN. But what determines the rank of these officers abroad?

Gen. MACOMB. In our Army it varies from a lieutenant to a colonel, depending upon circumstances.

Mr. GREENE. Then, General, according to your statement, the first consideration is brains and the second is money?

Gen. MACOMB. Brains and money and proper rank are desirable, if we can get the man who has them.

Mr. GREENE. But I am speaking of the present exigencies of the service.

Gen. MACOMB. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. And it is therefore undemocratic that a brainy officer can not hold such positions if he has not the money?

Gen. MACOMB. Yes; but we can not expect the Government to pay all the expenses incurred at foreign capitals by attachés.

Mr. GREENE. I am not reflecting upon the men, but rather upon the Government's policy that such a situation should exist.

Mr. HOWARD. General, I do not think you want to remain on the indelible records of this Congress the statement you made a minute ago about Army officers lacking brains.

Gen. MACOMB. I did not say they lacked brains.

Mr. HOWARD. I thought you did not want to convey that impression. You said the selection of these men was predicated upon their mental ability. I take it that all officers are mentally qualified to go abroad.

Gen. MACOMB. No, sir; they are not. I mean to assert that very thing. They are not all mentally qualified.

Mr. HOWARD. I am glad you state that, because I think so myself. I knew you did not want to be misunderstood.

Mr. AVIS. If he has not the money plus the brains you would not detail him?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, if a man has the brains and no money he will perform the service better than a man with money and no brains.

Mr. KAHN. They must have tact.

Gen. MACOMB. And special fitness.

Mr. MCKENZIE. What are the duties of these men?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, we are discussing two things. In the first place, a military observer is different from a military attaché. One is a man in the field and the other is a man at the capital.

Mr. MCKENZIE. A military observer is a man such as we now have in the German army observing the warfare?

Gen. MACOMB. Well, we have there to-day a major of Cavalry by the name of Langhorne, from Virginia, a fine horseman. He understands the German language and is persona grata with the German court. That man is capable of filling either position—military observer in the field or military attaché at the capital. He is quite equivalent to any German officer of his rank, a man who can hold his own with any of the work of all these officers. In a word, he keeps us posted on all matters of military interest occurring in the country to which he is accredited.

Mr. McKENZIE. But what are the duties of the ordinary attaché in time of peace?

Gen. MACOMB. His duties are to collect for us all the information available regarding, for instance, the army of the country in which he is stationed. He brings it up to date, and we keep records at the War College of the work of all these officers. In a word, he keeps us posted on all matters of military interest occurring in the country to which he is accredited.

Mr. McKENZIE. As a matter of fact, have you received considerable valuable information from these gentlemen?

Gen. MACOMB. Oh, yes; we are receiving it all the time. The information is rather confidential just now, but it is very interesting.

Mr. McKENZIE. Those reports are never published?

Gen. MACOMB. We do not publish them. We have no money to publish them. In fact, it would not do to have them published, because it is especially understood in our arrangements with the powers concerned that these notes are to be held confidential until the close of the war.

Mr. GREENE. For instance, the French are at the front with their field artillery, making improvements that we are finding out, and in that way we are improving our own Artillery and keeping up with them.

Gen. MACOMB. In the French Army they are using a very fine field gun of 75 millimeters caliber (about 8 inches) designed some 14 years ago. No other army has a better field piece. However, a clever French inventor has designed an improved gun and mount, and I understand that Gen. Crozier has been experimenting with it, and we are thinking of adopting some of its features. It is a very important factor in our national defense to have these military attachés stationed abroad in time of peace, but the military observer is a man who goes out with the troops in time of war—an entirely different kind of duty.

Mr. KAHN. We send out an observer of maneuvers in time of peace, do we not?

Gen. MACOMB. Yes, sir; we do, by invitation. For instance, some time ago the Emperor of Germany requested that we send observers of maneuvers, and we sent Gen. Wood, Gen. Garlington, and Gen. Wotherspoon as official observers.

Mr. KAHN. That was in time of peace?

Gen. MACOMB. That was in time of peace; but the Emperor requested it. He wished to display a friendly feeling toward us, and we sent those officers.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned.)

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